AN ADAPTED/ ILLUSTRATED VERSION OF THE MONTANA DRIVER'S MANUAL for OBTAINING A LICENSE TO DRIVE

2007 Edition

Montana Office of Public Instruction
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www.doj.mt.gov/driving

Please return to:

Introduction/Acknowledgements

This updated manual is designed to assist new driver license applicants to understand and remember information which is required to obtain and retain a Montana driver license. It is also intended to help the applicants understand why there are traffic laws and rules, with the result being an appropriate respect for them.

This publication builds upon the traffic rules, regulations, laws, and other material contained in the Montana Driver's Manual. It is organized and presented in a clear and easy-to-read format. Each section is followed by a self test for review purposes. Students may check their answers with the key in Appendix B.

The Traffic Education and the Motor Vehicle Division staff hope this manual will assist the driver examiner, as well as Montana's traffic and special education program personnel in helping individuals obtain a learner's license and, subsequently, a Montana Driver's license. We believe that better informed drivers are more courteous and defensive and they help make our highways and streets safer and more enjoyable.

We are most indebted to the Adapted Manual Review Committee for their dedication, hard work and attention to detail.

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Section 1 The Driver's License

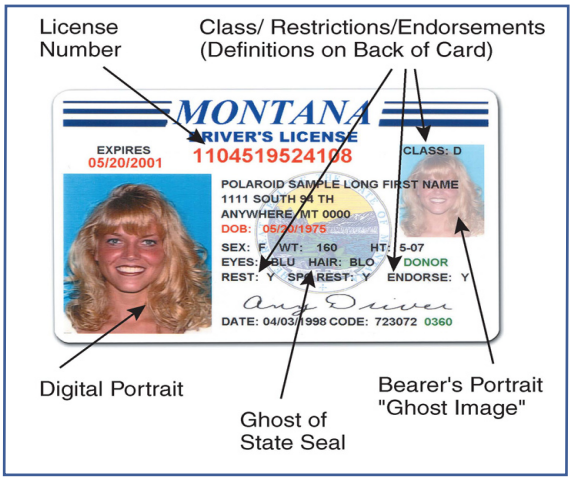
Understanding Your License

Most drivers who get into trouble while driving a vehicle don't find out or understand their legal responsibilities.

Getting a Driver License

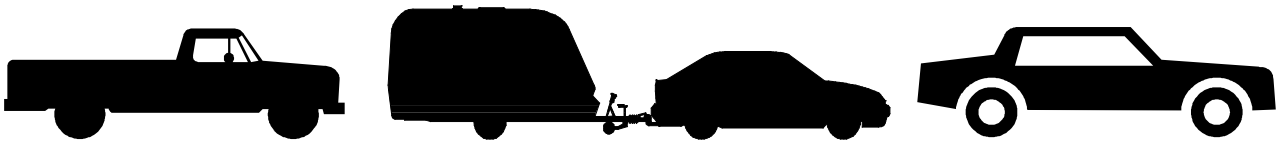
- Anyone who operates a motor vehicle or motor-driven cycle on public roadways in Montana is required to have a driver's license
- Proof of mandatory vehicle liability insurance must be in effect and in the vehicle when you are driving.
- Drivers may have only one valid driver's license at any time.
- When you move to Montana and become a resident you need a Montana Driver License within 60 days.
- Drivers must have their license with them whenever they drive.
- The driver license must not be loaned to anyone.

Types of Driver Licenses



CLASS D License

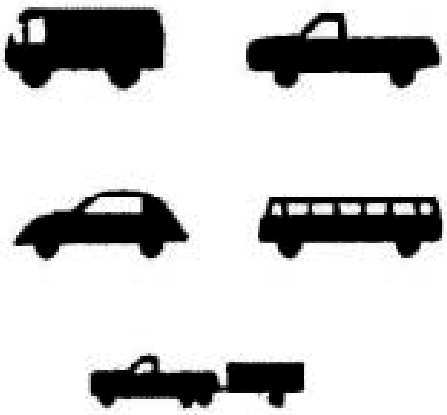
- Most drivers hold a CLASS D license.
- In order to obtain your driver license you need to pass the vision, knowledge and skills tests.
- Class D licensed drivers may drive any non-commercial vehicle which weighs less than 26,000 pounds.



Commercial Driver Licenses - Class C, B or A

The Commercial Driver License Manual is a study guide to help beginning truck and bus drivers qualify for a commercial driver license (CDL). To obtain a commercial license you will need to pass the vision and knowledge tests, as well as a skills test in the size of vehicle you wish to drive and meet other requirements listed in the CDL Manual.

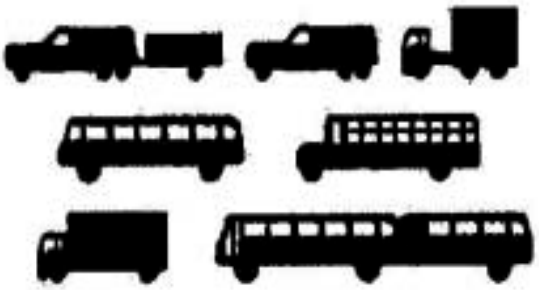
Class C License



A CLASS C license is required for vehicles carrying some types of liquids or gases and hazardous material requiring placards. Additional endorsements, such as TANKER or HAZARDOUS material, may be required.

A CLASS C with a PASSENGER endorsement is required for any vehicle carrying 16 or more passengers, including the driver, and all school buses which weigh less than 26,000 pounds.

Class B License



- Holders of a CLASS B license may, with any appropriate endorsements, operate all vehicles within CLASSES C and D.

- Holers of a CLASS B may drive vehicles which weigh more than 26,000 pounds

Class A License

- Holders of a CLASS A license may, with the appropriate endorsements, operate all vehicles within CLASSES B, C and D.

- Drivers who operate vehicles with more than one trailer must have a double/triple endorsement.

- Holders of a CLASS A may drive vehicles which weigh more than 26,000 pounds

Change of Address

Tell the driver services, Field Operations Bureau within 10 days

Report your change of address to the Field Operations Bureau within 10 days. Driver Exam Station locations and hours can be found at the Montana Motor Vehicle Division Web site: www.doj.mt.gov/driving.

Montana's Graduated Driver License Law (GDL)
Effective July 1, 2006

WHO: Anyone under age 18 who has not been issued a driver's license or driving permit before July 1, 2006

STEP ONE – INSTRUCTION PERMIT
Traffic Education Learner's License

WHEN: Starts with traffic education learner's license or permit obtained in a state-approved driver education program as early as age 14 ½ or without driver education, with a learner's license obtained from a driver exam station as early as age 16

HOW LONG: Minimum of six months

CONDITIONS: 50 hours of supervised driving - 10 hours must be at night
Supervision to be provided by a licensed parent/guardian or licensed driver age 18 or older authorized by a parent/guardian
Each occupant must wear a seat belt
Remain free from traffic violations and alcohol/drug offenses

STEP TWO – RESTRICTED LICENSE

WHEN: Starts with successful completion of Step One - Instruction Permit, and parent/guardian certification of no alcohol/drug or traffic offenses, and 50 hours of supervised driving

HOW LONG: One year

CONDITIONS:Each occupant must wear a seat belt; may not drive between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m., some exceptions* may apply; for the first six months may have only one unrelated passenger under age 18 unless supervised by a licensed driver age 18 or older; and for the second six months may have up to three unrelated passengers under age 18, unless supervised by a licensed driver age 18 or older.

Penalty for Step Two Violations

First Offense – not less than 20 hours or more than 60 hours of community service

Second Offense – suspension of driver's license for six months

STEP THREE – FULL PRIVILEGE DRIVER'S LICENSE

WHEN: Upon successful completion of Steps One and Two or reaching age 18, whichever comes first.

*Exceptions to night driving restrictions include emergencies, travel to and from school, church or work and farm related activities.

Learner's License/Instruction Permit

A Traffic Education Learner's License and Instruction Permit allow a person to **PRACTICE DRIVING** to become a safer driver.
The learning driver must always drive with a **LICENSED DRIVER** in the front seat. The learner **MUST HAVE** a Learner's License with him/her. Anyone under age 18 with a Learner's License must drive with a parent, legal guardian or someone over age 18 approved by the parent.

TO GET A LEARNER'S LICENSE, A PERSON:

- Must be 1**5 YEARS OLD** and participate in or have successfully completed a state-approved traffic education course. **OTHERWISE**, he/she **MUST BE 16** years or older, and
- Must pass the vision and written tests.
- A learner's license is valid for one year from the purchase date on the receipt for the learner's license.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY – Who will pay damages after a crash?

If the driver is under 18, a **PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MUST SIGN** the driver license application and have it notarized or witnessed by a driver license exam office employee. This means that the parents have notified the state that they will pay the damages if the drivers has a crash.

MOTORCYCLE LEARNER LICENSE

A regular learner's license is **NOT VALID** for the operation of a motorcycle. Motorcycle only instruction permits require special testing and supervision. Motorcycle only licenses limit drivers to motorcycles, motor scooters or motor-driven cycles.

Motorcycle Endorsement

Persons who ride motorcycles, motor scooters or motor-driven cycles must **APPLY FOR** a Montana driver license before getting a **MOTORCYCLE ENDORSEMENT.**

Motorcycle riders **MUST OBEY** all road, traffic signs and rules.

Driving a motorcycle is dangerous and requires different skills than driving a car.

Most motorcycle crashes happen because of the Rider's Error.

In most car - motorcycle crashes, the car driver does not see the motorcycle.

The law requires motorcycle drivers **UNDER** 18 years of age to wear a motorcycle **HELMET.**

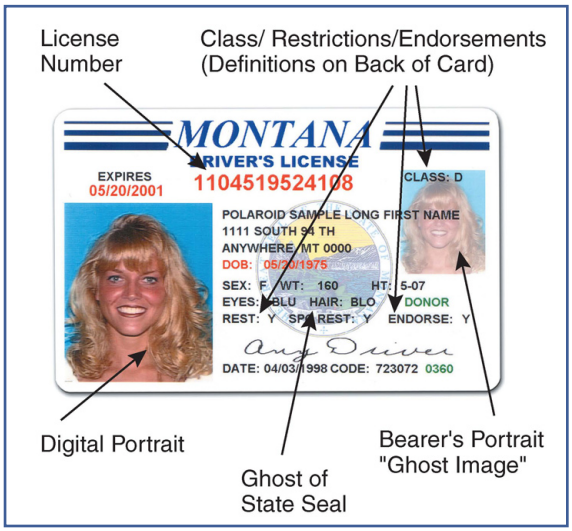
To get a motorcycle endorsement a person must review the Motorcycle Supplement, a study guide to help new riders safely operate a motorcycle or scooter.

- Take a written test.
- Take a driving test (or successfully complete a Montana Motorcycle rider Course: RSS. For course information, call 1-800-922-BIKE).
- Pay a 50 cent per year fee.

Use your head Wisely - Put a Helmet on it!

Getting Your License

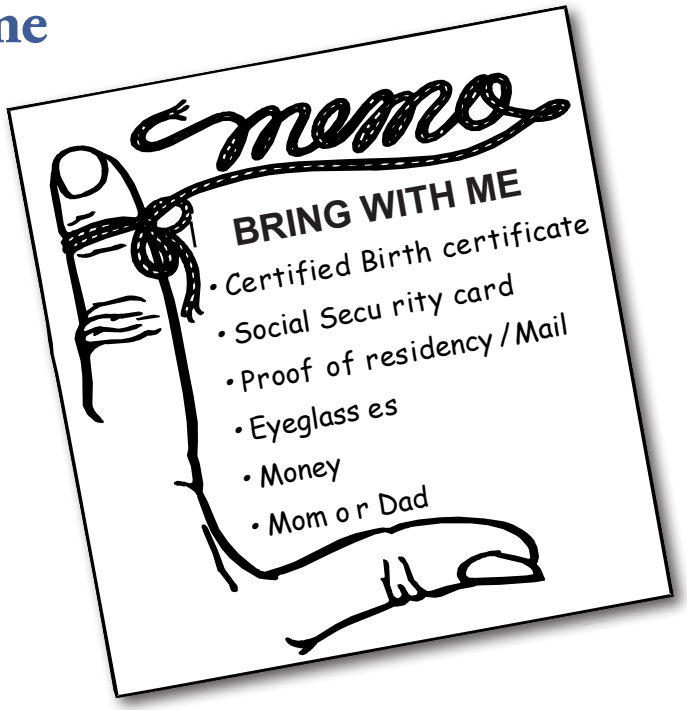
To Get Your license you must:



- **STUDY** your driver's manual.
- **FILL OUT** the license application form.
- If you are under 18, a parent or other responsible adult must sign for you. They will have the financial responsibility to pay for damages if you have a crash.
- Have your original **BIRTH CERTIFICATE** (or certified copy) and a second ID.
- **MAIL** showing your name and physical address.
- Have **PROOF OF RESIDENCY** and Authorized Presence –that is proof that you are either a U.S. citizen or legally authorized to be in the U.S.
- Provide your **SOCIAL SECURITY CARD.**
- Bring your **EYEGLASSES** if you wear them.
- Pay the **DRIVER LICENSE FEE.**

You must pass the vision and written tests before you may have a Learner's License.

Bring with me



Driving is a privilege which must be continually earned to be retained.

Testing Requirements

You must pass both the vision and written tests before getting a Learner's License

Vision Test

- You must see well enough to drive. If you need glasses or corrective lenses to pass, you will be required to wear them while driving.

Written Test

Shows how much you know about safe driving, traffic laws, rules and signs.

Practice Driving:

Driver education and the Learner's License begin the process of learning to drive, but many, many hours of practice are needed to become a safe driver. Like sports and music, learning to drive responsibly requires skills, practice and good habits. New drivers need lots of practice to gain enough experience to recognize and handle daily driving hazards and unexpected situations safely.

Driving Test

Shows how well you control your car and obey traffic signs, lights, speeds and laws.

Before you take your driving test:

1. Your car must be safe and have:
    - working headlights, taillights, brake lights and turn signals
    - safety belts, mirrors
    - clear windshield without cracks through the line-of-sight; and
    - doors which open and close properly.
2. You must show your vehicle registration.
3. You must show that your car is insured.
4. If your car is unsafe, you may not take the driving test.
5. Driver license receipts are valid for one year and three test attempts are permitted within that one year period.

Facts about your license.

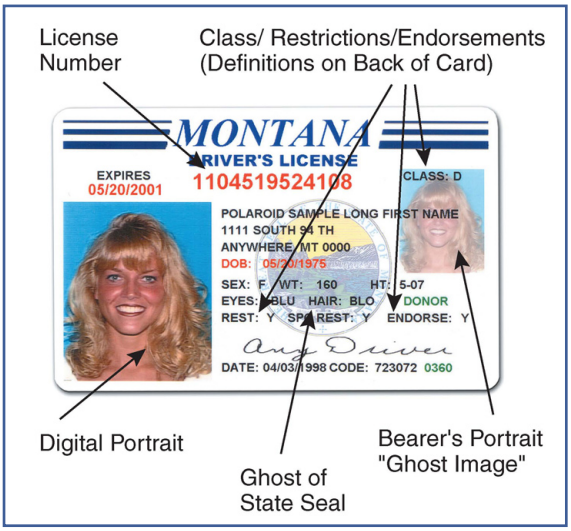
When you have a driver's license, you should REMEMBER:

- You must have your license with you when you drive and you must give it to a police officer if they ask for it.

- Your driving record starts with your first driver license. All the information on your motor vehicle record is part of your permanent driving record. From year to year and from state to state your driving record is for life.

- You must not let another person use your driver license.

- Your first driver license is good until your 21st birthday.
  If you are 21 years of age when you obtain your first license, it will be good for eight years from your last birthday.



- Your driver's license expires on your birthday.

- You may renew up to six months before the expiration date of your driver license.

- If your birthday passes and you have not renewed, your driving privilege stops on your birthday. If you are found driving after your birthday, you are driving in violation of the law and are eligible for a citation.

- If you do not get a new license three months AFTER your birthday, you must take and pass the written and driving tests again.

- You may have only ONE valid driver license at any time.

- If a Montana resident has a driver license from another state, it is only valid for 60 days. Commercial licenses are valid for 30 days.

NEW NAME or NEW ADDRESS

If you have a driver license and you change your NAME or ADDRESS, you must NOTIFY THE DRIVER SERVICES, FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU, WITHIN 10 DAYS.

LOST LICENSE

If your license is **LOST OR DESTROYED,** report it to the police. A duplicate license will cost $10.
Go to the driver licensing office and **APPLY FOR A DUPLICATE**.
You will need an original or certified copy of your birth certificate to get a duplicate license.

Only a licensed driver may drive your car. The driver and the owner of the car may be arrested if an unlicensed driver is allowed to drive it.

Vehicle License Plates and Vehicle Registration

Every motor vehicle must have front and back license plates.
Montana law requires that all vehicles must have license plates and be registered.

You must carry your registration slip and proof of liability insurance **IN YOUR VEHICLE.**

The registration slip is good for one year from day of application.
When vehicles are bought or sold, new registration is required.

You must show your registration, insurance card and driver license to an officer who asks for it.

SELF TEST Section 1 Understanding Your License

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. Many drivers get into serious trouble while driving a vehicle because:
   a. they forget to carry their license while driving.
   b. they do not understand or inform themselves of the legal responsibilities of having their license.
   c. they do not show their liciense when demanded by an officer.
   d. they use their license for identification when cashing bad checks.

2. If you move, you must report your change of address to the Field Operations Bureau within:
   a. two weeks
   b. 15 days
   c. 10 days
   d. one month

3. Parents, when signing for their child under 18 years of age are indicating:
   a. that their child had passed a driver's education course.
   b. that their child is a careful driver.
   c. that they are affirming their child's correct date of birth.
   d. that they are accepting financial responsibility for any damage as a result of the minor operating a motor vehicle.

4. What is the earliest a Montana Driver's License can be renewed prior to the license expiration date?
   a. 3 months
   b. 6 months
   c. 9 months
   d. 12 months

5. When you go to take your driver licensing tests:
   a. you must have your birth certificate (an original or certified copy)
   b. you do not need any identification
   c. you must go with your driver education teacher
   d. you need to have fire and theft insurance

6. If you want to take the driving test and your car is not safe:
    a. you may not take the driving test
    b. you may take the test and get the trouble repaired later
    c. you may borrow a driver education car
    d. you must go with your parent

7. If you need to wear glasses to pass the vision test:
    a. you will need to wear them at night
    b. you will be required to wear them while driving
    c. you may wear them only when you feel like it
    d. you will need to have them in the car

8. Before you may get a learner's license you must:
    a. pass the written test
    b. ask the doctor if you may drive
    c. be 18 years old
    d. have collision insurance

9. Every driver must have proof of vehicle liability insurance:
    a. if they have a crash
    b. in their vehicle when driving
    c. at home in a safe place
    d. if they hit a deer on the road

10. Drivers must have their vehicle registration:
    a. in their vehicles
    b. at home in a safe place
    c. at the insurance company
    d. at the county courthouse

11. When any vehicle is bought or sold, the owner must:
    a. keep the old registration card for five years
    b. get a new registration card
    c. use the old registration card
    d. renew their driver license

12. If you transport hazardous types of materials:
    a. you may need a hazardous material endorsement if the vehicle you are operating requires placards
    b. you will need a Class D license
    c. you do not need any special license
    d. you can drive only at night

13. A Learner's License lets a person:
    a. practice in a driver education car only
    b. drive any time by themselves
    c. drive only if they have a licensed driver in the front seat beside them
    d. practice only in a parking lot

Section 2
Keeping the Driver's License

THE PRIVILEGE AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF KEEPING YOUR LICENSE BELONGS TO YOU.

DRIVING RECORD

When you get a driver's license you start your DRIVING RECORD.

From year to year and from state to state your driving record stays with you. Your driving record is for life.

Driving Records are used:

- by the state and insurance companies to see how safely you drive.
- to permanently record all your traffic tickets from all states; and
- to see if your license should be cancelled, suspended, or revoked.

Your driving record will be sent to you upon request for a $4 fee.
If you have any questions, call the Motor Vehicle Division at (406) 444-3933.

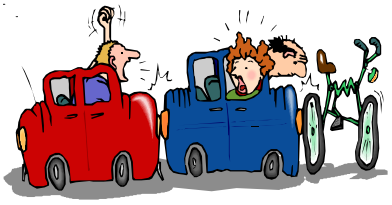
Drive Safely
Follow the Rules of the Road
KEEP YOUR DRIVING RECORD CLEAN!

IF YOU ARE GUILTY OF VIOLATING TRAFFIC LAWS, YOU MAY HAVE TO PAY:

the traffic ticket

court costs

Also, your INSURANCE RATES may cost you more.



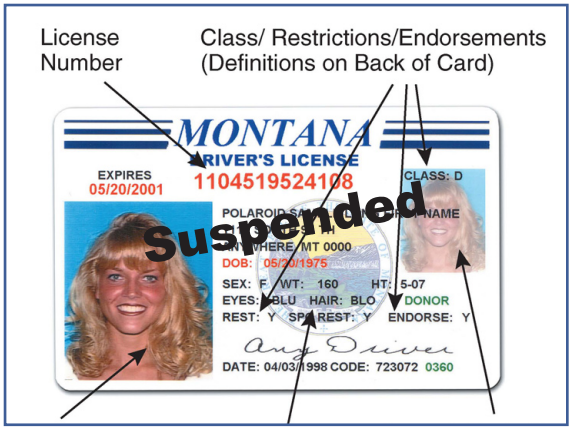
Many drivers get into serious trouble while driving a vehicle because they do not understand or inform themselves of the legal responsibilities of having a license.

If you have a question ask a driver license examiner or a police officer.
A copy of Montana Motor Vehicle Laws may be obtained from your local public library.
Ask for Title 61 of Montana Codes Annotated, or find
it online at http://opi.mt.gov/MCASearch/

Driver's License Suspension

A license to drive may be **SUSPENDED** for a number of reasons.
For example:

- The driver is **CONVICTED** of Driving Under the Influence of alcohol or drugs **(DUI);**
- The driver refuses to take a sobriety test;
- The driver has been in a serious crash where someone is killed or injured; and/or,
- Courts can order driver license suspension.



SUSPENSION means the driver license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are temporarily withdrawn.

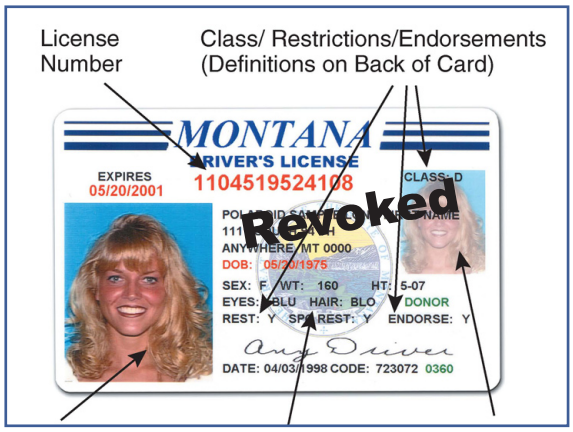
In some cases you might be eligible for a **PROBATIONARY** license limited to essential driving only to go to school or work while your license is suspended.

SUSPENDED OR REVOKED DRIVERS! If your privilege to operate a vehicle is currently suspended or revoked in another state, you are not eligible to be licensed to drive in Montana.

Driver's License REVOCATION

A driver's license **MUST BE REVOKED** if a driver is convicted of crimes like:

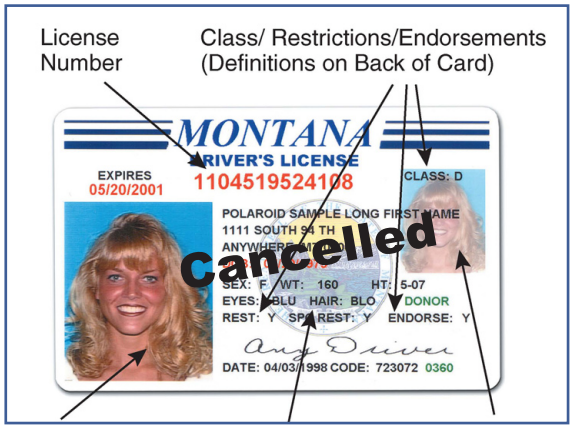
1. Manslaughter caused by driving a motor vehicle.
2. Any serious crime when a motor vehicle was used.
3. Failure to stop and give help when you have been involved in a crash.
4. Fleeing from a peace officer.
5. Conviction Points: 30 or more in three years (see points listed on page 21)



NO KIND of driver's license can be obtained during the time it is revoked.

REVOCATION means your license is terminated for one year or more and then you must pay all required fees, take and pass all the tests again.

Cancellation of Your Driver's LICENSE



A license to drive may be **CANCELLED** if:

- a person gives false information on the application for a license.
- a person writes a check to get a license and has no money in the bank (non-sufficient funds)
- a person's parents withdraw their permission for the license.
- your license or privilege to drive is suspended or revoked in another state.

CANCELLED means your license is taken away. Your license is annulled and terminated. Before you can get another license, you must pay the fee and pass all tests again.

RECKLESS DRIVING

Reckless driving means **DRIVING WITHOUT CARING.**
A reckless driver drives a vehicle in **WILLFUL or WANTON** disregard for the safety of persons or property.

The reckless driver does not care about:
- their own life;
- the lives of others;
- property damage; and/or
- safety.

RECKLESS DRIVERS are dangerous drivers.

HABITUAL OFFENDER ACT

THE HABITUAL OFFENDER ACT is a Montana law which helps protect innocent drivers, pedestrians and passengers from reckless and careless drivers. Drivers who are careless or reckless and break the laws may crash or injure others. By getting **30 CONVICTION POINTS IN THREE YEARS**, they become "Habitual Offenders."

CONVICTION POINTS are given for serious offenses like:

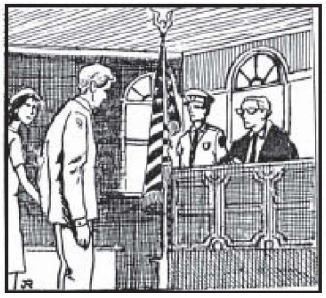
Deliberate homicide	15 points
Negligent vehicular homicide and assault	12 points
Other felony	12 points
DUI - Driving while intoxicated or drugged with narcotics	10 points
Failure to stop and help or give information when involved in a crash	4 or 8 points
Driving with your license suspended or revoked	6 points
Reckless driving … driving with willful and wanton disregard for safety of persons and property	5 points
Illegal drag racing	5 points
Car Insurance violations	5 points
Hit and Run (property)	4 points
Speeding	3 points
No driver's license	2 points
Other moving violations	2 points

HABITUAL OFFENDERS MAY NOT drive for THREE years.

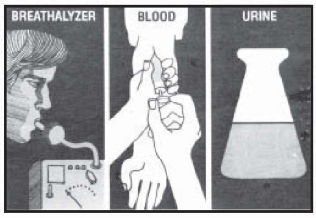
If the Habitual Offender is **CONVICTED** of driving, he/she could go to jail for up to one year or could be fined $1,000, or both.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI) of ALCOHOL or DRUGS

Any alcohol or drugs in your body will affect your driving.



Anyone arrested for drunken driving **(DUI) WHO REFUSES** to take an alcohol screening test will **LOSE THEIR LICENSE for SIX MONTHS** on the first offense.



TESTS show how much alcohol is in a driver's blood.
When you sign your driver license application you imply consent to be tested for blood alcohol content **(BAC).**

ALCOHOL IGNITION INTERLOCK PROGRAM
Judges can order anyone convicted of the first DUI to install an Alcohol Ignition Interlock device. The driver breathes into the device and the car will not start when alcohol is detected.

After a second **DUI** conviction, a judge may order a drunk driver to give up and forfeit any and all vehicles that belong to the convicted offender!

It is illegal in every state to drink when you are under 21. Drinking and driving is unsafe at any age.

The law states a driver is Under the Influence (DUI) when blood alcohol content (BAC) is:

.08 percent (BAC) for a person of any age;
.04 percent (BAC) for a commercial driver; or
.02 percent (BAC) for a person under age 21.

If You Drink, Do Not Drive
Drinking and driving is unsafe at any age.

SELF TEST Section 2 Keeping the Driver's License

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. At what Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) does the law state you are under the influence of alcohol?
   a. 0.00%
   b. 0.08 %
   c. 0.10%
   d. all of the above

2. Your driving record is used:
   a. by the state and your insurance company to establish how safely you drive
   b. by the Department of Revenue to see if you have paid taxes
   c. by direct mail companies to establish a mailing list
   d. by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to keep track of the vehicles you own

3. What is a probationary license?
   a. A license restricted to essential driving only
   b. A license to practice driving a commercial vehicle
   c. A learner's license to practice with
   d. A temporary unrestricted license

4. A reckless driver is a driver who:
   a. drives with a willful and wanton disregard for the safety of others
   b. drives faster than the speed limit in daytime
   c. has a crash
   d. drives carefully

5. Drivers become "Habitual Offenders" when:
   a. they get 30 points in a one-year period
   b. they get 15 points in a three-year period
   c. they get 30 points in a three-year period
   d. they get 3 speeding tickets

6. “Habitual Offenders” will lose their license for:
   a. three years
   b. two years
   c. six months
   d. ten years

7. Persons who drive after drinking alcohol:
   a. can have their license suspended
   b. may have more expensive car insurance rates
   c. may be put in jail
   d. all of the above

8. If you refuse to take an alcohol test, you will lose your license for:
   a. 60 days
   b. 90 days
   c. six months
   d three years

Section 3

Before You Drive

Study the Montana Driver's Manual.
Go to the Driver Exam Station and take the written knowledge test, have your vision checked and get an Instruction Permit/Learner License.
Practice driving.
Trip Planning
Check the Vehicle
Motor Vehicle Equipment
Clean Glass Surfaces
Adjust Seat and Mirrors
Use Safety Belts and Child Restraints

You the Driver

You must decide if it is safe for you to drive.

DO NOT DRIVE

WHEN VERY TIRED (FATIGUED) - You make bad driving decisions. Stop and rest every two hours.

WHEN VERY SICK - You forget about your driving

WHEN DRINKING ALCOHOL - Your reflexes slow. Your judgment dulls.

WHEN USING DRUGS and MEDICATIONS - They affect your mood, your vision and your ability to judge space and time.

WHEN ANGRY, UPSET or STRESSED -
Your feelings can keep you from concentrating on driving.

YOU MUST DECIDE IF IT'S SAFE FOR YOU TO DRIVE EACH TIME YOU DRIVE

Plan Ahead – Save Gas

You can save gas and make your car last longer if you do the following:

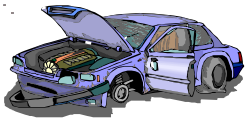
- Walk or ride a bicycle whenever you can;
- Ride the bus, take a cab or ride a horse;
- Car pool and share rides;
- Avoid driving in heavy traffic – choose a different route or time of day to travel;
- When running errands, make a list before you leave home; and/or
- Call ahead to make sure your destination has what you need or want.

Things To Do Before You Drive

Everyone's safety depends a lot on what you do before you drive. Here are some things to do before you start to drive:

- Check the tires to make sure they have enough air and tread
- Make sure all windows are clear of snow and ice
- Walk around the back of the car and check for a clear path
- Adjust the seat
- Adjust the mirrors
- Buckle your seat belt
- Make sure others in the car are buckled up, too.

Safe Driving Starts With a Safe Vehicle.

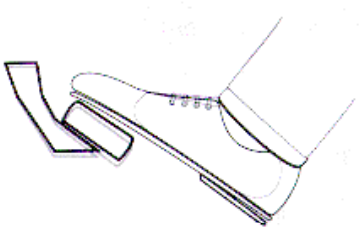


Vehicles with mechanical problems can **CAUSE** a crash.
It costs a lot of money to have your vehicle towed and repaired.
Vehicles must have all **EQUIPMENT** the law requires
in good **WORKING** condition.

Check Your Vehicle

- Brakes
- Tires - Tread, Air Pressure
- Steering
- Lights - Headlights, Brake lights, Tail lights and Turn Signals
- Clean Windshield and Wipers
- Adjust Mirrors
- Seatbelts and Child Restraints
- Exhaust System
- Engine Oil
- Horn
- No loose objects – put backpacks, books and glasses in a safe place

EQUIPMENT



BRAKES

Only brakes can stop your vehicle.

It is very dangerous if brakes are not working. Have a mechanic check the brakes if they make a lot of noise, smell funny or the brake pedal goes to the floor.

STEERING

If the steering is not working properly, it is difficult to control the direction you want to go. If the vehicle is hard to turn or does not turn when the steering wheel is turned, have the steering checked by a mechanic.

TIRES

Too much or too little air pressure in tires can **CAUSE** loss of control when driving.

Worn tire tread can keep you from stopping quickly and from controlling your vehicle properly. Hydroplaning on wet roads can cause a skid. (see page 97)
Check the air pressure in your tires weekly.
You will get better gas mileage with the right amount of air in your tires and your car will handle better too.

VEHICLE LIGHTS

Make sure all lights work

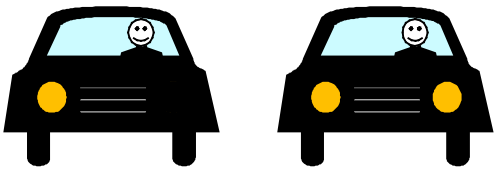
Walk around your vehicle and check all lights.

TURN SIGNALS – show other drivers you plan to turn or change lanes. Turn signals must be visible for 300 feet in sunlight.

BRAKE LIGHTS – show other drivers you are stopping or slowing down. Brake lights are red and must be visible for 300 feet in sunlight.

TAILLIGHTS – show other drivers where you are on the road. Taillights are brighter when cars are stopping, slowing or backing up.
TAILLIGHTS must be visible for 500 feet

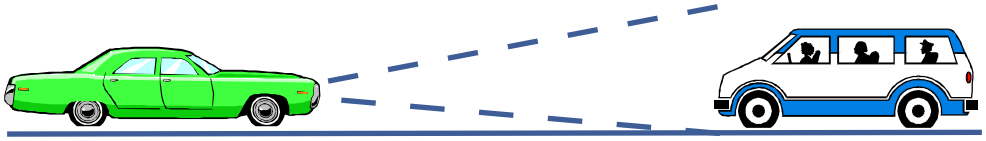
HEADLIGHTS – show you the road ahead and let other drivers see you. Driving with headlights on at all times is a safe habit to have. You must turn headlights on when you can't see 500 feet ahead.
Keep headlights clean.



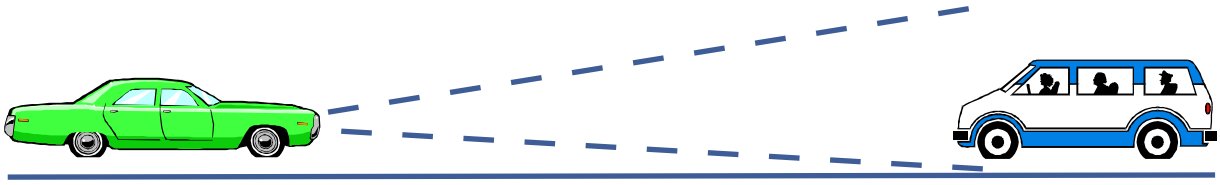
Replace broken headlights immediately

Headlights must be on from a half hour after sunset until a half hour before sunrise

HEADLIGHTS must show persons or vehicles:



on low beam **(DIM)** at 100 feet.



on high beam **(BRIGHT)** at 350 feet.

Turn off high beam headlights when meeting other vehicles 1,000 feet away and when you are 500 feet behind another vehicle. Bright lights make it hard for others to see the road.

Headlights must be on when it is dark and any time you cannot see 500 feet ahead due to blowing dust, fog, rain or snow.

License Plate

A separate **WHITE** light shall illuminate the license plate so it can be seen for 50 feet.

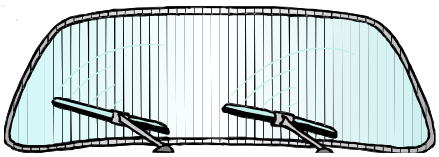
Spotlight

Spotlights must be turned off **WHEN MEETING** or **PASSING** other vehicles at night.

Vehicle Light Distances

1000 feet	Dim high beam headlights when meeting oncoming vehicles
500 feet	Turn off high beam headlights when 500 feet behind other vehicles
500 feet	Turn HEADLIGHTS on if you can't see 500 feet ahead.
500 feet	Tail Lights distance
350 feet	High Beam (Bright) Headlight Distance
300 feet	Brake Light Distance in sunlight
300 feet	Turn Signal Distance in sunlight
100 feet	Low Beam (Dim) Headlight Distance
50 feet	License Plate light

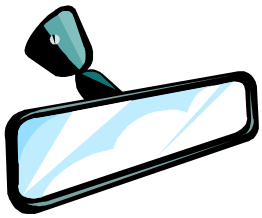
Windshield Wipers



Every vehicle must have **WINDSHIELD WIPERS** in good condition and in good working order.

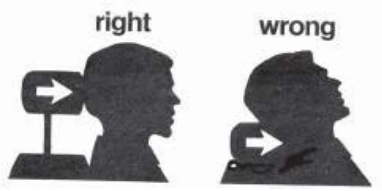
Keep your windshield and headlights clean. About 90 percent of all driving decisions are based on what is seen. Drivers must see far enough ahead to make good decisions about speed, lane position, traffic signs, signals, markings and hazards.

Mirrors



Every vehicle must have a mirror so the driver can see 200 feet to the rear. Adjust the seat and check the mirrors before you drive.

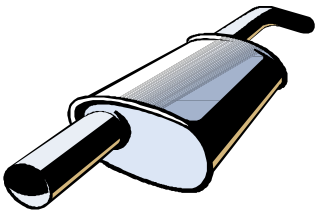
Head Restraints



Head restraints offer the best protection when adjusted properly.

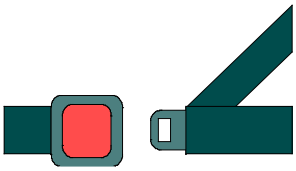
Muffler

All vehicles must have a muffler in good condition to prevent excessive noise and smoke. Muffler cutouts, bypasses and similar devices are **NOT** allowed.



A LEAKY MUFFLER can make you **DROWSY** when driving due to vehicle exhaust entering the vehicle.

SAFETY BELTS AND CHILD RESTRAINTS



Before you drive, always buckle your seat belt.
Montana law requires all people in a car to wear safety belts at all times, even if the car has air bags. Studies have shown that using safety belts greatly reduces your chances of being hurt or killed in a crash.

The safest place for children is buckled in the middle of the back seat. If children are in the front seat and the airbags go off, kids can be badly hurt or even die.

Babies and children under 6 years of age and who weigh less than 60 pounds must be in a safety seat. Do not hold a child on your lap. Children must be in a safety seat or safety belt at all times.

Loose Objects

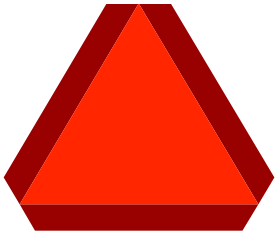
Make sure things in the car are put away. If you need to stop quickly, loose things can fly around and hurt someone. Things on the floor could roll under the brake pedal and keep you from being able to stop. If something falls on the car floor, pull over safely to the side of the road and stop before you try to pick it up and put it away.

HORN

Every vehicle must have a **HORN** which can be heard for 200 feet. Know where the horn is located so you can find it when you need to warn someone. It could save your life.

SLOW MOVING VEHICLES

This sign must be put on slow machinery and vehicles which go slower than **25 M.P.H.** When slow machines travel on the road, they must have this sign on the rear. It warns drivers to slow down or they may run into the big, slow machine.



LONG LOADS NEED RED FLAGS

If you are hauling a load that goes **FOUR FEET** past the end of your vehicle, you must secure the load with ropes and straps and attach a red flag to the end of the load. The red warning flag must be 12 inches square.

DRIVER RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY VEHICLES

When you see Emergency Vehicles coming or hear sirens, you must move to the far right side of the road and **STOP.**

Emergency vehicles answering a call may go **THROUGH** stop signs and signals. They **MAY** also exceed the speed limit.

When passing an accident or police officer stopped on the side of the road, signal and go into the other lane if it is safe to do so.

FIRE ENGINE

Following

DO NOT follow a fire engine closer than 500 feet if it is answering an alarm.

NEVER drive into or park within the block where fire equipment has stopped.

NEVER drive over a fire hose.

SELF TEST Section 3 - Before you drive

1. Headlights are required at any time you cannot see persons or vehicles for 500 feet (because of snow, dust etc.) and:
   a. when traffic is very heavy
   b. during daylight savings time
   c. from ½ hour before sunset to ½ hour after sunrise
   d. from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise

2. A leaking exhaust system can:
   a. cause excessive oil use
   b. makes your vehicle need a tune-up sooner than normal
   c. make you drowsy when driving
   d. set grass fires on country roads

3. Upon hearing a siren of an emergency vehicle, a driver must:
   a. stop quickly where he is
   b. stop and wait for a red or green light
   c. move as far right as possible and stop at the far side of the road
   d. increase speed and keep out of the way of the emergency vehicle

4. Turn signals must be visible for:
   a. 100 feet
   b. 300 feet
   c 175 feet
   d. Only visible at night

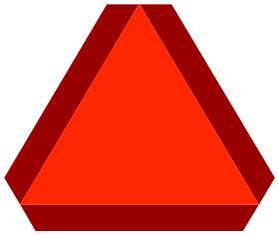
5. Vehicle taillights must be seen for 500 feet:
   a. to let other drivers know you are slowing down
   b. to help you see when backing up
   c. to help other drivers see animals on the road
   d. to let other drivers see you

6. Vehicle horns must be heard 200 feet away to:
   a. warn other drivers of danger
   b. tell other cars you are turning
   c. let cars know you are passing
   d. tell cars ahead to drive slower

7. When driving with babies and children under 6 years of age and who weigh less than 60 pounds:
   a. they should sit in the front seat
   b. they should sit in the back seat
   c. they must be buckled into a child safety seat
   d. they should have snacks and toys for long trips

8. Headlights must show persons or vehicles:
   a. 350 feet on high beam
   b. 100 feet on lower beam
   c. on the road ahead
   d. all of the above

9. On the back of a vehicle a sign with this shape means:



   a. do not pass any vehicle.
   b. this is a slow moving vehicle and it will not be going more than 25 M.P.H.
   c. yield to this sign
   d. stop and wait

10. The law requires safety belt use:
   a. for all people in the car
   b. when your car has air bags
   c. every time you drive
   d. all of the above

11 . If you are hauling a load which goes past the back of a vehicle by _____ feet, you must attach a red flag on the end of the load.
   a. 2 feet
   b. 3 feet
   c. 4 feet
   d. 8 feet

Section 4 Language of the Road
SIGNS, SIGNALS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

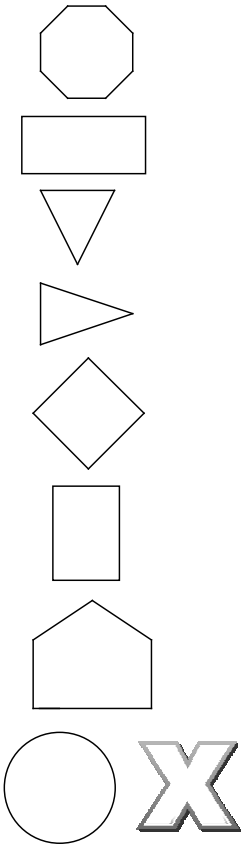
A SAFE DRIVER ALWAYS CONSIDERS SIGNS, SIGNALS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS WHILE MAKING DRIVING DECISIONS.

Traffic signs inform you about traffic rules and hazards. They must be obeyed or you could crash and get a traffic ticket. Signs inform you where you are, how to get to where you want to go, and they inform you where there are services. Each type of sign is identified by shape and color.

Know These Signs by Their Shape

SIGN SHAPE

A sign's shape is the first thing you will see. You need to know what a sign's shape means in case it is covered by snow or dirt.



STOP SIGN

GUIDE SIGN

YIELD SIGN

NO PASSING ZONE

WARNING OF POSSIBLE DANGER

INFORMATION ON DRIVING RULES AND LAWS

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CROSSING SIGNS

RAILROAD CROSSING

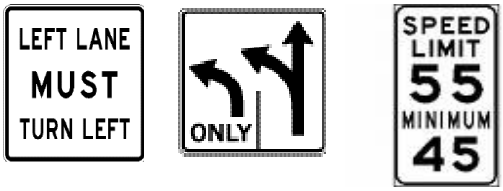
Know These Signs by Their Color

RED Stop, yield or you can't do something

YELLOW Warning

BRIGHT Yellow-Green Warning
(Fluorescent Yellow-Green)

WHITE Information, rules and laws



BLACK Regulatory, rules and laws

GREEN Guide

BLUE Information
You can get services and help
GasHospital

ORANGE Construction
The road is being fixed and people are working on or near the road

Flagger

BROWN Parks and recreation areas

Restroom Boat Launch Hiking Trail

Know These Signs

OCTAGON

A STOP sign is the only 8-sided traffic sign.

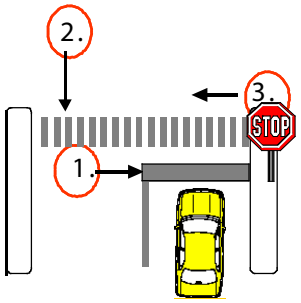
- Come to a **COMPLETE** stop
- Do not drive into the intersection before you stop
- Do not drive into the crosswalk before you stop

Just slowing down for a stop sign is against the law. You must **STOP.**

Where to Stop

The three legal stop positions:

1. Before the Stop Line, or
2. Before the Crosswalk, or
3. Before the Intersection



Watch for cars, bicycles and pedestrians before driving ahead

1. look **LEFT,**
2. then **RIGHT,**
3. then **STRAIGHT AHEAD,** and
4. then **LEFT** again.

If you can't see traffic on the road, move forward slowly until you can see. Wait until it is safe and your path of travel is clear before driving ahead.

TRIANGLE

A **YIELD** sign is a red triangle pointing down. **YIELD** means give the right of way. The sign means slow down to a safe, reasonable speed and wait for cars on the other road to go first. You must yield the right of way to cars, bikes and pedestrians on the road you want to cross or enter. Yield means wait and let other cars go first.

Know These Signs

Signs inform drivers what to do, and what **NOT** to do, so that traffic moves properly and safely.

The road ahead is a one-way street.

All vehicles are prohibited. Do not enter.

The red circle and stripe means NO.

These signs tell you not to do something.

NO U TURN means you cannot turn around to go in the opposite direction at this intersection. Pull into a parking lot to turn and go the other way.

RECTANGLE

Most regulatory and information signs are rectangles.

Drivers must obey the rules on all regulatory signs.

Know These Signs

DIAMOND Most warning signs are yellow diamonds.

They tell you of possible danger ahead. Slow down and watch carefully.

ROUND This sign warns about railroad crossings.

The RR on the sign means Railroad.

ALWAYS EXPECT A TRAIN!

Watch for trains. Slow down, look and listen for trains.
Be prepared to STOP and wait when a train is coming.
NEVER stop on train tracks.

The law requires you to stop for trains.

Trains cannot stop quickly. Even if the locomotive engineer sees you, a freight train moving at 55 mph can take a mile or more to stop once the emergency brakes are applied. That's 18 football fields!

Do not be fooled — the train you see is closer and faster moving than you think. Look both ways. If you see a train approaching, wait for it to go by before you cross the tracks.

Know These Signs

SCHOOL ZONE SAFETY

FIVE-SIDED School signs look like a building.

School ahead. Slow to **20 mph** or other posted speed limit.
Watch for children **AT ALL TIMES**.

A school bus might be stopped up ahead.
Maybe you cannot see it because of a hill or curve.
Be ready to stop.

Know These Signs

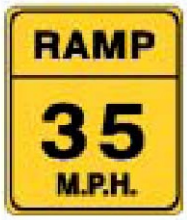
One warning sign is pennant shaped.
Do Not Pass any vehicles going in the same direction as you are going while in the No Passing Zone.

When you have passed this sign, you are again permitted to pass other vehicles if it is safe to do so.

The solid yellow line in the road means **DO NOT PASS**.

Warning Signs

Some warning signs inform about the top safe speed. You should not drive faster than 35 mph on the turn ahead.



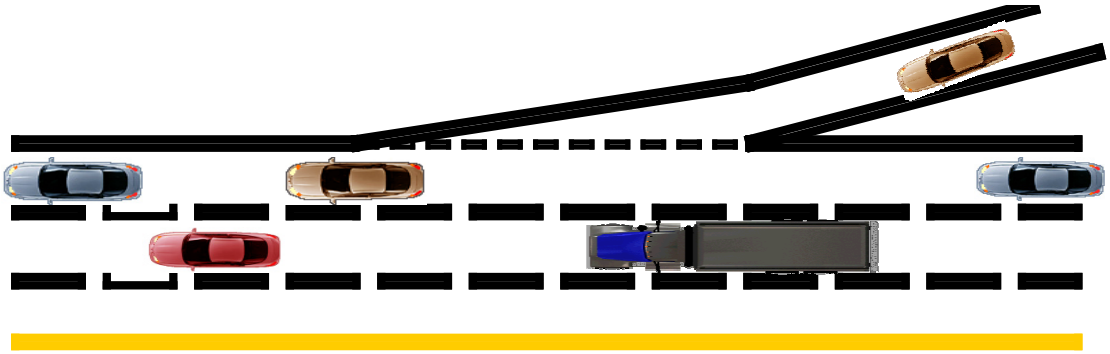
If the road is bad or the weather is bad, drive even more slowly into the curve.

The road is ICY, SLIPPERY and DANGEROUS.
Slow down. Never use cruise control when roads are wet or icy.

Merging Signs

MERGING signs show drivers where to expect the direction of more traffic.

MERGING means joining. More traffic may be going to join the roadway and drive along the same lane.
When you see a merging car ahead, drivers should signal and move over to the other lane if they can safely change lanes.
Sometimes the driver in the merging car has to yield, slow down and wait for a safe gap in highway traffic.

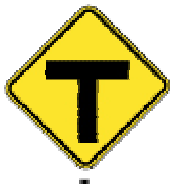


Roundabouts are circular roads around a center island with access to several roads heading out in different directions. Yield to traffic already driving in the round-about. Find a safe gap. Merge with the flow of traffic, signal and turn right onto the road you need.

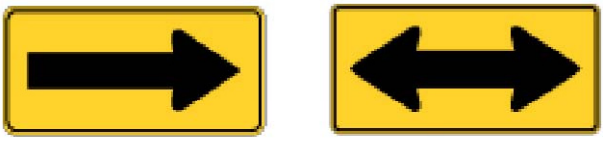
Warning Signs

A side road enters or crosses the highway ahead.
Watch out for cars entering or slowing down to turn.

There are sharp turns and curves in the road ahead.
REDUCE SPEED. Slow down.
Keep well to the right. Watch for approaching traffic.



The road you are on comes to an end ahead.
REDUCE SPEED.
You will have to turn either right or left.



Watch the road ahead.
Some signs warn that the road changes direction in a way that could surprise a driver.

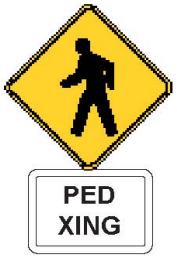
You are approaching an overhead obstruction. It might be an old bridge or a low underpass. If you have a high load, you may not be able to get through.

Warning Signs – What They Mean
(YELLOW AND BLACK)

There are more signs that warn about people and animals crossing the roadway.

Remember: XING means CROSSING.

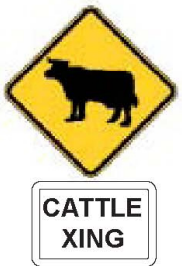
Walking people are called **PEDESTRIANS.** That word is too big for the sign, so just **PED** is used. Pedestrians may be crossing the road ahead. Slow down and stop when a person is waiting or crossing the road.
REMEMBER: always give pedestrians the right of way regardless of where they are located.



These warning signs are only in high wildlife crossing areas but deer are found everywhere in Montana. Watch out for animals at all times. Slow down when you see deer. There may be more than one crossing the road ahead.

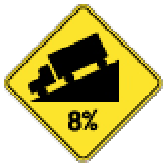
A highway often splits a farm. This sign shows where livestock may be crossing the road.

There are no fences and cattle may wander out onto the road. Watch the road ahead. Cattle have the right of way.

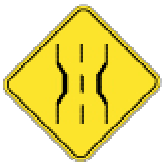


Be careful. Be ready to stop for any animals on the road.

Warning Signs – What They Mean
(YELLOW AND BLACK)

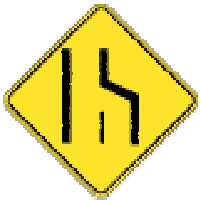


The road ahead goes **DOWNHILL**. Trucks gear down and will be going slowly. Watch for them. You may have to slow down or change lanes. **SLOW DOWN.**



The bridge ahead may be too narrow to meet or pass a truck, you must be careful. The road is not as wide as the road you are traveling.
There will be room for cars to meet and pass.
You MAY have to wait for oncoming vehicles to cross.

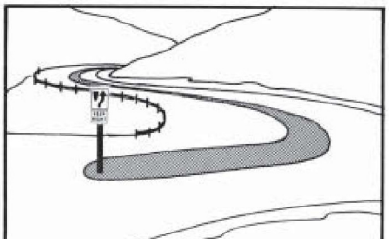
There **IS NOT ROOM** on the bridge ahead to meet or pass a car or truck.



When a lane ends you may see a warning sign like this one. When the right lane ends, signal, watch for
other traffic and change lanes. Do not stay in the outer lane. You might be forced off the pavement.

Traffic must keep to the right of the median.

In the diagram below, the roadway is separated by a median.



Keep right, drive it as a one-way road.

Regulatory Signs

Regulatory means you MUST obey.
Regulatory signs define the laws drivers must obey

You are coming to a place where the speed limit is lower.
If you go faster than the posted speed limit you could get a speeding ticket.

Visibility is limited at night. Your speed will be limited too.

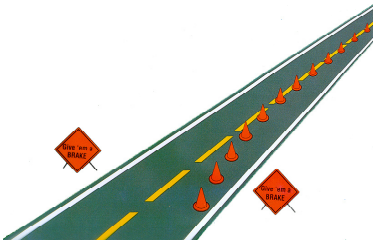
LANE SIGNS inform you where you can go from certain lanes.

Look ahead for arrows at intersections.
Stay in your lane when turning.

Construction Area Signs

(ORANGE AND BLACK)

ORANGE signs warn of road **CONSTRUCTION.**



The road is being built or repaired ahead. Drive slowly. Be alert. Workers may be on or near the road. Heavy machinery may be crossing the road. Watch for and follow directions of flaggers who may be standing near the road.

Construction signs can give drivers many warnings

Highways must be repaired. Work crews must be protected.

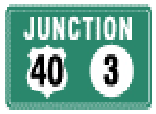
Loose gravel can cause your car to lose control and skid. Gravel can be thrown onto your windshield by another car.

One side of the road is soft. Don't drive off the pavement.

A place in the road is not finished. You will have to go around. Signs with arrows will show you where to go.

Guide Signs

Signs help drivers find the right way to go.
Guide signs are on maps. Drivers can study the map and watch for highway numbers and route markers.



Blue signs mean services are nearby.

Camping

Gas

Hospital

Brown signs show where to find parks and other recreation areas.

Restroom

Picnic Area

Hiking Area

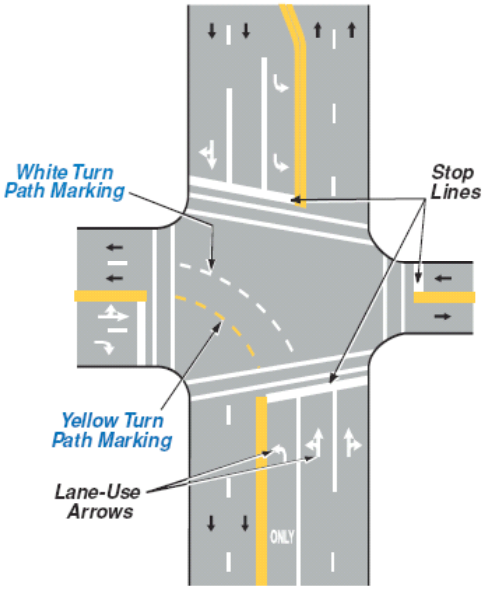
Snowmobile Trail

Interstate Highways are numbered from West to East.
Even Numbered Highways go East and West (e.g. I -90).
Odd Numbered Highways go North and South (e.g. I -15).
Mile post markers tell your location and number each exit.

Road and Pavement Markings

Watch out for and obey pavement markings.
White lines separate traffic lanes going in the same direction. Stay in your lane when turning. Follow the turn path markings on the road.

Turn Arrows



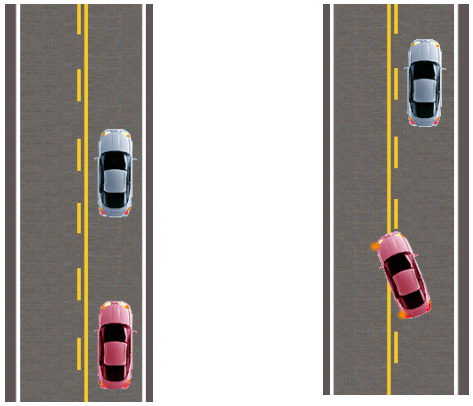
Yellow Road Centerline

No passing is allowed when solid yellow line is in your lane.

When overtaking and passing another vehicle it is permissible to drive a vehicle to the left of the center-line on a two lane highway if you can pass safely.

Look ahead and wait for a path of travel clear of cars coming from the opposite direction. You need enough time to return safely to your travel lane.

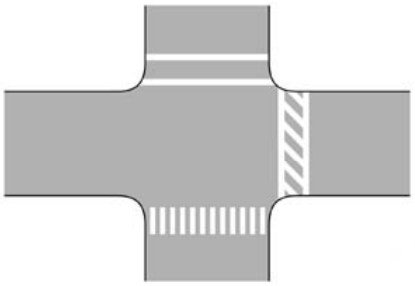
Passing Markings



ROAD AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Pedestrian Crosswalk

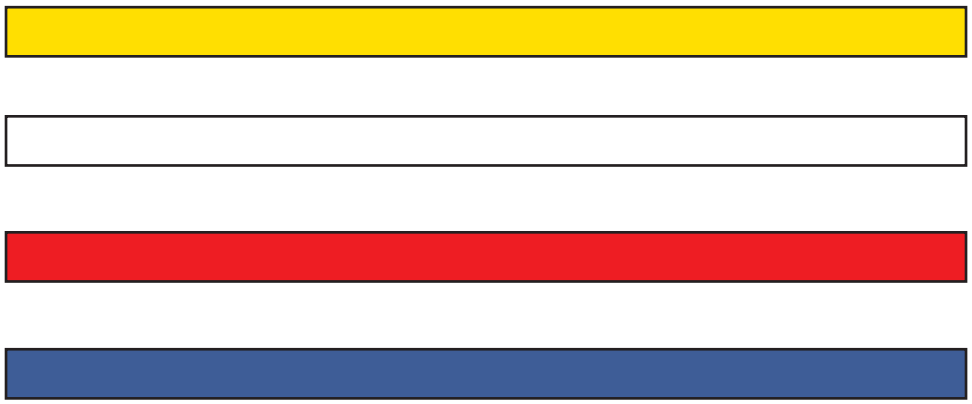
Pedestrians are people walking. Crosswalks are marked with white lines or colored pavement. Always **STOP** when people are waiting to cross the street. No parking is allowed in the crosswalk or in the intersection.



Intersection with three marked Crosswalks

Curb Markings

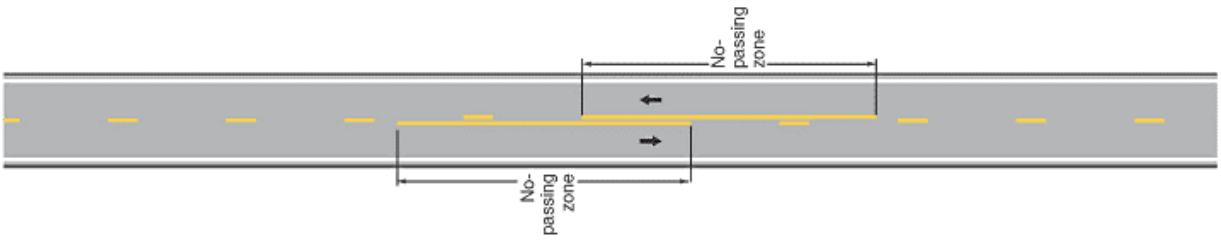
No parking is allowed next to a curb painted yellow, white or red.



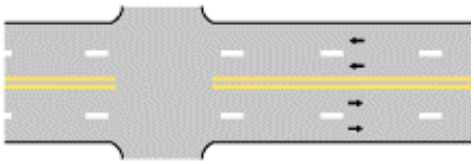
Only people with disablities who have a special parking permit are allowed to park in blue handicapped parking spaces.

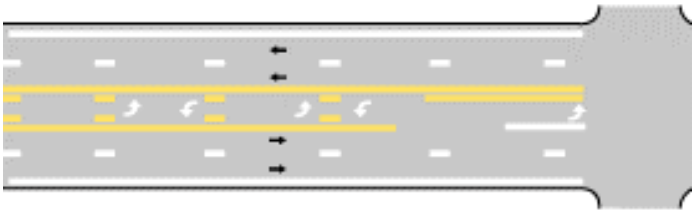
Road Center Line

No Passing Zone - when **SOLID** yellow line is in your lane
Passing Allowed - when **BROKEN** yellow line is in your lane



Single Solid White Line – The white Fog Line marks the side of the road
Single Broken White Line – divides one-way lanes going in the same direction

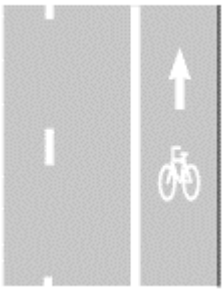


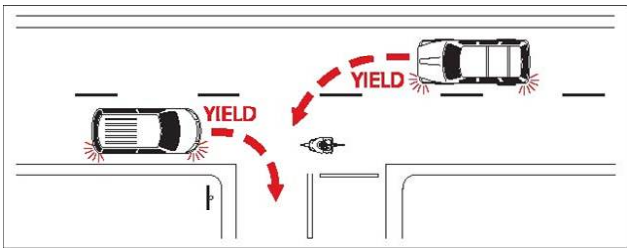


Shared Center Turn Lane for left turns and U turns if permitted. It can be used by vehicles traveling in both directions, Watch for other vehicles in the shared lane. Do not use this lane to pass or slow down for a turn.

Bicycle Lanes - can be used only by bicycles.
Do not park or drive in Bike-Only lanes.
Bicycles ride with traffic on the right side of the road. Share the road and be careful when passing bicycles.

Bike-Only Lane



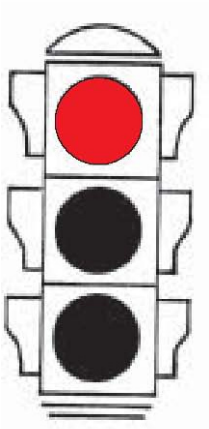


Graphic courtesy of the NYS Department of Motor Vehicles Governor's Traffic Safety Committee New York Bicycling Coalition

When turning, wait for the bicyclist to pass and make sure he is clear from your vehicle before making your turn

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

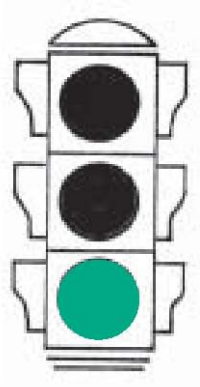
Obey all traffic signals.



It is a dangerous and foolish mistake to disobey traffic signals.
Always look ahead and wait for traffic to clear before crossing a road.

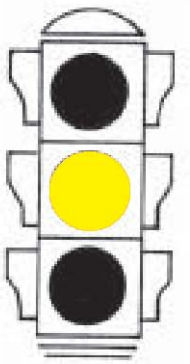
STOP—The red light is always at the top.

Do not go until the light changes to green and the path of travel is clear.



The green light is always at the bottom.

It means go, **after you look** to your left, right and ahead to make sure your path of travel is clear before moving.



The yellow light means get ready to stop.

Do not drive into the intersection if you can safely stop.
You must not be in the intersection when the light
turns red.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

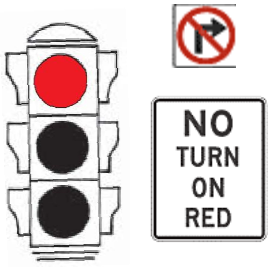
The traffic signal light is **GREEN** for **GO.** Pedestrians may walk now in the same direction traffic is going if the intersection is clear. Watch for pedestrians if you are turning.

You must always yield to pedestrians. Wait for people to cross the street.

Even though the light is green for "Go," the words tell pedestrians that **THEY MUST NOT LEAVE THE CURB NOW.** The flashing DON'T WALK sign means there is not enough time to safely cross the street. Some pedestrians disobey. They think they can leave the curb because the light is green. Watch out and wait for for people to cross the street.

RIGHT TURN ON RED

You may turn right on red **AFTER STOPPING** in every state. Right turns at red lights are allowed after you stop unless there is a sign that says you may not turn. Stop and look for a clear path of travel before turning.



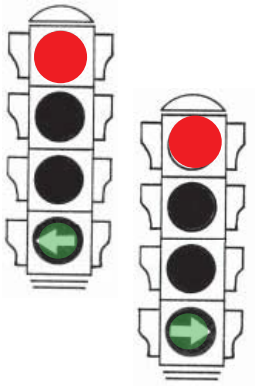
TRAFFIC SIGNALS – Turn Arrows

STOP

Do **NOT** go straight ahead.Turn **LEFT** when the arrow is **GREEN**, and turn only the way the arrow points.

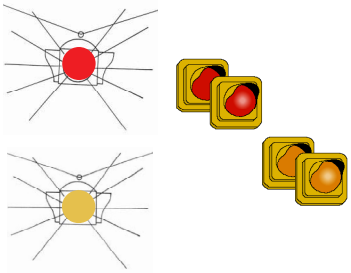
STOP.

Do **NOT** go straight ahead.
Turn **RIGHT** when the arrow is **GREEN**, and turn only the way the arrow points.



FLASHING LIGHTS

The **RED LIGHT** flashing means **STOP.**
The **YELLOW LIGHT** flashing or steady means **SLOW DOWN**. Watch for other vehicles. Use **CAUTION.**



WORDS ON TRAFFIC SIGNS

You should know what these words mean

AHEAD
AIRPORT
ALL WAY
ALTERNATIVE
ARROW
BEGIN
BETWEEN SIGNS
BEYOND
BIKE
BLOCK
BUMP
BUS
BUSINESS
BYPASS
CAREFUL
CAREFULLY
CATTLE
CAUTION
CLEARANCE
CLOSED
COMMERCIAL
CONSTRUCTION
CONTROLLED
COUNTY
CROSSING
CROSSROAD
CROSSWALK
CURB
DECREASE
DEER
DETOUR
DIP
DIRECTION
DIVIDED
DO NOT
DOUBLE
DOWN
EAST
EMERGENCY
ENDS
ENFORCED
ENTER
ENTRANCE
EXCEPT
EXCLUDED
EXEMPT
EXIT
EXPRESSWAY
FACING
FALLEN ROCK
FEET
FLASHING
GRADE
GRAVEL
HIGHWAY
HILL
HITCHHIKING
HOSPITAL
ICY
INCREASE
INTERSECTION
INTERSTATE
JUNCTION
KEEP
LANE
LAW
LEFT
LIMIT
LOCAL
LODGING
LOOSE
LOW
LUGS
MACHINERY
MAINTENANCE
MERGING
MINIMUM
MOTORCYCLE
MOTORISTS
MOTORIZED
NARROW
NIGHT
NORTH
OBEY
OCCUPIED
OIL
ONCOMING
ONE
ONLY
OUTLET
OUTSIDE
PARK
PASS
PAVEMENT
PED
PEDESTRIAN
PICK-UP
PLAYGROUND
PRESENT
PROCEED
PROHIBITED
PUSH BUTTON
RADAR
RAILROAD
RAMP
RANGE
REDUCE
RESERVED
REST AREA
RESTRICTED
RESUME
RIGHT
ROAD
ROUGH
ROUTE
SCHOOL
SHARP
SHOULDERS
SIDE
SIGNALS
SINGLE
SLIPPERY
SLOW
SOFT
SOUTH
SPEED
STEEP
STOP
STREET
SURVEY CREW
TEMPORARY
THREE
THRU
TONS
TOW AWAY ZONE
TRACKS
TRAILER HITCH
TRUCKS
TURN
TWO
UNLAWFUL
USES
VILLAGE
WALK
WARNING
WAY
WEIGH STATION
WEST
WET
WINDING
WORK
WRONG
XING
YIELD
YOUR
ZONE

SELF TEST Section 4 Language of the Road

SIGNS, SIGNALS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. The sign pictured at the right means that:
   a. there is a bus stop ahead
   b. there is a stop sign ahead
   c. there is a caution sign ahead
   d. there is a No Passing Zone ahead.

2. The sign pictured at the right means that:
   a. you must drive slowly and sound horn
   b. you must watch for children in this area
   c. you must watch for children during school hours
   d. school ahead – slow down and watch for children at all times

3. The sign pictured at the right means that:
   a. the highway ahead turns only to the right
   b. the highway ahead turns to the left and then to the right
   c. the highway ahead turns sharply to the right
   d. the highway ahead turns to the right and then the left

4. The sign pictured at the right means that:
   a. trucks are permitted on a narrow bridge
   b. the bridge ahead is open to one way traffic only
   c. the bridge ahead is wide enough for one car at a time
   d. the bridge ahead may be too narrow to meet or pass a vehicle, you must be careful

5. The sign pictured at the right means that:
   a. there is a detour ahead
   b. you must stop for flaggers
   c. the road ahead is closed to traffic
   d. the highway ahead is being repaired, approach with caution

6. The sign pictured at the right means that:
    a. there are trucks hauling gravel ahead
    b. the highway ahead is under construction
    c. the highway ahead is covered with loose gravel
    d. the highway ahead has been sanded for icy conditions

7. It is permissible to drive a motor vehicle to the left of the centerline of a two-lane highway:
    a. when overtaking and passing another vehicle
    b. when you have 500 feet of clear road ahead and to the rear
    c. when the shoulder of the road is rough and the ditch is deep
    d. when the road is clear of cars coming from the opposite direction

8. The shared center lane is reserved for:
    a. making left turns
    b. u-turns when they are permitted.
    c. all vehicles traveling in both directions
    d. all of the above

9. At a traffic light which is flashing yellow:
    a. you must stop and wait for the red
    b. you must stop and wait for the green
    c. you must slow down and proceed with caution
    d. you can make a U turn

10. You may turn right on red:
    a. if there is a sign that says you can
    b. after stopping if your path of travel is clear
    c. after slowing down
    d. only in Montana

11. If the “Don’t Walk” signal is on, a pedestrian:
    a. may cross if no cars are coming.
    b. must not cross; there is not enough time to cross safely
    c. should stop in the intersection
    d. must wait for a red light

12. This sign means:
    a. a school bus may be stopped ahead
    b. everyone must stop ahead
    c. yield right of way to buses
    d. watch for bicycles

13. This sign means:
    a. you must slow if you see cars
    b. slow down, give right of way to cars on right
    c. Stop
    d. slow down to a reasonable speed and yield to other vehicles

14. This sign means:
    a. sharp curve ahead.
    b. the road turns to the right.
    c. there is a road entering the highway from the right.
    d. there is a crossroad ahead

15. This sign means:
    a. the road turns sharply to the left
    b. the road turns gradually to the left
    c. winding road ahead
    d. the road turns to the right

16. This sign means:
    a. there is a crossroads ahead.
    b. there is a railroad crossing ahead
    c. stop ahead
    d. there is a rest room ahead

17. This sign means:
    a. stop if you see cattle.
    b. cattle crossing ahead.
    c. there are no fences and cattle may wander onto the road. Be prepared to stop
    d. deer cross the road here

18. This sign means:
    a. you may turn to the right
    b. you must not turn left at this street
    c. you must go straight.
    d. the road curves

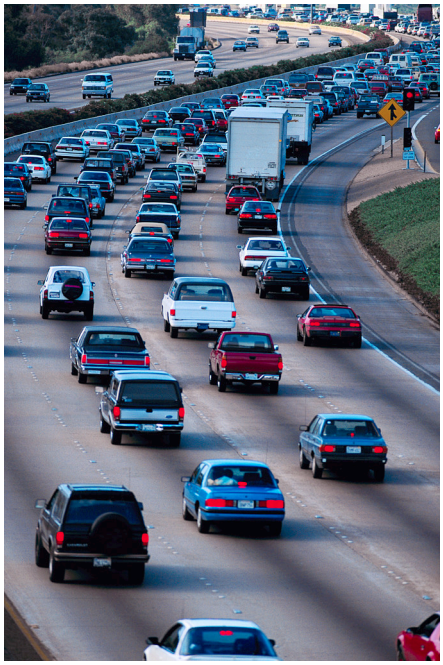
19. This sign means:
    a. you may pass if it is clear ahead
    b. do not pass without honking horn
    c. slow down in a school zone
    d. you must not pass the car ahead it is not safe

20. This sign means:
    a. you must stop if other cars are coming.
    b. yield to cars on the road ahead
    c. you must come to a complete stop before entering the intersection ahead.
    d. you must stop before turning.

21. This sign means:
    a. there is only room for one lane of traffic
    b. Right lane ends, merge left
    c. you are coming to a gravel road
    d. this is a one way road

Section 5
RULES OF THE ROAD

General Driving
Passengers
Passing
Turning
Right of Way
Intersections
Overtaking Vehicles
Emergency Vehicles
Funeral Processions
Pedestrians
School Zone Safety
School Buses
Parking



Rules of the Road help people get safely to and from where they want to go.

When everyone **OBEYS** the rules of the road, the number of deaths and injuries on our streets and highways ARE less.

Crashes are caused by **ERRORS** in **HUMAN JUDGMENT** .

OBEY the rules of the road and each trip will be SAFE.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS KEEP YOU SAFE

The first rule of the road is **OBEY.**

OBEY the orders of the highway patrol, police officers and flaggers.

OBEY all traffic control devices.

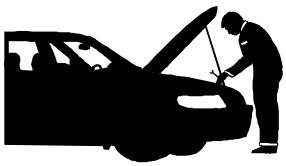
OBEY all traffic laws.

Some basic important laws are:

A person operating or driving a vehicle shall drive in a careful and prudent **(SAFE)** manner.

Walk around the car before backing up.

DRIVERS shall move a vehicle only when it can be done safely and without interfering with traffic. Never back up or stop in any travel lane.



DRIVERS shall drive vehicles in safe mechanical condition.

DRIVERS shall give a proper signal before turning.

General Driving

Drive at a speed that is safe for conditions.

ASK YOURSELF -
Can I see ok?
Can I stop quickly?
Do I feel well enough to drive?

OBEY SPEED LIMIT signs

- but remember –

CAR CONTROL and GOOD JUDGMENT

tell you how fast to drive for every condition.

You must decide if it is safe for you to drive each time you drive.

PASSENGERS

Passengers must **NOT** interfere with the driver's ability to drive or obstruct the driver's view. Everyone in the car must wear a seat belt.

Montana's Graduated Driver License Law limits passengers for teens with a one year restricted license.

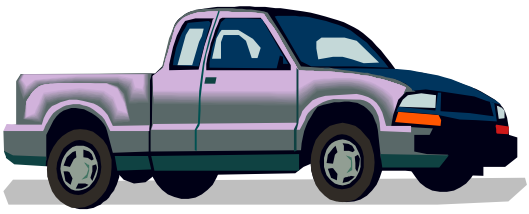
GDL

First Six Months – One passenger who is not a family member.

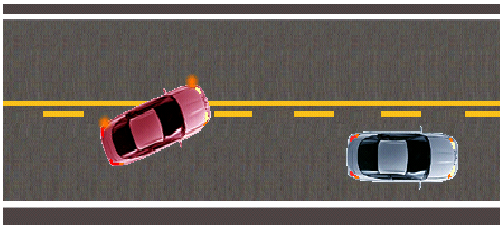
Second Six Months – up to three passengers who are not family members.

BUCKLE UP FOR SAFETY
EACH PASSENGER in all vehicles must have a seat belt and WEAR IT!

Riding in the back of a pickup is not illegal BUT It is not a safe thing to do. Many people are hurt by falling out on corners and after quick stops. Other people have been killed when the pickup rolls over in a crash.



PASSING



Drive with the flow of traffic and pass only as needed.

If allowed, overtake and pass other vehicles **ON THE LEFT AT A SAFE DISTANCE.**

WAIT UNTIL THE ROAD AHEAD IS CLEAR before passing.

Do not crowd the other vehicle.

On two lane roads, you may cross the centerline when overtaking and passing another vehicle.

RETURN TO RIGHT when you can see the front of the vehicle you've passed in your rearview mirror.

When you pass, **YOU MUST RETURN** to the **RIGHT** side of the road before coming within **100 feet** of an approaching car.

REMEMBER You must also get safely clear of the car you passed. Watch your mirrors and look over your shoulder.

BEING PASSED

If someone is trying to pass you, stay in your lane.

Go the same speed as you were.

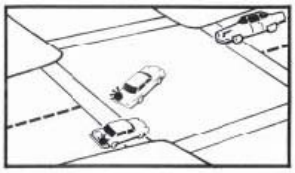
If you see an approaching vehicle from the other direction, slow down to let the passing vehicle return to the travel lane.

If a car is close behind you and wants to pass, slow down a little. This will make more space in front of you. It will give the car that wants to pass more room to pull back in once it has passed you.

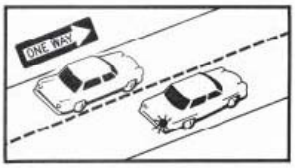
Passing On the Right

Usually you overtake and pass on the left. If you pass on the right, other drivers may not see you and might change lanes in front of you.

Never pass on the shoulder. Other drivers will never expect you to be there and they may pull off the road without looking on the shoulder.

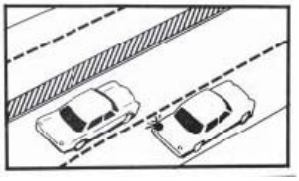


You **MAY** overtake and pass on the right, **IF IT IS SAFE**, and can be done on pavement:



1. **WHEN** the car you overtake is turning left, and there is room;

2. **WHEN** you are traveling on a one-way street; or



3. **WHEN** there are two or more lanes in each direction.

Overtaking Vehicles

Drivers overtaking and catching up to a vehicle traveling in the same direction must slow down and yield to that vehicle. Yield to vehicles in your lane slowing for a turn or coming to a stop.

TURNING

LOOK

Are there signs or signals? Is it safe to turn?
Are there vehicles, bicycles or pedestrians ahead, to sides or back?

THINK

Is it legal to turn here?
Do others know what I am doing?
Where should my car go?

SIGNAL

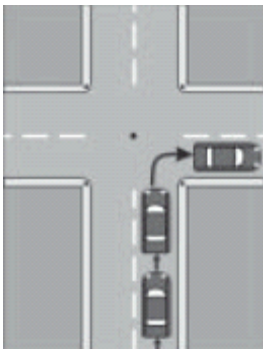
Use turn indicators or hand signals 100 feet in town; 300 feet in country.

COMMUNICATE

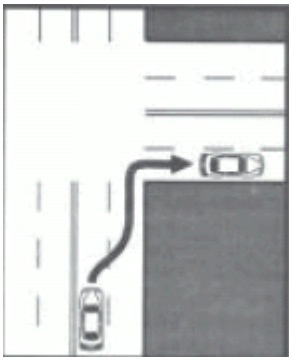
Glance at other drivers.
Have your car in proper lane position to turn.
Vehicle position and eye contact can tell drivers you are going to turn.

Turn only when it can be done safely.

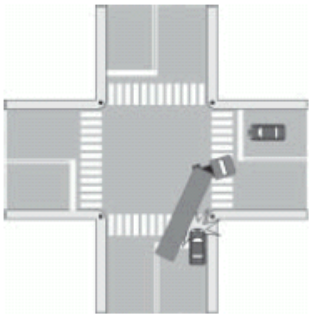
Right Turns



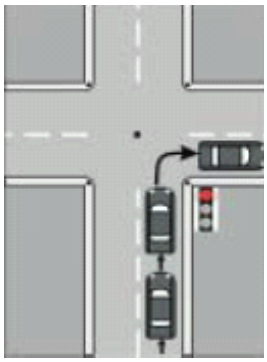
Far before the corner, signal and move over to the right lane. If you want to turn right off a four-lane road you should turn from the lane closest to the right curb or edge of the road. Turn into the lane closest to the right side of the road.



1. Begin turn signal and start slowing down at least 100 feet from the corner. Signal 300 feet for rural areas.
2. Look straight ahead and to both sides for traffic and people crossing before starting to make a right turn.
3. Turn into the right travel lane as you turn the corner, but watch for cars parked along the curb .



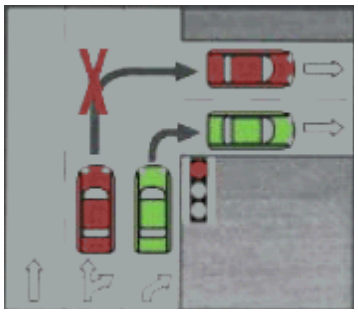
Caution – Watch for large trucks and buses making right turns. In order to make the turn they may need to swing left before turning right. Do not try to pass these large vehicles on the right.



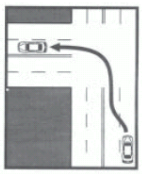
Right turns can be made when a traffic light is red unless there is a “No Turn On Red” sign. Move into the right lane closest to the curb. STOP. Wait until all pedestrians, bicycles and cars are out of the way. Turn right into the right lane.

If there is more than one lane for right turns, you can only turn right on red from the lane farthest to the right, next to the curb.

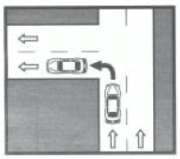
The red car and the red “X” show what NOT to do. If you turn from the left lane you could be in the way of a car coming through the intersection on a green light.



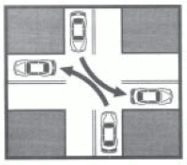
Left Turns



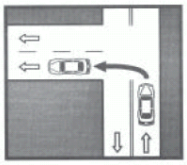
From divided to divided highway.



From one-way to one-way street.



From two-way to two-way street.

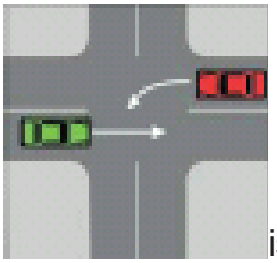


From two-way to one-way street.

To make a left turn:

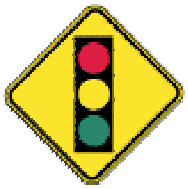
- Check your mirrors for cars behind you and turn your head to the left to check beside you
- When clear, signal and move over close to the centerline
- Put your turn signal on and start slowing down 100 feet from the intersection.
  Signal 300 feet for rural areas.
- Look straight ahead and to both sides for traffic and people crossing before starting to make a left turn.

- Yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians
- Don't cut corners. Don't swing wide.
- As you turn, keep close to the centerline, but stay on the right side of the centerline.
- Gradually move to the center of the lane and be sure signal is cancelled.



To make a left turn at a green traffic light:

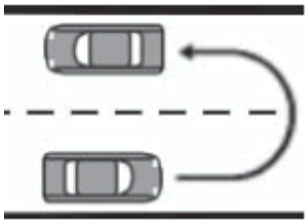
- Enter the intersection. Keep wheels straight.
- Wait for traffic to clear. Then make your left turn.



TURNING AROUND

A U-turn is a turn on the road as shown in the picture. Try to avoid U-Turns, go into a parking lot, turn around and come out.

You may make a U-turn on any country, two lane road if it can be done safely.



You may **NOT** make a U-turn at any of these places:

- In a business district
- On a main highway in a residential area
- At any intersection with traffic signals
- When a police officer is directing traffic
- On or near a curve IF you cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within 500 feet.

RIGHT OF WAY

YIELD means to let other traffic go first.
SLOW TO A REASONABLE SPEED as you approach this sign so you can stop if cars or people are in or near the intersection.

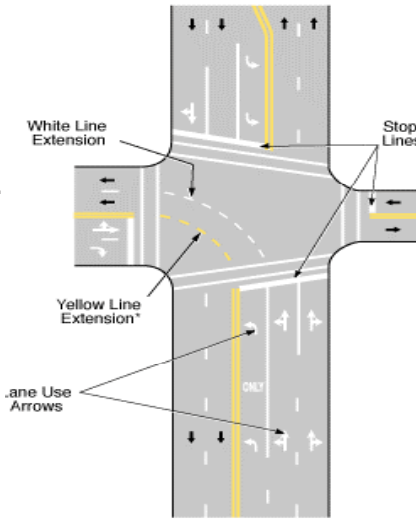
Right-of-Way rules about who must yield at intersections and road crossings include:

- You must be ready to **YIELD** to vehicles on the road you are going to cross.
- **YIELD** to vehicles already in a traffic circle.
- Watch for vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians on the right, left and ahead.
- Slow down and be ready to stop and wait.

YIELD at a traffic light change to vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians still in the intersection.

INTERSECTIONS

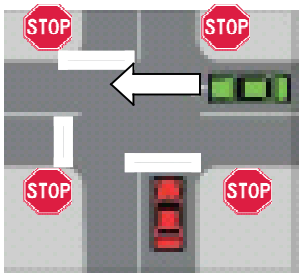
- An intersection is where two or more roads cross or join.
- Slow down and watch for people, cars, trucks and bicycles.
- Look left, right, straight ahead and left again.
- Wait for a clear path of travel before crossing any intersection.



RIGHT OF WAY

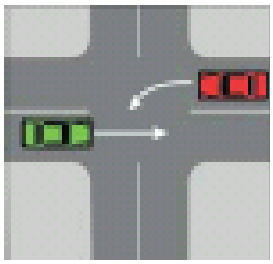
Rules about who must yield at intersections and road crossings are called the right-of-way rules. You yield the right-of-way when you let someone else go first.
Here are some examples of who must yield the right-of-way

Controlled Intersections



Intersections with yield or stop signs are called controlled intersections. When there are stops signs at all four corners it is a 4 Way Stop. The first driver to stop at the corner should be the first to go through the intersection when it is safe to cross. If two or more drivers get there at the same time, yield to the driver on your right so they can go first after they have come to a complete stop.

Uncontrolled Intersections



Uncontrolled intersections are those with no traffic lights, stop or yield signs.
Drivers must yield to vehicles coming from the right.
Drivers turning left must wait for oncoming traffic going straight ahead.
The red car turning left must wait and yield the right of way to the green car going straight.

STOP and YIELD

You must STOP and YIELD when leaving from:

AN ALLEY

A DRIVEWAY

A BUILDING or PARKING LOT

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

You must yield the right of way to police vehicles, fire engines, ambulances or other emergency vehicles using a siren and red or blue flashing lights.

- Pull over to the right edge of the road when you see or hear an emergency vehicle approaching from any direction.
- Follow any instructions given over the emergency vehicle loud speaker.
- STOP and wait until the emergency vehicle has passed.
- If you are in an intersection, drive through the intersection before you pull over and stop.
- Signal and move into the passing lane to pass a traffic stop or accident.

PEDESTRIANS

Drivers must be alert and watch for pedestrians.
Yield the right of way even when pedestrians are crossing in the wrong place.
LOOK out for people walking.
People will:

WALK while intoxicated.
CROSS between parked cars.
CROSS against a signal light.
CROSS between intersections.
FAIL to watch traffic.
PLAY in the street.
WALK diagonally across an intersection.
WALK in the street.

BE PREPARED TO STOP QUICKLY.

BLIND PEDESTRIANS

Blind people may carry a white cane or be led by a guide dog. Both Drivers and Pedestrians must take care to avoid crash or injury to blind or partially sighted people.
Drivers must come to a full STOP when a blind person approaches. Watch for guide dogs and white canes. Do not sound the horn. Stop ten feet away and wait until the person is off the road.

SCHOOL ZONE SAFETY

STOP for school crossing guards
STOP for children in crosswalks

WATCH for children near schools and parks day and night. Children go to schools, parks and playgrounds at all hours.

Develop the habit of checking your speed and slowing down near any school.

SCHOOL BUSES

YELLOW FLASHING LIGHTS warn that a school bus is going to stop. Slow down. Drive carefully. Watch for children.

RED FLASHING LIGHTS warn drivers to stop before reaching the school bus. Do not proceed until children are off the road and the red lights have been turned off (extinguished).

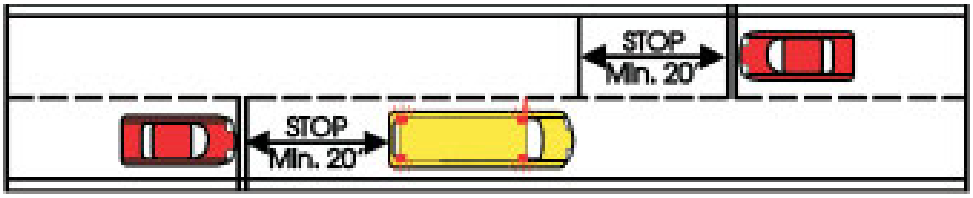
SCHOOL BUSES

STOP when school buses flash red lights.

You must stop if you approach a school bus that has stopped and has its' red signal lights on and stop arm out. It is loading or unloading children. You may not go until the flashing red signal lights on the bus go off. You may not make a right turn in front of a school bus or a city bus that is stopped at an intersection to load or unload people.

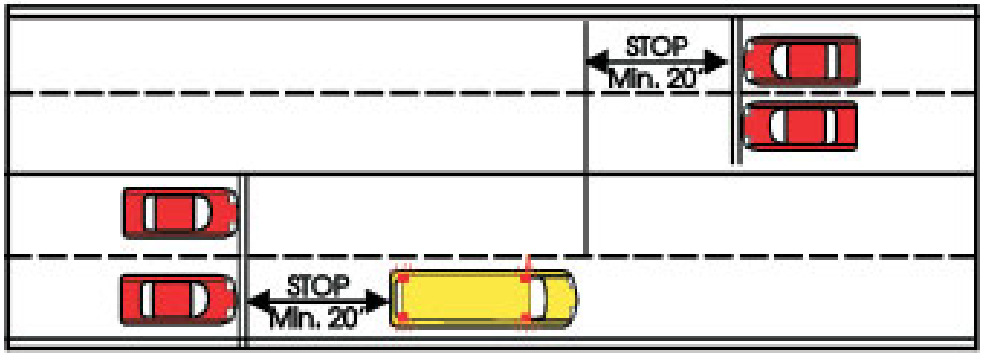
Picture A shows who must stop on a 2-lane road. Both cars must stop at least 20 feet behind or in front of the school bus.

Picture A
Two Lane Road



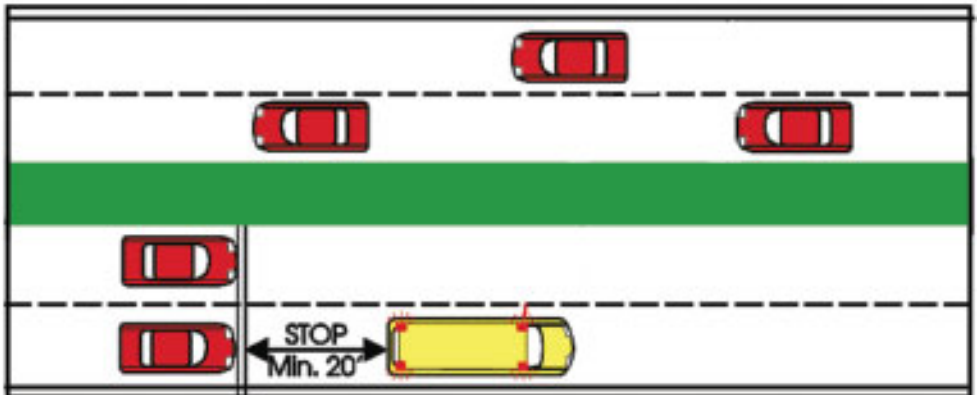
Picture B shows a divided street or highway <u>without</u> a median strip. If you meet a school bus that has stopped on the other side of a divided highway <u>without</u> a median strip, you need to stop.

Picture B
Divided Highway
Without Median
Strip



Picture C shows a divided street or highway <u>with</u> a median strip. If you meet a school bus that has stopped on the other side of a divided highway <u>with</u> a median strip, you do not need to stop.

Picture C
Divided Highway
With Median
Strip



FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

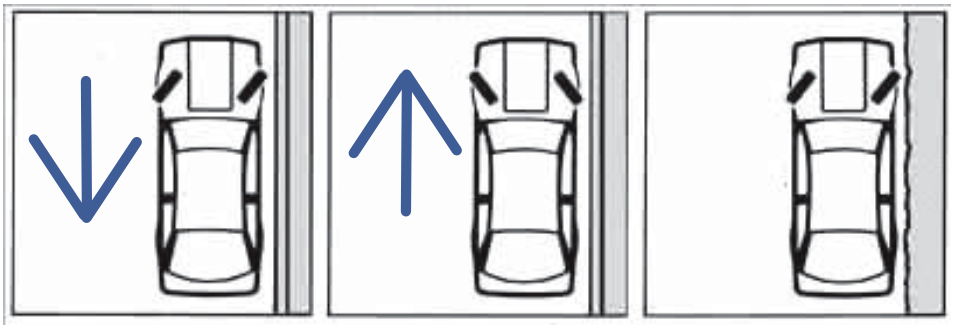
- Drivers in a funeral procession (line) should turn on their headlights and follow the car ahead closely.
- Only the front car in the line must obey traffic signs and signals.
- Other traffic should stop and let the funeral procession go by.
- Be careful! You need to be ready to slow or stop if other drivers don't yield the right-of-way.

PARKING

Park in a parking lot or if you must park on a road, park as far away from traffic as possible.
Park where cars coming from both directions can see your car.
When you park on a hill, turn your wheels so that if your car starts to roll downhill, it will roll away from traffic.

On Grades

With Curb **With Curb** **No Curb**



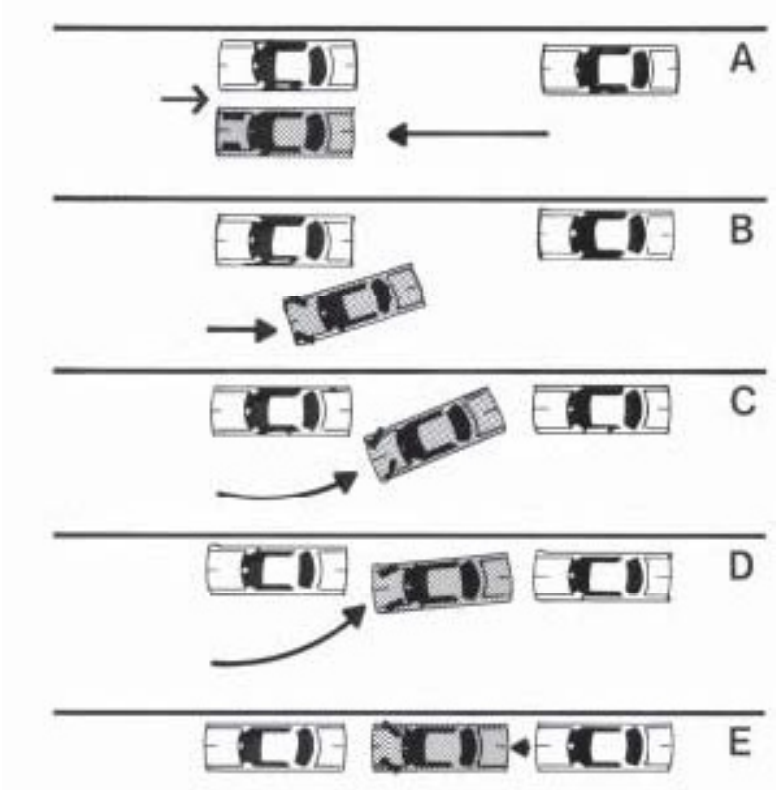
DOWNHILL	UPHILL	NO CURB
Turn wheels TOWARD curb	Turn wheels AWAY FROM curb	Uphill or downhill Turn wheels to RIGHT

ALWAYS SET YOUR PARKING BRAKE

PLACES YOU MAY NOT PARK:

- Sidewalk
- Driveway
- Intersection
- Bridge
- Fire hydrant
- Near railroad crossing
- Near stop sign

Steps in Parallel Parking



A. Your car needs approximately 2 feet separation from the car parked in front of the parking space.

B. Be in correct lane; tap brake, signal, slow down; stop two feet out; line up back bumpers.

C. Shift to reverse—hold brake; Turn steering wheel all the way to right; back until steering wheel is in a straight line with back bumper of other car. Stop.
Straighten steering wheel.
Back slowly

D. When your front bumper is past rear bumper of other car, turn wheel all the way left.

E. Slowly back until car is straight. Do not bump car behind. Move forward until in center of space and parallel to curb. Vehicles parked parallel shall have their wheels within 18 inches of the curb

PARKING

NO person shall stop or park a vehicle where prohibited **EXCEPT:**

WHEN NECESSARY to avoid conflict with traffic,
OR in compliance with the law.

It is unlawful to park:

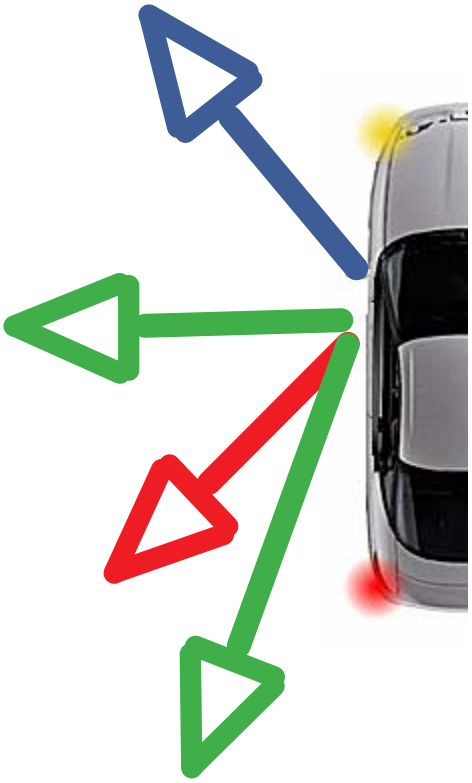
- On a sidewalk or bridge
- Closer than 20 feet to a crosswalk at an intersection
- Closer than 30 feet to a stop sign, traffic light or flashing beacon
- Closer than 15 feet to a fire hydrant
- Closer than 20 feet to a fire station
- In front of the entrance to an alley or private driveway
- In any area reserved for disabled parking unless you are disabled.

The law says you **MUST** park 18 inches from the curb. Good drivers do more. They put the car in **PARK,** set the brake, shut windows, turn off lights, **TAKE THEIR KEYS** and lock the car.

Pulling Out FROM A PARKING PLACE - SMOG

S - SIGNAL before pulling out of a parking place.
M - Mirrors **CHECK** your path of travel
O - LOOK OVER your shoulder for bicycles, cars and pedestrians
G - GO

MOST CRASHES between cars being driven out of a parking place and cars driving on the street are caused by careless drivers pulling out and **NOT LOOKING.**



REMEMBER TO LOOK and SIGNAL

Section 5 Rules of the Road SELF-TEST

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. When approaching a "Yield" right of way sign, you must:
    a. yield only to drivers on your right
    b. turn on your emergency flashers
    c. slow and be ready to allow other traffic to go first
    d. come to a complete stop

2. When dealing with pedestrians, a driver must:
    a. make very sure the pedestrian sees him/her
    b. yield the right-of-way, even if the pedestrian is in the wrong
    c. always yield the right-of-way when the pedestrian is legally entitled to it
    d. slow down and sound the horn when entering a heavily congested area

3. A driver, upon meeting or overtaking a school bus from either direction, which has stopped on the highway with its red lights flashing, must:
    a. stop before reaching the bus and not proceed until the bus has resumed motion.
    b. stop before reaching the bus and not proceed until the red lights have been extinguished.
    c. stop before reaching the bus and proceed only when all children have loaded or unloaded.
    d. stop and do not proceed until the way is clear

4. When encountering a funeral procession, a driver:
    a. may not drive between the vehicles forming the procession unless authorized by a police officer
    b. may not enter an intersection to cross the path of a funeral procession as it proceedsß through a red traffic control device
    c. must yield the right-of-way to a vehicle that is part of the funeral procession
    d. all of the above

5. Vehicles parked parallel shall have their wheels within how many inches of the curb?
   a. 12 inches
   b. 24 inches
   c. 18 inches
   d. 6 inches

6. When parking on a hill facing uphill without a curb:
   a. turn wheels to the right
   b. turn wheels to the left
   c. keep wheels straight ahead
   d. turn on parking lights

7. When two vehicles arrive at a four-way stop, which car goes first?
   a. The car on the right
   b. The car on the left
   c. The car that stops there first
   d. The car that is turning left

8. When pulling out from a parallel parking place you should:
   a. look and signal
   b. hurry to not interfere with traffic
   c. wait until no car is within three blocks
   d. wait for a green light

9. When passing, you must return to the right side of the road within _____ of an approaching car.
   a. 100 feet
   b. 500 feet
   c. 1/4 mile
   d. 50 feet

10. Other than by your turn signals, other motorists can sometimes determine your intention to turn by:
   a. your vehicle position and eye contact.
   b. the turning of your wheels.
   c. your slowing up at the corner.
   d. the actions of the car behind you.

Section 6

Safe Driving Tips

Basic Driving
Seeing Well
SIPDE Driving System
Starting
Accelerating
Steering
Controlling Speed
Following Distance
Signaling
Turning
Lane Usage
Bicycle and Motorcycle Safety
Passing
Interstate
No Zone and Blind Spots
City Driving

BRIGHT IDEAS

To protect yourself from daytime glare, invest in a pair ofsunglasses. A good pair will help you see through the glare.

The driving task requires your **FULL ATTENTION** and concentration. **LACK OF ATTENTION** may cause you to have a crash. Good drivers pay **CLOSE ATTENTION** to their driving **FROM START TO FINISH**.

You must be mentally and physically capable of driving.

BUILD GOOD DRIVING HABITS

No driver manual can teach you how to operate a vehicle and be a safe driver. Driving requires skills you can only gain through instruction and many hours and miles of practice.

When you have your learner's license, practice turning, parking and backing up in safe, low-risk driving conditions. Start out in empty parking lots. As your driving skills increase, practice more complex skills including changing lanes and merging on quiet neighborhood streets and later on busier roads and highways.

Learning to drive is a complex, ongoing process requiring responsibility and dedication. New drivers need lots of practice to gain enough experience to handle daily driving hazards and unexpected situations. Drivers will show the greatest improvement in the first 1,000 to 5,000 miles of driving.

As you drive, you must make many **DRIVING DECISIONS.** About 90 percent of all driving decisions are based on what is seen.

Drivers must see far enough ahead and behind to make good decisions about speed, lane position, traffic signs, signals, markings and hazards.

Drivers must see near and far: close enough to read the speedometer, far enough to see the road ahead.

SEARCH the road ahead.
RECOGNIZE the hazard.
KNOW what to do.
ACT in time.

The SIPDE Driving System

Good drivers always USE a system to reduce risk.

S SEARCH Scan the road ¼ mile ahead
- Look for information to plan the best path of travel
- Look ahead, behind, beside you
- Keep your eyes moving

I IDENTIFY potential hazards
- Are there vehicles or pedestrians that could be a problem?
- Are there objects or conditions that could threaten the intended path of travel?

P PREDICT how the hazard could be a problem
- Where might a crash happen?
- What might the vehicle or pedestrian do?

D DECIDE how can I avoid the crash
- Slow down or speed up?
- Change direction or lane position?
- Communicate with turn signals, horn and eye contact?

E EXECUTE—Carry out the decision to avoid a crash
- Steer
- Accelerate
- Brake
- Communicate

Precision Actions Available to Drivers

- Communicate
- Change Speed
- Change Direction

DRIVING SYSTEMS

Here are some examples of how the **SIPDE** system works:

Being able to **SEARCH, IDENTIFY** and **PREDICT** the hazard, **DECIDE** what to do, and **EXECUTE** the maneuver in time will make each trip a safe trip.

Smith System of Driving

Get the Big Picture.
Aim **HIGH** in your steering.
Look far ahead and **steer** where you want to go.
Always leave yourself an **OUT.**
Position your vehicle so others see you.

Use your mirrors to check around and behind every 6 – 8 seconds.

KEEP YOUR EYES AND YOUR MIND MOVING.

Before You Drive

CHECK OUTSIDE THE CAR—

- Walk around the back of the car before getting in.
- Is there anything under or around the car?
- Are the windshield, windows and lights clean?
- Do the tires have good tread and proper inflation?

CHECK UNDER THE HOOD—

- Read the owner's manual or ask a friend if you don't understand.
- Check the oil level.
- Check the coolant level.
- Check the water level in the battery and check the battery cables for corrosion.
- Check the drive belts and hoses for cracks and tightness.
- Check the windshield washer fluid.

CHECK INSIDE THE CAR— SMILES

(Do these in order)

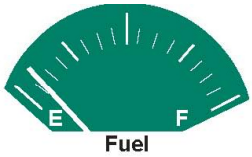
S Seats and Steering Wheel
M Mirrors – adjust inside and outside
I Insert Seat belts
L Locks and Lights
E Emergency Brake
S Secure any loose cargo

USE HEADLIGHTS – Drive with your **headlights** on day and night to help other drivers see you.

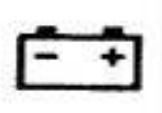
On rainy, snowy or foggy days and whenever you turn on your windshield wipers remember to turn on your headlights.

Check Gauges After Starting and When Driving

Is there enough gasoline for your trip?

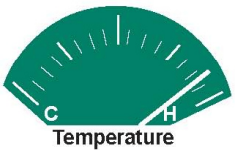


Is the alternator gauge near the center, or does the battery light go off?



If not, have the battery checked.

Does the pointer or red light show that the engine is too hot?



Move to a safe place off the road. Turn the engine off.

Does a red light or pointer show that oil pressure is too low?

When the red oil light stays on - STOP! Turn the engine off

The engine has lost oil pressure
and severe engine damage can occur within seconds

Is the brake light on?

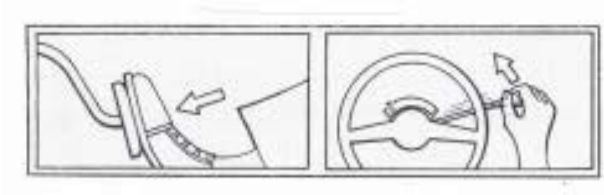
Release emergency brake.

GETTING READY TO DRIVE

Follow these steps when **STARTING THE ENGINE:**

Steps 1 through 3 may be different if you have a standard shift vehicle, fuel injection, diesel engine, etc.; consult your owner's manual.

Step 1



Make sure parking brake is **ON** and selector lever is in Park.

Step 2

Put your right foot on the brake pedal

Step 3

Turn key and release as soon as engine starts.

Follow these steps when **PUTTING THE CAR IN MOTION**:

Step 1

With engine running in Park or Neutral, pedal.

Step 2

Move gear selector to drive.

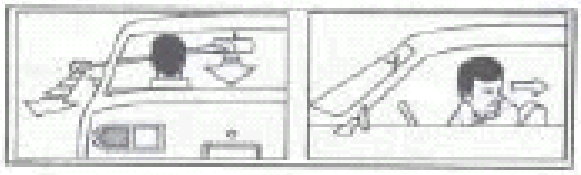
Step 3

Release the parking brake.

Step 4

Give left turn signal when press on brake leaving curb.

Step 5

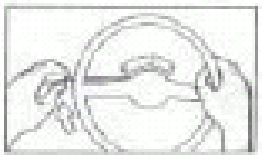


Check traffic in rearview mirrors and look over your left shoulder for traffic.

Step 6

Move foot from brake to gas pedal and then gently press the gas pedal.

Step 7



Cancel your left turn signal.

Accelerate gradually and smoothly. Trying to start too fast can cause the vehicle wheels to spin on slippery surfaces and cause the vehicle to slide.

Steering for BALANCE AND CONTROL

Use **BOTH HANDS** on the steering wheel with the knuckles of the hands on the **OUTSIDE** of the steering wheel. Keep hands low on the steering wheel to avoid the air bag.

Sit at a safe distance from the wheel. Use a balanced hand position.
As speed increases, less steering is needed for turns and lane changes.

Steering Movements

- Amount of steering for changing path of travel varies among vehicles
- Slow speeds require faster steering movement
- Faster speeds require slower steering movement
- Turn right - go right, Turn left – go left

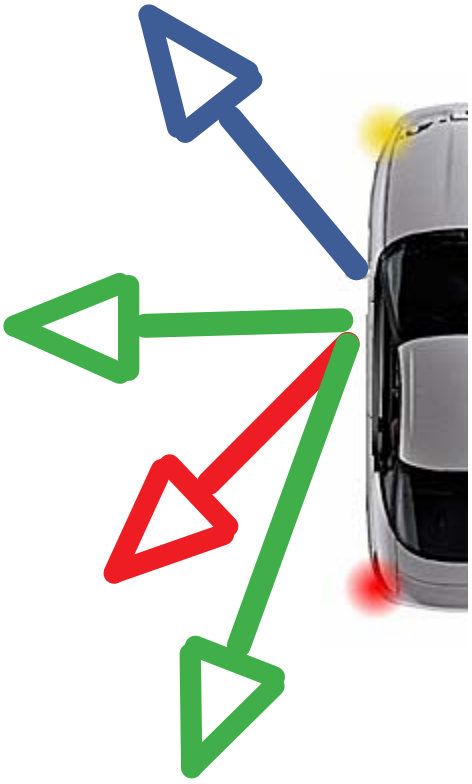
Right Turn
Left Hand Pushes Up

Right Turn
Right Hand Pulls Down

Numbers on a clock match the place of the red numbers on the steering wheel. You have good steering control when both hands grip the steering wheel at 8 o'clock and 4 o'clock or 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock.

Moving from a Stopped Position

SMOG – Signal, Mirrors, Look OVER the shoulder, Go



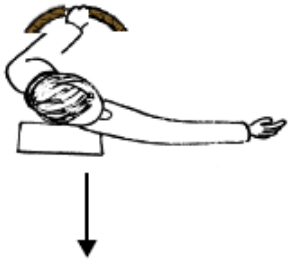
- Foot Firmly on Brake, Heel on Floor
- Signal to Communicate Intentions
- Shift to Proper Gear: First Gear, Drive, or Reverse
- Check Traffic – vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians Forward, Rear, and Sides
- Release Parking Brake
- Check Traffic
- Select a Safe Gap in Traffic Flow
- Drive using smooth and gradual acceleration
- Signal and look again before moving to a new lane

BACKING UP

LOOK ALL AROUND your car before backing up to be sure it is safe. Check blind spots that mirrors do not show.

- Back up no faster than a slow walk.
- Check that the shift lever is in REVERSE before accelerating slowly.
- Turn your head and body to watch over your shoulder. Go slowly.
- Check your mirrors and watch the front end.
- **NEVER** back around a corner.
- **NEVER** back unless you can see clearly.

Here are some tips on HOW TO SIT while backing your vehicle:



Backing straight

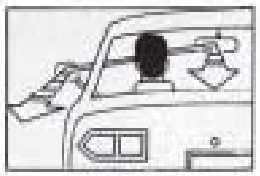
Backing Left

Backing Right

STOPPING AND PARKING YOUR CAR

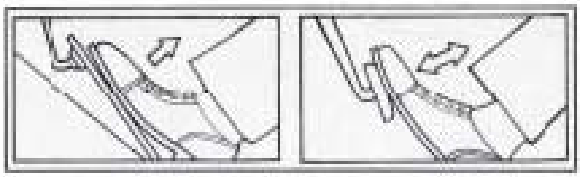
Here are some good **STEPS TO FOLLOW** when stopping and parking your car:

Step 1



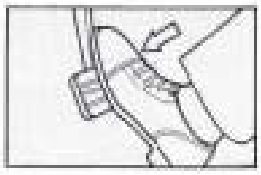
Check traffic in rearview mirrors.

Step 2



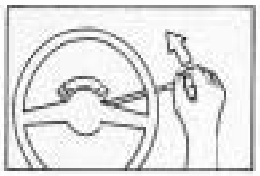
Slow down. Ease up on gas pedal. Signal and flash brake lights to signal a stop.

Step 3



Depress brake slowly until car stops smoothly.

Step 4

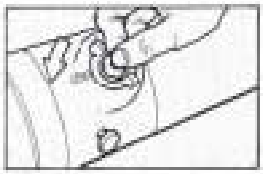


After car stops, move gear lever to park or neutral.

Step 5

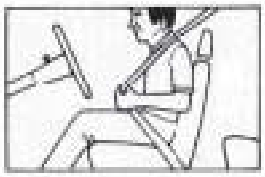
Set the parking brake by foot or by hand.

Step 6



Turn key off and take key out.

Step 7



Release seat belt, check for traffic, and when out of car, lock the doors.

STOP ONLY IN A SAFE POSITION
DO NOT STOP on a hill or curve
DO NOT PARK in front of a stop sign or in a crosswalk

When you plan to stop or turn, tap the brakes to warn other drivers you will be slowing down. It is a good idea to touch the brake pedal lightly two or three times or use an arm signal when other drivers don't expect cars to be stopping or slowing.

CONTROLLING SPEED

Drive at a speed that is safe for conditions.
Under ideal conditions with dry roads and good light or in town the speed limit is 25 mph.
On Interstate Highways the speed limit is 75 mph; 65 mph in cities like Billings, Great Falls and Missoula.

Drivers cannot see as far at night. **SLOW DOWN.**

At night
on state highways
and secondary roads the speed limit is 65 mph.

SLOW DOWN and **REDUCE SPEED**
when coming to or crossing
INTERSECTIONS, CURVES and
RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

Slow down to the recommended safe speed on curves and when coming to the top of a hill where you can't see the road ahead.

SPEED LIMITS

The SPEED LIMIT on Montana interstate highways is 75 mph day and night except near large cities like Billings, Great Falls and Missoula.

	Cars and Light Trucks		Heavy Trucks	
SPEED LIMIT	Day	Night	Day	Night
Interstate Highways	75	75	65	65
Urban Area Interstates	65	65	65	65
Two Lane Highways	70	65	60	55
US Highway 93	65	check posted speed limits		

At times it is not wise to drive as fast as the speed limit allows. Adjust your speed for road, weather and traffic conditions.

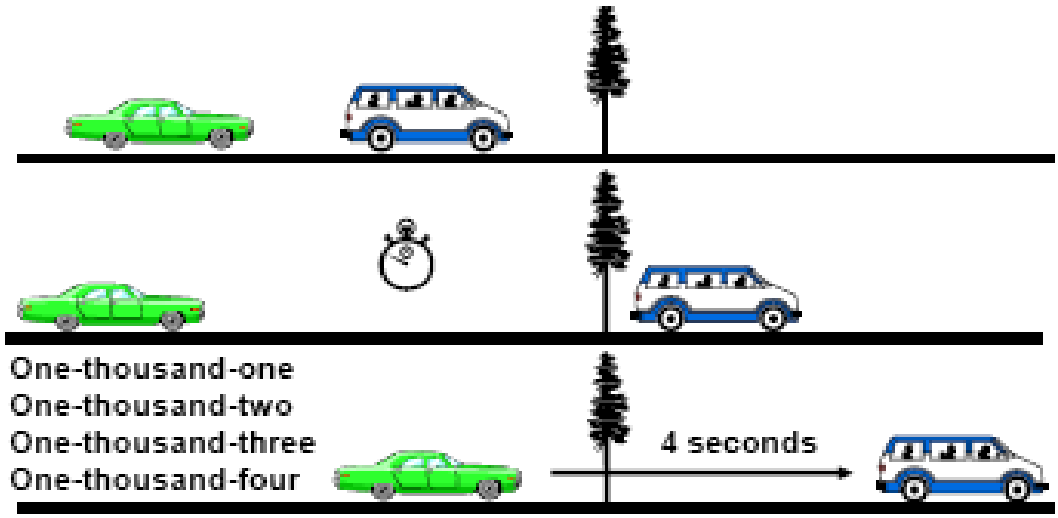
TOO SLOW

DO NOT drive so slowly that you block traffic.
Whenever FOUR vehicles are lined up BEHIND YOU, you must pull over as soon as it is safe to do so and let them pass. **SLOW-MOVING** vehicles should be driven in the **RIGHT** lane. This allows faster moving vehicles to pass more safely on the left.

DO NOT - Except in an emergency
Stop, Turn or Park on the highway
Unless you can be seen by other drivers for **500 FEET.**
Approaching drivers must be able to see the other cars coming.
DO NOT leave a vehicle on the highway if it is at all possible to get if off the roadway.

Drive at a Speed Where You Can Always Safely Stop.

Use the Four Second Rule to check if you are following a car too closely or driving too fast for conditions. Pick out a fixed checkpoint like a tree, telephone pole or sign as far ahead as you can clearly see. Start counting "one-thousand-one" as soon as you find a checkpoint or when the car ahead has passed it. If you pass your checkpoint tree, pole or sign before you finish counting "one-thousand-four," you need to slow down. You are driving too fast for conditions and for your sight distance. You must not follow other cars too closely or drive faster than the distance you can see. It's not safe and you could crash and injure or kill yourself or others.



FOLLOWING TOO CLOSE IS DANGEROUS

Drivers have the most control over the space directly in front of the vehicle.

3-Second Following Distance

- May be enough time to steer away from a problem on dry surfaces or brake at speeds up to 45 mph

4-Second Following Distance

- Provides time to steer out of a problem on dry surfaces and brake out of a problem at speeds up to 70 mph

Vehicle Control and Stopping Distance

A moving car **CANNOT** be stopped right away. Even if the brakes are applied, the car will still keep moving for some distance.This is called the **STOPPING DISTANCE.**

Perception Distance + Reaction Distance + Braking Distance = Stopping Distance

See a hazard + Apply brakes + Slow down =

Vehicle Control and Stopping Distance

- If a car is traveling at **55 mph, the STOPPING DISTANCE is 186 feet**. That is about half a block.
- If the car is going **70 mph, STOPPING DISTANCE** is at least 381 feet.
- If the driver is slow getting his foot on the brake, the stopping distance is longer.
- If the road is icy or wet or downhill, it may be very hard to stop the car.
- Stopping distance depends on speed, the driver's reaction time, and road and weather conditions.

SPEED
Deciding how fast to go?
Think about driving conditions:

WEATHER
How well can I see?

ROAD
How slick is the road?

TRAFFIC
Can I stop in time?

DRIVER
How do you feel? Tired—Upset—Good?

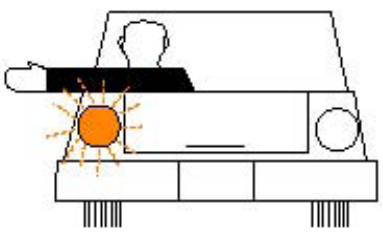
You may need to slow down and increase following distance.
You must decide how fast to drive each time you drive.

Signaling

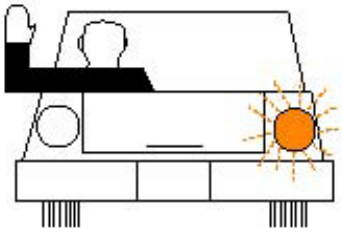
You must **SIGNAL BEFORE A TURN AND LANE CHANGE.**
You must **SIGNAL BEFORE SLOWING DOWN,** whenever there is time.

Touch the brake. The brake lights will flash to warn drivers behind you that you are slowing or stopping.

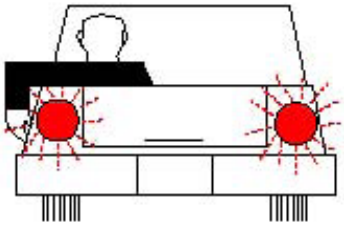
SIGNAL LIGHTS and **HAND SIGNALS**



LEFT TURN



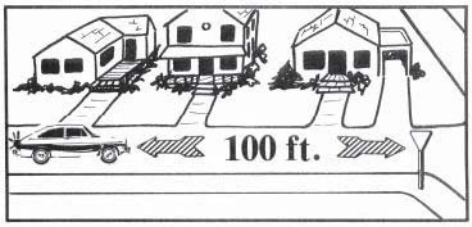
RIGHT TURN



STOP OR SLOW

You may use **BOTH** lights and hand signals if you think your lights may not be seen. Other than by turn signals, drivers can sometimes determine your intention to turn by your vehicle position and eye contact.

You **MUST SIGNAL** for at least **100 FEET** in town before you slow down, turn or stop. Signal at least **300 FEET** in the country.



BEGIN SIGNALING.
You may begin signaling before 100 feet when you think it is necessary.

But . . .

Do not signal **TOO** early for a turn.
Other drivers may think you have just forgotten to turn off your signal lights, or that you are turning into a driveway.

Turning

ALWAYS

- Get into the correct lane a block or so ahead of the intersection where you plan to turn.
- Be sure oncoming vehicles are at least a half block away if you are turning left through traffic.
- Watch out for other cars, bicycles and pedestrians.
- Go on to the next corner if you are in the wrong lane or have forgotten to signal.
- Keep your tires straight if you must stop before turning.

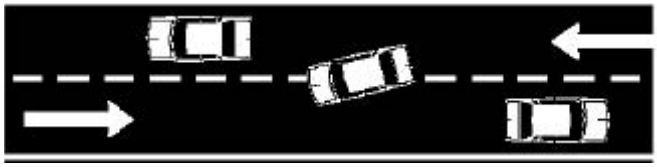
NEVER

- Never turn if you don't have time to warn the other drivers by signaling.
- Never rush through an intersection without looking left, right and straight ahead first.
- Never swing wide on turns.
- Never cut corners.

Lane Usage

Vehicles are driven on the RIGHT side of the roadway.
Drive in the middle of your lane

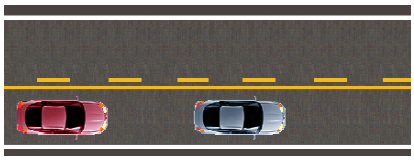
DO NOT cross centerline—unless overtaking or passing.



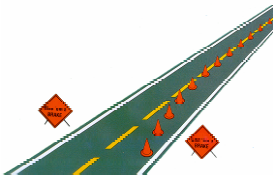
DO NOT cross solid centerline when it is in your lane.

NEVER cross double or solid center lines.

Lane Usage



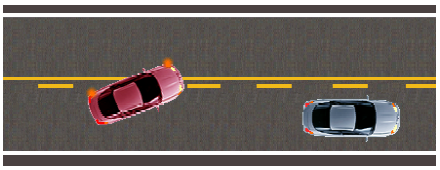
You may drive in the **LEFT LANE ONLY IF:**



YOU ARE on a divided road with two or more lanes going the same way.

THE RIGHT lane is closed.

YOU ARE passing.



- Always drive in the middle of your lane.
- Look at least one block ahead in town.
- Look at least three blocks ahead on the highway.
- Check mirrors frequently.

Meeting

GIVE at least **HALF OF THE ROAD** to vehicles coming the other way if there is only one lane going each way.
WILL THERE BE ROOM TO MEET?
The driver on the right has touched his brakes.
What else might he do?

DO NOT BE A WEAVER.
Drivers who weave in and out of lanes are **DANGEROUS.**
A lane weaver cuts in on other drivers and gets in everyone's way. The lane weaver may be a show-off.

The weaver may change lanes in an intersection!

AVOID weavers. Give them plenty of room to get by and out of your way.

Lane Change

LANE CHANGES

Good habits include:

- Check traffic in front and rear zones. Use mirrors and head check
- Look for drivers wanting to enter the same lane
- Signal
- If clear, steer smoothly to the new lane (if not, wait) and cancel signal
- Change one lane at a time; do not cross several lanes at once
- Adjust speed to the flow of traffic in the new lane

DO NOT change lanes unless you have to.
DO NOT weave back and forth between lanes.
DO NOT change lanes in intersections or on curves.

BEFORE you change lanes:

SIGNAL FIRST on lane changes to give other drivers more time to see what you want to do.

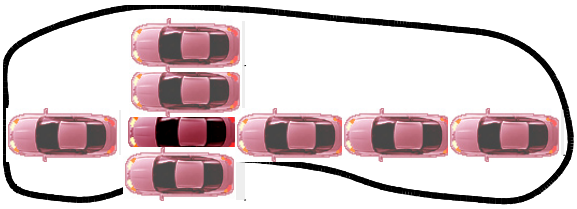
CHECK your rearview and side mirrors.

LOOK BACK over your right or left shoulder to check for other cars or trucks. Every vehicle has blind spots which mirrors don't show.

NEVER CHANGE LANES UNTIL IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.

Change lanes **WITHOUT** making other vehicles slow down for you. After you change lanes, **CANCEL** your **SIGNAL** and adjust your speed.

Ground Areas Around the Vehicle the Driver Can't See



Overtaking Vehicles

Drivers overtaking and catching up to a vehicle traveling in the same direction must slow down and yield to that vehicle. Yield to vehicles in your lane slowing for a turn or coming to a stop.

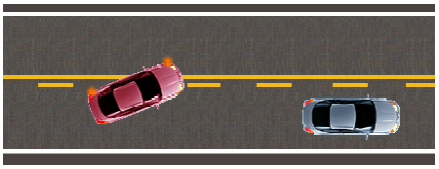
PASSING

Drive with the flow of traffic and pass only when needed.
Each time you pass someone, there is a chance for a crash.

BEFORE YOU MAKE A PASS, ASK YOURSELF, "IS IT NECESSARY"? If so:

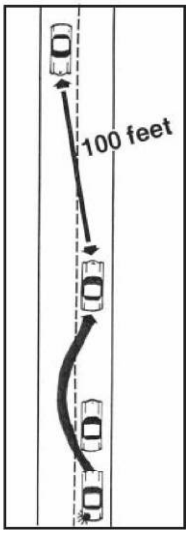
STAY BACK Use the three-second rule

- Check ahead. Can you see the oncoming driver moving toward you? If so, stay put and wait for a safe gap
- Check behind, check over left shoulder
- Signal left
- Check over left shoulder again



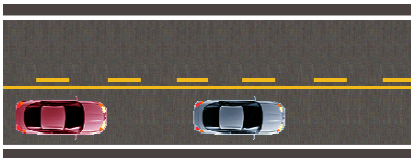
- **MOVE LEFT**
- Accelerate
- Communicate. If the person you're passing looks like she/he may pull out, flash your lights; tap your horn
- Signal right
- Check the blind spots
- **MOVE RIGHT**
- **RETURN TO RIGHT LANE** when you can see the front of the vehicle you've passed in your rearview mirror
- Cancel signal. It won't cancel automatically
- Resume safe speed

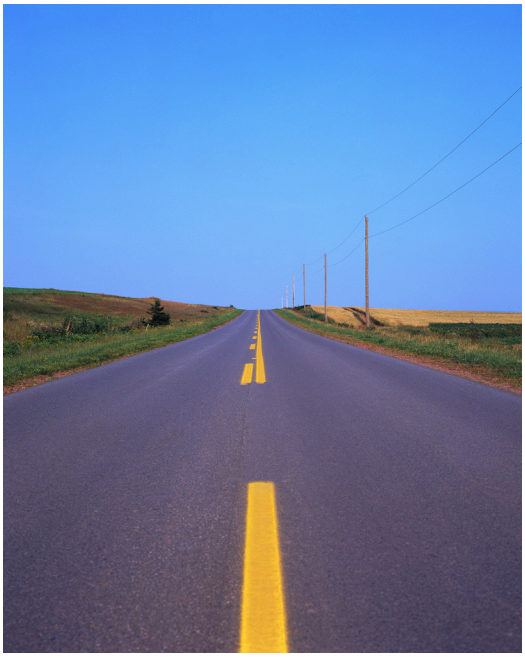
YOU MAY exceed the speed limit by 10mph when passing on a two-lane road. You must return to your travel lane before coming within 100 feet of oncoming traffic.



NO PASSING ZONES

You **MUST NOT PASS ANY** other vehicle going in the same direction as you are while you are in a No Passing Zone and when you have a **SOLID YELLOW LINE** in your lane.

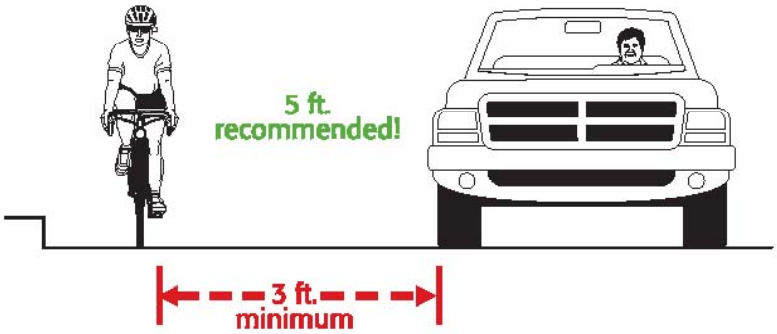




No Passing occurs within 100 feet of hill crests, curves, intersections, railroad crossings, bridges and tunnels because oncoming traffic can't be seen.

BICYCLE and MOTORCYCLE SAFETY

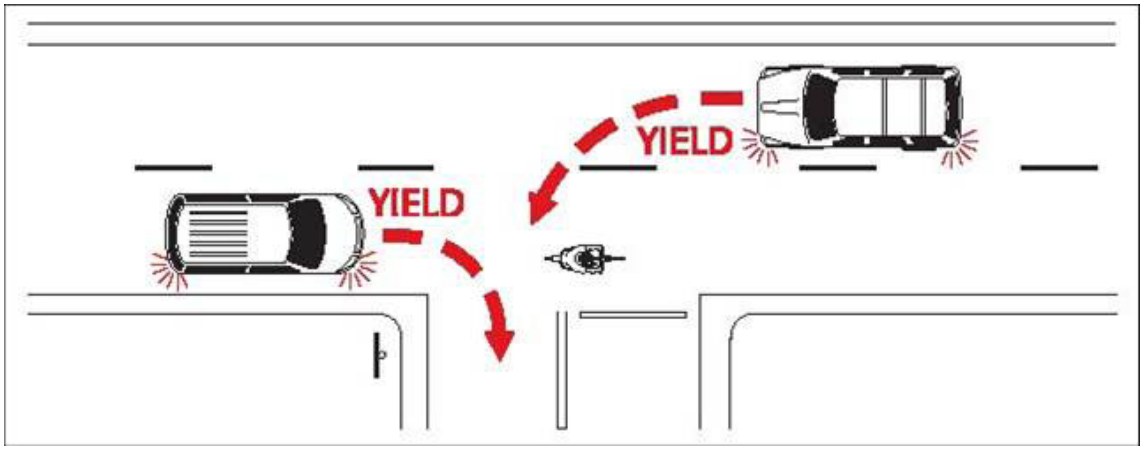
Bicycles and motorcycles have the right to ride on roads and highways. They are required to obey all traffic laws.



When passing a bicycle or motorcycle, move into another lane as you would when passing a car.

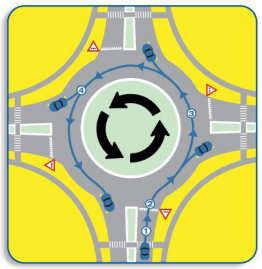
Slow down and wait for oncoming vehicles to pass so you can give extra space to cyclists.

Do not return to your lane until clear of the motorcycle or bicycle. Riders may be traveling faster than you expect or they may swerve to avoid an object on the road. Left turning vehicles must yield to cyclists, cars and pedestrians. Wait for cyclists to go through the intersection before you turn.

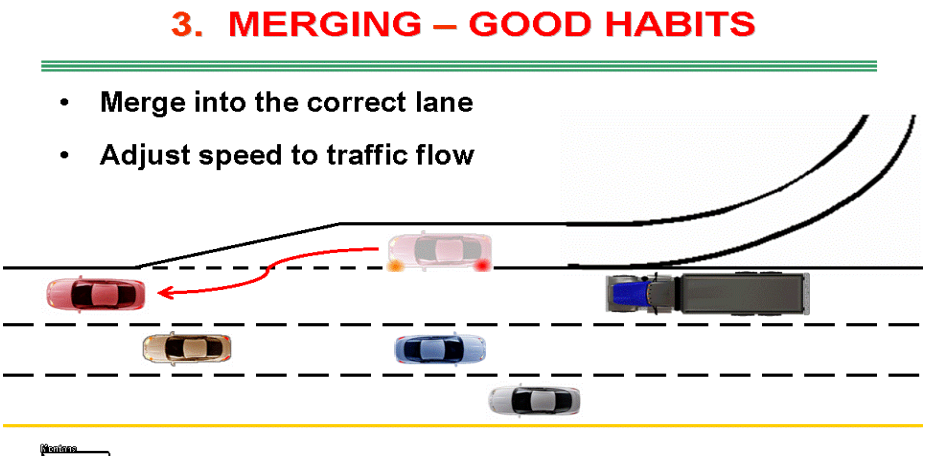


MERGING

1. **YIELD** to traffic already in a roundabout

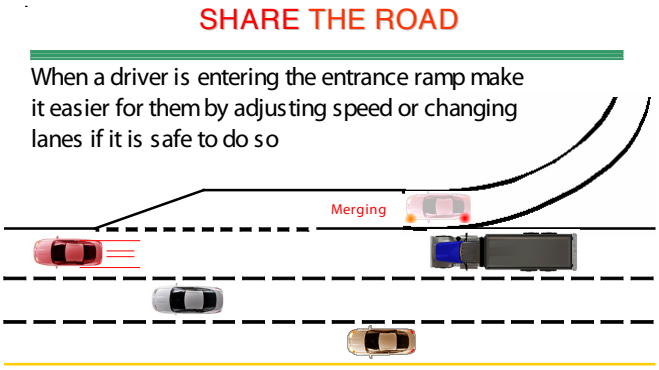


2. **YIELD** the right of way to all vehicles if you are **ENTERING A HIGHWAY** from a driveway, public road or public approach ramp.



INTERSTATE DRIVING

Interstate driving needs attention and good skills **AT ALL TIMES.**
WHEN ENTERING the interstate, you should:
Use the merging lane to speed up to merge with fast moving traffic on the interstate.
Check traffic by looking in your mirrors and over your left shoulder.
Don't stop unless you have to avoid a crash.



INTERSTATE DRIVING

Following distance is critical on the highway. Adjust your speed so you have four seconds or more of following distance. Time is needed to react to danger to avoid a crash. The faster you drive, the farther ahead you should look.

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

Use good habits for vision control by searching for:

- Signs, signals and markings
- Heavy traffic
- Lanes with heavier traffic
- Exit and merge lanes
- Closed lanes and zones
- Brake lights
- Speeders
- Constant lane changers
- Tailgaters

- Cars suddenly stopping
- Sudden changes in traffic flow
- Drivers changing lanes
- Movement of vehicles parked on side of roadway

WHILE ON the interstate:

- Drive with the flow of traffic (normally no slower than 40-45 mph).
- Scan the road ahead and check your mirrors often to watch traffic behind. Check your mirrors every 6 to 8 seconds.
- Don't follow too closely. **TAILGATING** is poor driving. If a driver is tailgating you, let him go on by.
- Move to the left lane when a vehicle is trying to enter the interstate if it is safe to change lanes.

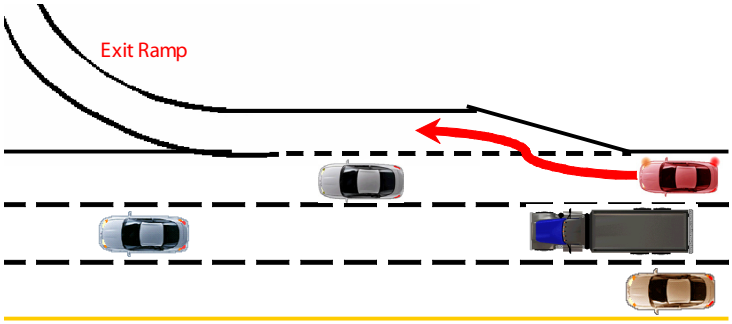
INTERSTATE DRIVING

DON'T HANG OUT IN THE NO-ZONE

If the truck driver's face can't be seen in their side view mirror, you can't be seen.

Rear no-zone: Truck drivers can't see directly behind the truck for at least 200 feet
Never tailgate a large truck; the driver will never see you in that position
Front no-zone: Position at least 10 car lengths in front of the vehicle; trucks need long distances to stop
Side no-zones: Do not linger in the side no-zones
Wide right turns: large trucks make wide right turns by swinging out to the left to allow room for the right turn

WHEN LEAVING the interstate:



An exit ramp is a one-way road allowing safe easy exit off the freeway. You must watch all signs in order to get off the freeway in the right place. Signal, check mirrors and get into the exit lane (right lane) when there is a gap in traffic. After entering the exit ramp, begin slowing down to a safe speed.

Never slow down suddenly on the freeway.You could cause a crash!

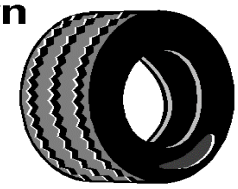
Drivers slowing down on the exit ramp reduce their speed without blocking traffic on the main part of the highway.
Look for the advisory speed sign on the exit ramp.

If you miss the exit, do not stop and back up. Go to the next exit and get off. Re-enter the freeway and drive back to where you want to get off.

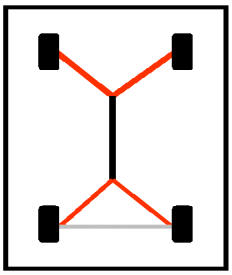
FRICTION

Traction is used to accelerate, brake and turn

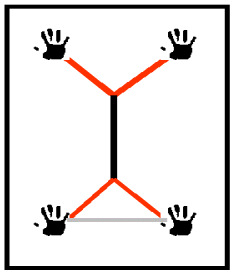
Tires rolling over a surface usually generate friction, which in turn creates traction



TIRES AND TRACTION



The size of a tire's "footprint" contact on the surface is about the size of a small hand



HYDROPLANING

When rain water is on the road, depending on vehicle speed, your tires may be floating on a film of water. This is called **HYDROPLANING.** Driving is most dangerous just at the beginning of the storm because there is still a slippery oil film on the road.

You lose traction and control. Worn tire tread can keep you from stopping quickly and from controlling your vehicle properly. Hydroplaning on wet roads can cause a skid.

- Reduce your speed.
- Put windshield wipers on
- Turn on your headlights
- If water is across the road, **DO NOT** attempt to pass until you know how deep it is.
- Never use cruise control when the road is wet or icy.

CITY DRIVING

DRIVING IN CITIES AND TOWNS NEEDS YOUR FULL ATTENTION

You need to lower your speed to have time to react in crowded spaces like school zones, shopping centers, parking lots, and downtown areas.

Always keep your **EYES MOVING**

Watch for signs, bicycles, pedestrians and cars.
DO NOT stare straight ahead.
LOOK carefully in all directions—
TURN your head to look.
Remember to use your **MIRRORS**

Park in a safe place if you need to check a map or talk on a cell phone.

ROUNDABOUTS

Roundabouts are circular roads around a center island with access to several roads heading out in different directions.

- Yield to traffic already driving in the roundabout
- Find a safe gap
- Merge into the flow of traffic
- Signal
- Turn right onto the road you need

SELF TEST Section 6 Safe Driving Tips

Directions: Choose only one answer.

1. At dusk or on overcast days, you should:
    a. turn on your headlights so other drivers can see your vehicle
    b. turn on your windshield wipers
    c. drive with your parking lights on
    d. use caution and drive 25 mph

2. You should be cautious when passing a bicycle because:
    a. you are going faster than the bicycle
    b. the bicycle always has the right of way
    c. oncoming traffic may not see you pull out to pass
    d. the cyclist may have to swerve into traffic to avoid an object on the road

3. In order to avoid last-minute braking, or the need to turn, you should look down the road at least:
    a. 2 seconds ahead of your vehicle
    b. 4 seconds ahead of your vehicle
    c. 10 seconds ahead of your vehicle
    d. 15 seconds ahead of your vehicle

4. Driving at night requires increased caution because:
    a. traffic is faster at night
    b. there is a larger volume of traffic at night
    c. a driver cannot see as well at night
    d. crashes occur more frequently at night

5. The speed limit in a town, unless otherwise posted, is
    a. 25 miles per hour
    b. there is no speed limit
    c. 30 miles per hour
    d. 45 miles per hour

6. The speed limit at night on a state highway (non-interstate) is
    a. 75 miles per hour
    b. 65 miles per hour
    c. as fast as you can go and still see
    d. 45 miles per hour

7. A good rule to remember for passing is:
    a. pass on the right whenever possible
    b. always flash your lights and sound your horn to alert the other driver
    c. try to get in front of any line of slow moving traffic so you can see better
    d. drive with the flow of traffic, passing only as needed

8. “Hydroplaning” is best described as:
    a. your tires pushing water out of their paths
    b. your tires actually floating on a film of water
    c. your tires are causing sheets of water to splash on passing vehicles
    d. your tires throwing water to the rear, causing problems for following vehicles

9. A solid yellow line in your lane means:
    a. pass only if no cars are coming
    b. do not pass
    c. pass only if you do not go over the speed limit
    d. look over your shoulder to check blind spots

10. The four-second rule helps a driver know:
    a. how much time it takes to pass
    b. how long it should take to turn a corner
    c. how closely to follow another vehicle
    d. when to turn on headlights

11. When a driver passing you honks his horn, you should:
    a. wave
    b. speed up
    c. give him room to pass
    d. use your turn signals

12. How far ahead should you signal in the city?
    a. 300 feet
    b. one block
    c. 50 feet
    d. 100 feet

13. What should you do in a vehicle with an automatic transmission before shifting to drive?
    a. make sure everyone in the car has fastened their safety belt
    b. check your mirrors and fuel gauge
    c. press down on the brake
    d. check the tire pressure

14. When you approach a YIELD sign, you must slow to:
    a. a reasonable speed
    b. 5 mph
    c. 20 mph
    d. come to a complete stop

15. How far ahead should you signal in the country?
    a. 300 feet
    b. 1,000 feet
    c. 1/4 mile
    d. 50 feet

16. What factor should not be considered when deciding how fast to drive?
    a. weather
    b. road condition
    c. time of favorite TV show
    d. traffic

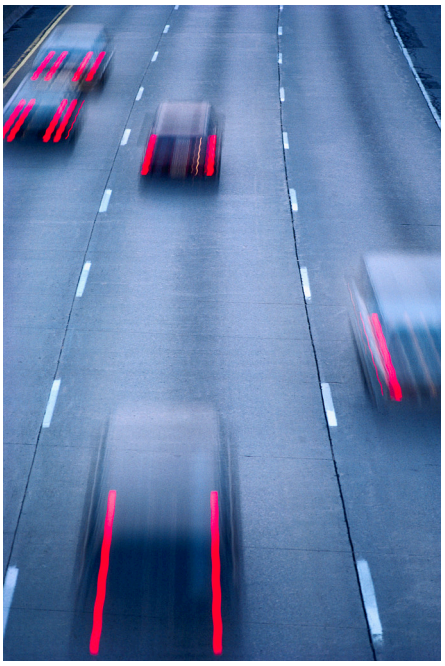
17. When driving on the interstate if you miss your exit, you should:
    a. drive to the next exit
    b. make a U-turn
    c. stop and wait for a green light
    d. yield to traffic entering the highway

18. It is permissible to exceed the speed limit to pass on a two-lane road
    a. at no time
    b. if you are in a hurry
    c. if you only exceed the speed limit by 10 mph
    d. if the solid yellow line is in your lane

Section 7
Be in Shape to Drive

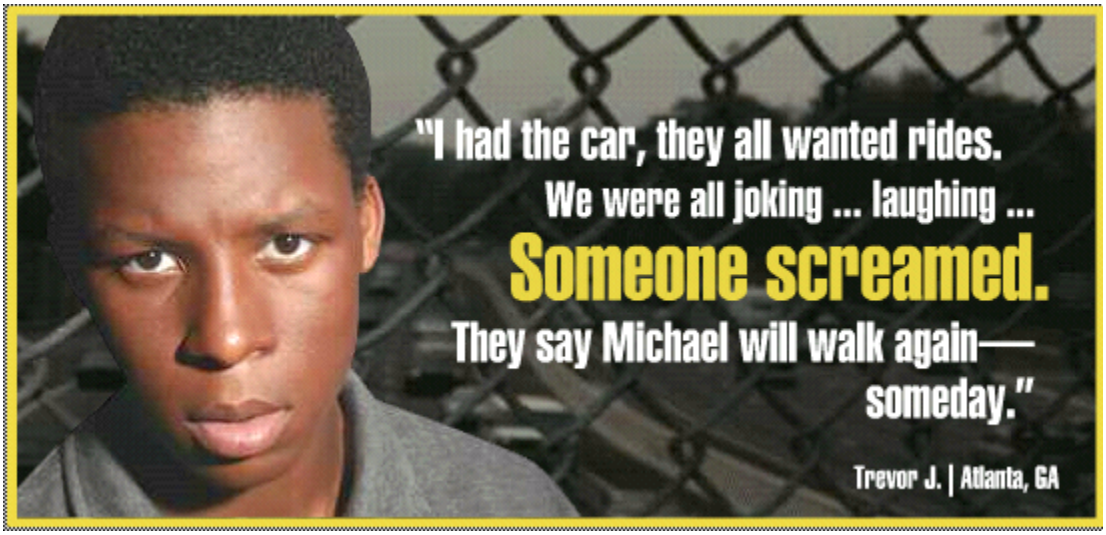
Distractions
Vision and Hearing
Fatigue
Drinking and Other Drugs
Open Containers
Health – Epilepsy, Diabetes, Heart Condition
Emotions

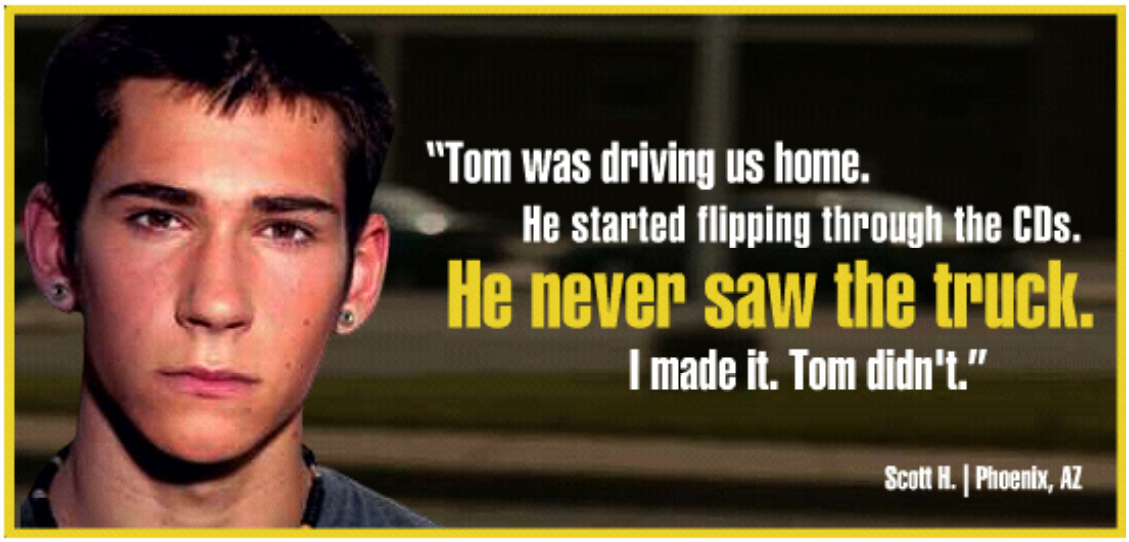
Keep your eyes and attention on the road



It's crucial that drivers always be alert when on the road.
Nearly 80 percent of crashes and 65 percent of near-crashes involved some form of driver inattention within three seconds before the event. Primary causes of driver inattention are distracting activities, such as cell phone use, and drowsiness.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) 2006





SMART DRIVERS JUST DRIVE
NHTSA 2006
http://www.distracteddriving.org/

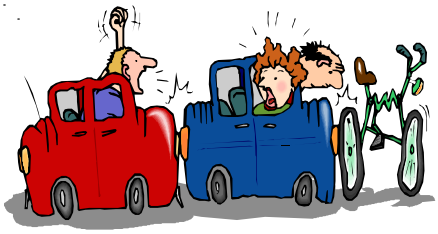
DISTRACTED DRIVING

The human mind can only deal with one thing at a time.

- What we call multi-tasking actually isn't
- Your brain is dealing with one thing at a time, shifting between things very quickly

You risk a crash when you try to do something else while you drive and when you look away from the road ahead.

"I LOOKED BUT DIDN'T SEE"



Driving already requires skill and judgment to adjust speed, check traffic and avoid hazards. When you throw in another task, **LOOK OUT!**

AVOID DISTRACTIONS

- Plan ahead – check maps, music and vehicle controls before you drive
- Take care of phone calls, makeup and eating before you drive
- Wait until you get where you are going
- Pull over to the side of the road at a safe place and **STOP** if you need to do any of these things:

  - **Talk on a cell phone**
  - **Look at a map**
  - **Reach for something on the floor or backseat**
  - **Eat**
  - **Apply makeup or shave**
  - **Care for children or pets**
  - **Change a CD**
  - **Adjust vehicle controls**

Keep your eyes on the road and your hands on the wheel.

VISION

Good vision is needed for safe driving. Driving decisions are based on what you see. You need to clearly see signs and other traffic. You need to look for bad road conditions and problems ahead so you can react in time to avoid a crash.

Montana law says you must pass a vision test with glasses or without them before you can get a driver license. You should have your eyes checked every two years by an eye doctor. If you need to wear glasses or contact lenses for driving remember to wear them when you drive.
Don't wear dark glasses at night.
Keep your windshield, mirrors, headlights and windows clear and clean.

Judging Distances and Speeds

Even if you can see clearly, you may have trouble judging distances and speed. It takes practice to find safe gaps in traffic to turn left, merge and change lanes.

HEARING

Hearing can be helpful to safe driving. The sound of horns, sirens or screeching tires can warn about danger. Drivers who know they are deaf or have hearing problems can adjust and be safe drivers. They learn to rely more on vision and to stay alert.

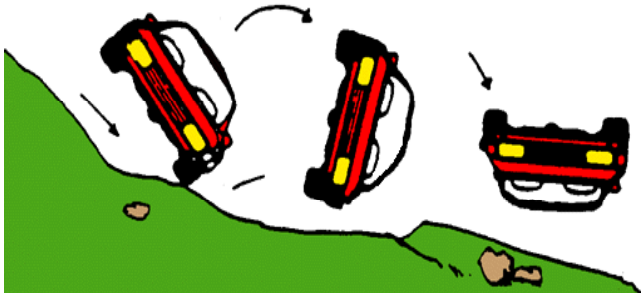
Drowsy ~ Sleepy ~ Tired = Fatigue

You can't drive safely when you are tired. You will not see well. You will not be alert. It takes longer to decide what to do and you may not make the best decision. Take breaks every two hours on long trips. Share the driving.

If you're yawning, drifting out of your lane or having trouble keeping your eyes open

–GET OFF THE ROAD!

Go to the next exit or rest area
Park in a safe place - Take a nap
Get out of the vehicle and walk around



Drugs and Alcohol

Using drugs or alcohol before you drive affects how well you drive. You may not be able to react in time to avoid a crash. Your driving performance will be impaired.

Drunk and impaired drivers are the number one killer on Montana roads. Alcohol and drugs are involved in about 40 percent of traffic accidents.

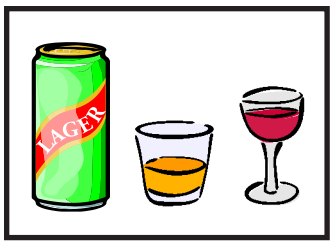
In every state it is against the law for anyone under the age of 21 to drink alcohol. No one can drink alcohol and drive safely. Using marijuana and other drugs can affect how well you drive. You will make more mistakes. Even medicine for colds, allergies and drugs that your doctor tells you to take can affect how well you drive.

Drinking and Driving

Whiskey, beer and wine can make you drunk **(INTOXICATED).**
Any alcohol in your system will affect your driving.
If you drink and drive, you may **CRASH** and be **ARRESTED**.

You may:

- **BE FINED**
- **GO TO JAIL; AND/OR**
- **LOSE YOUR LICENSE.**



Alcohol affects your vision, reaction time and judgment.

One can of beer has as much alcohol as one ounce of whiskey or one glass of wine.

Alcohol is eliminated from the body at the rate of about one drink in one hour

Coffee, fresh air and cold showers do not make you sober.

Only time can sober a person who has been drinking and it is a slow process.

DRINKING AND DRIVING KILLS

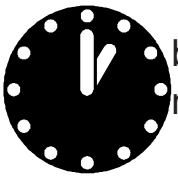
Drinking and Driving

People who drive after drinking alcohol or using drugs risk injury, death, heavy fines, higher insurance rates, loss of driver license and even jail sentences.

Alcohol and drugs reduce all the important skills you need to drive safely and control your vehicle. Judgment is the first skill lost by a driver under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Your reflexes and reaction time slow. You are less alert and can't see clearly. You will have trouble judging distances, speed and the movement of other vehicles.

If you have been drinking or have taken drugs, here is what you should do:

- **Don't drive**
- **Call someone to pick you up**
- **Walk, take a bus, take a cab or stay where you are**
- **Lock your car and give the keys to a friend. Find a ride home with someone else. Come back and get your car when you are sober.**



TIME - Only time will help you sober up. It takes about an hour for your body to get rid of each drink. Coffee, fresh air, exercise or cold showers will not help. You should not drive until you are sober.

OPEN CONTAINERS – Montana law prohibits the possession of an open alcoholic beverage container by a person in a motor vehicle. Put bottles, cans or open alcohol containers in the trunk or locked storage compartment.

HEALTH

Health problems can affect your driving – a bad cold, cough, virus, stiff neck or sore leg can affect how well you drive. If you don't feel well, try to get someone else to drive. Some health problems can be very dangerous.

EPILEPSY - If you have epilepsy, it needs to be kept under medical control.

DIABETES – People with diabetes should not drive if there is any chance of an insulin reaction or blackout. These things can happen if diabetics skip a meal or don't take insulin correctly. If your doctor is changing your insulin dosage, you should have someone else drive. Diabetics should have their eyes checked regularly for possible night blindness and other vision problems.

HEART CONDITION – People with heart disease, high blood pressure or circulation problems might have a higher risk of fainting. Ask your doctor if your heart disease can affect your driving safely.

EMOTIONS

Stress can lessen your concentration on the driving task. You may not be able to drive well when you feel worried, depressed, angry or afraid. Try to keep your mind on your driving.

Give yourself time to cool off if you are angry, excited or upset. If necessary, take a short walk, but stay off the road until you have calmed down.

Give yourself extra time for your driving trip. If you are impatient or road conditions are bad, leave a few minutes early. When you have plenty of time you may not tend to speed or do other things that can get you a traffic ticket or cause a crash.

REMEMBER - Safe driving requires judgment and skill

- Stay focused on the road
- Don’t daydream
- Don’t drive if you are tired
- Share the driving responsibilities on long trips
- Emotions can interfere with safe driving
- Avoid driving when angry or upset
- Wait until you have cooled down or resolved problems to drive
- Avoid “gawking,” or slowing down to look at a crash or other activity

SELF TEST Section 7 – Be in Shape to Drive

Directions: Choose only one answer

1. Your body gets rid of:
   a. three (alcoholic) drinks an hour.
   b. one (alcoholic) drink an hour
   c. two (alcoholic) drinks an hour
   d. none of the above

2. To help relieve fatigue on a trip, it would be a good idea to:
   a. stop for a rest every two hours
   b. do arm exercises every hour
   c. drrive with one eye open at all times
   d. change feet on the gas pedal

3. The main reason why drinking alcohol and then driving is so dangerous, is that it affects your:
   a. coordination
   b. vision
   c. judgment and skill
   d. reflexes

4. Stress can affect your driving by:
   a. lessening your concentration on the driving task
   b. decreasing your chances of an accident
   c. causing you to go to sleep at the wheel
   d. making you more aware of others around you

5. What is the number one killer on Montana's roads?
   a. poor or unkept roads
   b. inclement weather/driving conditions
   c. drunk and impaired drivers
   d. excessive speed

6. Explain how one can avoid driving while fatigued
   a. get a good night rest
   b. preplan your trip and share the driving
   c. stop and take a break every two hours or so
   d. all of the above

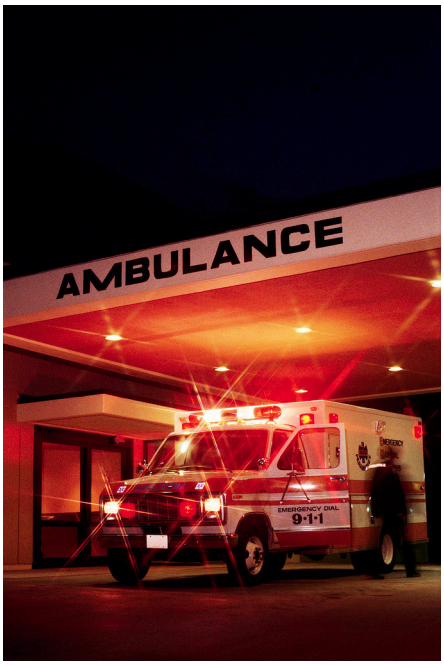
7. The first skill lost by a driver under the influence of alcohol is
   A. confidence
   B. reaction time
   C. judgment
   D. braking

8. Alcohol is removed from your body:
   a. by exercising
   b. by time only
   c. by drinking lots of coffee
   d. by taking a cold shower

Section 8

Emergencies

Vehicle Emergencies
Off Road Recovery
Dealing with Skids
Winter Driving
Avoiding Collisions
Crashes with Animals
Protect Yourself in Collisions
Crashes
Motor Vehicle Insurance



What Drivers Need to Know

- Slow down in bad weather
- Use headlights all the time
- Use adequate following distance
- Give space to emergency vehicles
- Don't Drink and Drive
- Trip Planning – Bring emergency supplies and warm coats in cold weather

Emergencies – How to Handle Them

There is always a chance of car problems while you drive. You will have fewer car problems when you keep your car in good shape. Your car owner's manual tells what you should do when specific car problems occur.

Brakes Stop Working

1. Keep eyes on target area – where you want your car to go
2. Control steering
3. Pump the brakes quickly several times
4. Shift to a lower gear
5. Use the parking brake to slow or stop. Put it on slowly so you don't lock the wheels, causing you to skid.
6. Look for a safe place to stop or find a soft crash area
7. If necessary, get your car off the road.
8. Don't drive until the brakes are fixed!

Tire Blowout

If a tire suddenly goes flat:

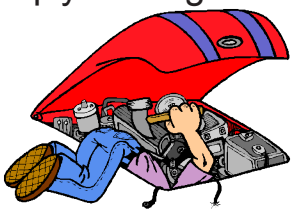
1. Hold the steering wheel tight
2. Steer where you want the car to go
3. Slow down. Take your foot off the gas
4. Stay off the brakes until you are almost stopped
5. Control Steering
6. Find a safe place to pull off the road

Hood Flies up

1. Look through the space at the bottom of your windshield to maintain an open line of sight.
2. Steer to the side of the road and stop
3. Secure the hood

Engine Quits

This could happen when the engine becomes flooded, overheats or is simply out of gas.



1. Keep eyes on target area – where you want your car to go
2. Stay off the brake – you may need the momentum to pull off the road
3. The car may be hard to steer. Hold the steering wheel tight. Don't turn the key to "off"
4. Pull safely off the road. Brakes will work but you will have to push hard on the pedal.

Headlights Quit Working

Try the switch a few times. If that doesn't work, put on the high beams, 4-way flashers, turn signals or fog lights.
Pull off the road as soon as it is safe for you to do so.

Gas Pedal Sticks

If the engine keeps going faster and faster this could be caused by a broken spring or the gas pedal being stuck in the down position. You should shift to neutral and apply steady pressure on the brake.

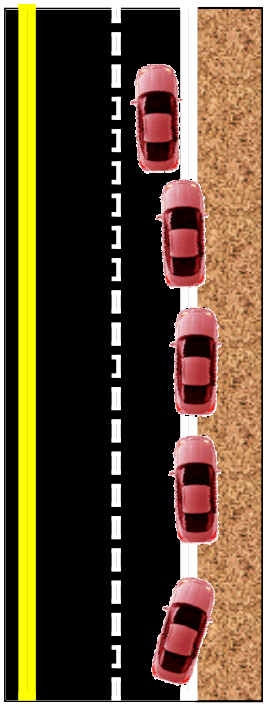
1. Watch the road!
2. Shift to neutral
3. Search for an escape path
4. Steer smoothly and brake gently
5. Pull off the road when it is safe
6. Turn off the engine.

DO NOT reach down to pull the stuck pedal up until stopped.

Engine Fire

If the car catches on fire from fuel leaks or electrical problems quick action is needed! Steer the vehicle out of traffic and away from buildings and people. Turn off the ignition. Have all occupants leave the vehicle immediately and move away. Do not open the hood.

Off Road Recovery - Wheel off the Road



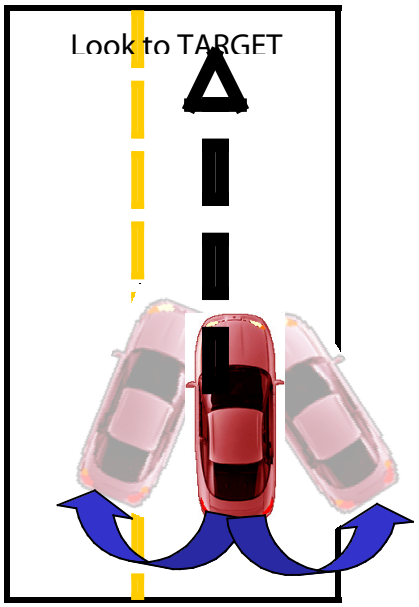
Drifting off the road is often caused by fatigue or inattention. If your right wheel drops off the edge, take your foot off the gas. When you are slowed down, ease back on the road when it is safe to do so.

- Check traffic
- Reduce speed to about 10 mph without using the brakes
- Move the vehicle so that it straddles the roadway edge
- If necessary, brake lightly, check traffic again
- Signal to return to the roadway
- Select a level location for returning to the road
- With hands at 9 and 3 o'clock, turn the steering wheel no more than ¼ to turn back onto the road
- Look to the target and return to lane

Dealing with Skids

When your car starts to skid:

- Look where you want to go
- Ease off the gas pedal to slow down
- Don't apply the brakes
- Steer where you want to go



Winter Driving

Bring food, water, first aid kit and blankets or a sleeping bag when you plan a long trip.
When driving in stormy weather – snow, fog or rain:

- Slow down. Turn your headlights on low beam and stop in a safe place if you cannot see the roadway.
- If there is a lot of snow, you might be required to have winter tires or tire chains.
- Turn on your windshield wipers if needed.
- Increase your following distance.

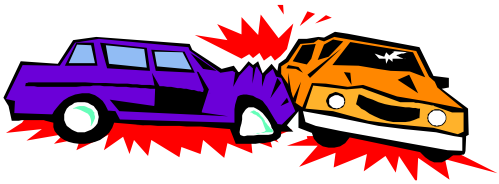
If you become STUCK in the snow:

Don't panic.
STAY IN THE CAR. You are more likely to be found.
Keep a window slightly open.
Don't let the snow block the exhaust pipe.
Keep moving your arms and legs.
Run your engine and heater sparingly.
Take turns keeping watch.
Keep an emergency winter driving kit in your car. Use a plastic crate or a duffel bag to store the following items in the trunk of your car: flashlights with extra batteries, first aid kit with a pocket knife, at least one blanket or sleeping bag, extra mittens, socks and a wool cap, small sack of sand or cat litter for generating traction under the wheels, a small shovel, bottled water, booster cables and canned fruit, nuts and a can opener.

SNOW PLOWS

Don't ever pass a snow plow. Wing plows are eight feet wide. Plow drivers may not see you in the blowing snow and drivers can't see the road ahead.

AVOIDING CRASHES

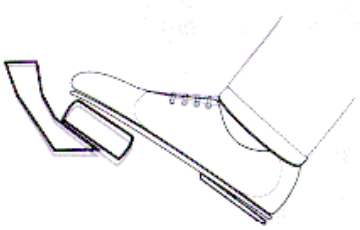


Most of the time you can do things that will keep you from having a crash. There are three things you can do that will help you avoid a crash: **STOP, SPEED UP or TURN**.

Stopping Fast

Most new cars have anti-lock brakes (ABS). Read your car owner's manual on how to use them. ABS will help you stop with less skidding. ABS keeps the wheels from locking up. When you need to stop quickly, here are some things to do:

With ABS Brakes



Push the brake pedal as hard as you can and hold it down. Keep pushing on it. Don't let up. ABS brakes will vibrate and be noisy. ABS will only work when the brake pedal is pushed down hard and kept there.

Without ABS Brakes

Push on the brake pedal as hard as you can without locking up the wheels. You can skid if the wheels lock up. If that happens, let off the brakes a little. When the car stops skidding, push on the brake pedal again. Keep doing this until the car stops.

Have a good grip on the steering wheel.
Steer in the direction you want your car to go.

Speeding Up

Sometimes you can keep from crashing by speeding up. This will work if another car is about to hit you from the side or from behind. If there is room in front of you, speed up. Be sure to slow down once the danger is gone.

Turning Quickly

Most of the time you can turn your car faster than you can stop it. You should think about turning in order to keep from crashing. Have a good grip on the steering wheel. Steer in the direction you want your car to go.

You need to be ready to keep your car under control after you turn or change lanes. If you steer away from a possible crash, you could end up in another crash!

It is better to run off the road than to hit another car head-on.

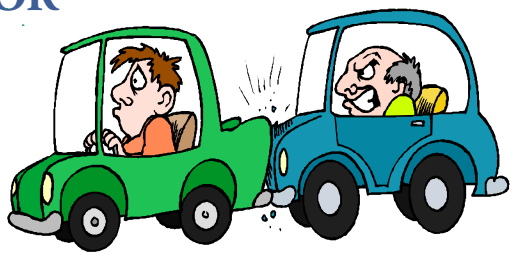
Don't swerve into a lane with cars coming at you. Turn to the right. Go off the road if you need to.

Crashes with Animals

- Reduce speed in animal crossing areas
- If a herd is on the road, stop and let the herd clear the road
- Avoid high beam or flashing headlights – animals could become confused
- Do not swerve – it's better to hit an animal than to crash head-on into another vehicle
- Use controlled braking to slow down and stop
- Hold on to the steering wheel
- If a crash with an animal can't be avoided, you may reduce impact by making a glancing hit with controlled steering. Try and turn the vehicle away from the animal.
- Do not try to help the injured animal
- If the damage is $1000 or more, Montana law requires drivers to contact law enforcement

CRASHES

Most crashes happen because of DRIVER ERROR



They do not signal.
They do not look.
They drink alcohol or take drugs and then drive.
They do not pay attention to road signs.
They drive too fast.
Sometimes car defects cause crashes. Sometimes a poor road, bad weather or confusing signs help to cause crashes.

Most crashes are CAUSED by ERRORS IN HUMAN JUDGMENT AND CAN BE PREVENTED.

Protect Yourself in Crashes

You may not always be able to avoid a crash. Pay attention to your driving and try everything you can to keep from crashing or getting hit. Everyone is safer wearing seat belts at all times even on short trips from home.

If you have a crash

- Stop your car. Call 911 for help
- Give help to anyone who is hurt, but don't move them
- If your car can be moved, get it off the road so it does not block traffic or cause another crash.
- Take pictures and get the names, addresses and license plate numbers of everyone involved in the crash, and also any witnesses.
- Give your name, address, car insurance, driver license number and vehicle information (make, model, year and license tag number) to other drivers in the crash and to the police.

Reporting a Crash

Parked vehicle – If you hit a parked car, you must try and find the owner. You should leave a note with your name and address on the car with the date and time of the accident.

The driver of a vehicle involved in a crash **MUST STOP.**

IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY POLICE

IF anyone is hurt or killed
OR there is apparent property damage

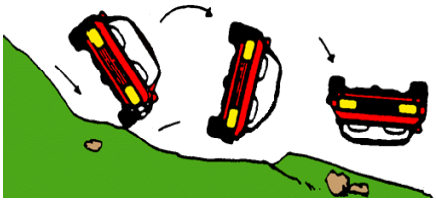
The **POLICE** will:

- render any necessary first aid;
- investigate and determine the cause of the crash;
- protect your property against theft or further damage from another crash.

If you were **NOT** involved, do **NOT** stop, unless a police officer or flagger tells you to, or your help is needed.
Move over to another lane to pass the accident if you can do so safely.

When a Crash Report Form is Required

If you have a **CRASH** where damage totals over $1,000, or someone is hurt or killed **EACH DRIVER** must fill out a
WRITTEN REPORT TO THE HIGHWAY PATROL
unless the investigating officer filled out the accident report.



Failure to report this crash could cause your license to be suspended.
This must be done within 10 days.
The report form can be obtained from any police, sheriff or patrol officer.

The Driver Record and Control Bureau will REVOKE the license of anyone who is convicted of leaving the scene of a crash they were INVOLVED in.

LIABILITY INSURANCE

Montana law requires **LIABILITY INSURANCE.**

Every vehicle owner or operator must be insured for a minimum:
$10,000 for property damage;
$25,000 for injuries or death for one person; and
$50,000 for bodily injury or death of two persons in any one crash.

You can pay more for additional insurance coverage. Your **INSURANCE CARD** must be **IN** your vehicle. You may be fined if you do not carry liability insurance.

Self Test Section 8 – Emergencies

Directions: Choose only one answer

1. What should you do if your car's right wheels leave the pavement?
   a. Stop quickly.
   b. Pull all the way off and wait until it is safe to get back on the road.
   c. Accelerate and steer back on the road quickly.
   d. Take your foot off the gas and when you are slowed down ease back on the road when it is safe to do so.

2. What should you do if your accelerator sticks while driving?
   a. Reach down and attempt to pull it up.
   b. Shift to park.
   c. Shift to neutral and apply steady pressure on the brake.
   d. Turn the engine off.

3. When approaching an accident scene, you should:
   a. Keep your attention on driving.
   b. Keep moving.
   c. Stop if you are involved or if emergency help has not arrived.
   d. All of the above.

4. When involved in an accident as a driver:
   a. Do not exchange information with other drivers.
   b. Exchange all information with other drivers.
   c. Deny responsibility for the accident.
   d. Let the other driver report the accident.

5. If involved in an accident, a driver should:
   a. Stop their vehicle at or near the scene.
   b. Do not stand or walk in traffic lanes.
   c. Turn off the ignition of wrecked vehicle(s).
   d. All of the above.

6. If you become stranded in a snow storm, the best thing to do is:
   a. Get out of the car and go for help.
   b. Lay down in the car and go to sleep.
   c. Keep the windows rolled up tight
   d. Stay in the car, as you are more likely to be found

7. Every driver must have proof of vehicle liability insurance
   a. in the vehicle when driving
   b. at home in a safe place
   c. for $1,000
   d. all of the above

8. Most traffic crashes are caused by
   a. mechanical failures
   b. poor driver judgment
   c. bad roads
   d. snow storms

9. If your car goes into a skid, you should:
   a. not apply the brakes
   b. release the accelerator
   c. turn in the direction you want to go
   d. all of the above

10. If you are involved in a crash and leave the crash scene
   a. your license will be revoked
   b. you may be fined up to $20
   c. it is all right if you are in a hurry
   d. you will be fined and go to jail

11. When driving at night in fog or snow, you should:
   a. use high beams
   b. use low beams
   c. stop until the road clears
   d. driver faster than the speed limit

12. If you have a flat tire when driving at highway speed, you should:
   a. hit the brakes.
   b. start pulling off the road as you slow down.
   c. hold the steering wheel with one hand
   d. drive to the next exit

13. If you run off the pavement, you should:
   a. grip the steering wheel firmly.
   b. slow before steering back on the pavement.
   c. take your foot off the gas
   d. all of the above

14. You must obey all traffic signs
   a. if you have 15 points on your record
   b. at all times
   c. if you see a police officer
   d. only on weekends

REVIEW

The following are true statements to help you pass the knowledge test and get your learner's permit.

1. A yellow unbroken line on the right-hand side of the centerline means a no-passing zone.

2. When parking on a hill with a curb, your front wheels should be turned as follows:
   - Downhill – toward the curb
   - Uphill – away from the curb

3. When your car starts to skid:
   - Look where you want to go
   - Ease off the gas pedal
   - Don't apply the brakes
   - Steer where you want to go

4. When two vehicles approach an intersection without traffic signals at the same time, the driver on the left must yield the right of way to the driver on the right.

5. When preparing for a right turn, signal for at least 100 feet, check traffic to the rear and drive in the right-hand lane. Signal 300 feet in rural areas.

6. It is unlawful to park:
   - On a sidewalk or bridge
   - Closer than 20 feet to a crosswalk at an intersection
   - Closer than 30 feet to a stop sign, traffic light or flashing beacon
   - Closer than 15 feet to a fire hydrant
   - Closer than 20 feet to a fire station
   - In front of the entrance to an alley or private driveway
   - In any area reserved for disabled parking unless you are disabled.

7. In School Zones slow to 20 mph or other posted speed limit. Watch for children AT ALL TIMES.

8. A left turn from a one-way street to a one-way street should be made from the extreme left lane.

9. A left turn from a two-way street onto a one-way street should be made to the extreme left lane.

10. The speed limit in a residential district in a city is 25 mph unless another speed limit is posted.

11. Headlights must be turned on:
    - during the hours of darkness
    - from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise
    - anytime weather conditions make it hard to see
    - when part of a funeral line

    It is safest to drive with headlights on day and night so other drivers can see your vehicle.

12. When you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle you should pull over to the right and stop.

13. Passing on the right is permitted only:
    - When the roadway is wide enough for two cars to move legally in the same direction; and
    - When the car ahead is making a left turn, providing you remain on the paved part of the highway

14. Pay attention to your driving. Avoid distractions. Park your car in a safe place before you eat, read, talk on the phone, change the music, or reach into the back seat.

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APPENDIX A
GLOSSARY

Acceleration Lane—Extra lane that permits drivers entering an expressway to accelerate to the speed of expressway traffic.

Accelerator—Pedal that controls the flow of fuel to the engine to regulate speed (stepping harder on the accelerator makes the car speed up).

Adverse Driving Conditions—Driving when it is more difficult because of weather, light, ice, smoke etc. Special precautions must be used.

Alternator—Device that produces the electricity to recharge the battery and operate electrical equipment in a vehicle.

Alternator Warning Light—Warning light or gauge on the instrument panel indicating the alternator is not making enough electricity and the battery is being used to run the vehicle.

Angle Parking—Parking a car diagonally to the curb.

Authorized Presence—Driver license applicants must prove that they are either a United States citizen or legally authorized to be in the United States with a certified birth certificate or passport and visa.

Basic Speed Law—Law that states drivers should drive at a speed that is safe for traffic, roadway, visibility and vehicle conditions.

Battery—Electrical device used to start the car. The battery connections must be kept clean to assure that a car will start.

Blind Spot—Area that side and rearview mirrors cannot show.

Blood-Alcohol Concentration (BAC)—Percentage of alcohol found in the bloodstream as measured by chemical tests of blood or urine.

Blood Test—A chemical test in which blood is taken from the driver's finger to determine the amount of alcohol or drugs that are in the driver's blood.

Blowout—Sudden loss of tire air pressure while driving.

Braking Distance—Distance traveled from the time the brakes are applied until the car is stopped.

Breathalyzer Test—A chemical test in which a driver blows into a machine to determine the amount of alcohol that is in the driver's system.

Cancellation of Driver's License—Driver's license is taken away for giving false information on an application, paying for a license with a check when you don't have money or when your parents withdrew their permission for you to drive. You need to take the tests again.

Carbon Monoxide—Colorless, odorless and poisonous gas found in the exhaust fumes of motor vehicles.

Class A License—A driver's license that will allow a driver to drive large truck and trailer combinations such as semis weighing in excess of 26,001 lbs., plus any car, truck or bus.

Class B License—A driver's license that will permit a driver to drive any large truck with GVW of 26,001 lbs., that does not pull a trailer (e.g., dump truck, cement truck) or trailers that do not weigh more than 10,000 lbs., or a bus.

Class C License—Are required for some vehicles carrying hazardous material and some buses carrying at least 16 or more people, including the driver.

Class D License—A driver's license that will allow a driver to drive a car, pickup truck, van, etc., and to pull a trailer that does not exceed 10,000 lbs.

Clutch Pedal—Pedal in a stickshift car that enables a driver to shift gears.

Collision—Contact between two or more objects, such as when two cars crash into each other.

Construction Area—Place where the road is being worked on. Drivers must watch out for workers and equipment.

Controlled-Access Highway—Expressway that permits vehicles to enter or leave only at an interchange.

Controlled Braking—Technique of applying the brakes to slow or stop quickly without locking the wheels.

Coolant—Liquid that is put in radiator or coolant container to keep the engine cool while driving. Coolant can be water for summer driving or mixture of water and antifreeze to keep the engine from freezing in winter.

Covering the Brake—Putting the foot just above the brake pedal, ready to apply pressure if needed.

Deceleration—slowing car down.

Deceleration Lane—Extra lane that permits drivers leaving an expressway to slow down without obstructing traffic on the expressway.

Decide—One step of the SIPDE process in which the driver selects the best actions as well as when and where to take them to avoid conflicts.

Deductible—Amount a policyholder pays for damages in a collision to reduce the cost of the premium. The insurance company then pays the balance of the cost up to a specified limit.

Defensive Driving—Art of protecting yourself and others from dangerous and unexpected changes in the driving environment.

Depth Perception—Ability to judge distance between you and other objects.

Detour—A temporary road that is used to go around road construction.

Diamond-Shaped Sign—Yellow or orange four-sided sign. Warning signs are diamond shaped.

Downshifting—Shifting from a higher to a lower gear.

Drive Belts—Black rubber devices used to power various types of electrical equipment in cars.

Drive Gear—Used for typical driving when car is equipped with an automatic transmission.

Driving Record—A folder that lists all traffic violations that a driver has committed in every state. It is used by the courts and by insurance companies.

Driving Task—All the skilled actions a driver must take to drive safely.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)—Level of intoxication in which a driver's blood-alcohol content is .08 percent and driving ability is reduced. A person may be charged with DUI if the test shows anything above .04 percent.

Duplicate License—A replacement driver's license that can be obtained if your license is lost.

Emergency Flasher—Device that flashes front turn signal lights and taillights to warn others there is a hazard.

Emotion—Strong feeling of any kind, such as joy, grief, fear, hate, love, anger and excitement.

Entrance Ramp—Ramp leading onto an expressway.

Escape Path—Place to go in case of unexpected conflict.

Execute—Last step of the SIPDE process in which a driver performs proper car control responses to avoid possible conflicts.

Exit Ramp—Ramp leading off an expressway.

Expressway— A highway that has two or more lanes going each direction and where cars can get on or off only at designated places. Also known as freeway and interstate highway.

Field of Vision—All the area that a person can see while looking straight ahead.

Financial Responsibility—Obligation to pay for damages after a crash.

Five-Sided Sign—Warn drivers about school zone where children may be.

Flashing Signal—Red or yellow traffic light that flashes on and off to indicate stop (red) or caution (yellow).

Four-Second Rule—A technique used to assure that a driver is far enough behind the vehicle he/she is following.

Freeway—A highway that has two or more lanes going each direction and where cars can get on or off only at designated places. Also known as expressway or interstate highway

Gap—Distance a driver has between approaching cars in which to cross an intersection or join traffic.

Glare Recovery Time—Time required to regain clear vision after having been temporarily blinded by a strong light.

Guide Sign—A sign that gives direction, distances, services, points of interest and other information.

Habitual Offender—A driver who has had a number of serious driving offenses. After getting 30 conviction points in three years, the driver could go to jail or pay a large fine.

Hand-Over-Hand Steering—Method of turning the steering wheel in which one hand pulls the steering wheel down while the other hand crosses over to pull the wheel farther down.

Hazardous Material—Dangerous materials such as gasoline, explosives, etc. Such material is frequently carried in tanker trucks.

Head Restraints—Padded devices on the back of car seats that are designed to prevent the vehicle occupant's head from snapping backward in a collision.

Highway Hypnosis—Dulled or drowsy, trancelike condition caused by concentration on the roadway ahead and monotony of driving.

Hydroplaning—Driving on a wet road when a vehicle moves on a thin film of water. Drivers can easily lose control of their vehicle when their car or truck is hydroplaning.

Ignition Switch—Switch on the steering column, operated by a key, which starts or stops the engine.

Identification—Documents including a certified birth certificate, social security card, passport and mail with your home address to verify who you are and where you live

Implied-Consent Law—State law providing that when a driver is granted a license, that driver agrees to take a chemical test for intoxication if arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Intersection—Area where two or more streets or roads cross. Drivers must be especially careful at intersections because it may be difficult to see another vehicle coming from the side.

Interstate Highway—A highway that has two or more lanes going each direction and where cars can get on or off only at designated places. Also known as freeway or expressway

Intoxicated—Under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Driving while intoxicated is a very dangerous and serious offense.

Jack—Hand-operated device for lifting one corner of the car; generally used for changing a tire.

Lane Signal—Signal, usually overhead, that designates a lane can or cannot be used at a specific time.

Liability Insurance—Insurance coverage that pays for bodily injury and property damage to others in a collision caused by the insured.

Manslaughter—Accidental killing caused while driving.

Median Strip—Area that separates two-way traffic on a divided, multilane highway.

Merging Area—Stretch of roadway at the end of an acceleration lane on an expressway where cars join the flow of traffic.

Merging Traffic—Area where two roads or lanes join to go the same direction.

Minimum Speed Limit—Lowest legal speed a car may travel on certain roadways under good conditions to prevent wide differences in speed among vehicles.

Muffler—A device under the car to keep the car quiet. A leaky muffler can be noisy and dangerous because of poisonous fumes from the engine.

Neutral Gear (N)—Used when car is not moving or when starting a car with a manual transmission.

Night Blindness—Condition of not being able to see well at night.

Notarize—A notary public at a bank or courthouse will certify your signature with a seal.

Octagon-Shaped Sign—A sign with eight sides. The only octagon shaped sign is a stop sign.

One-Way Street—Street on which all cars must go the same direction.

Orderly Visual Search Pattern—Process of searching or scanning critical areas in a regular sequence.

Overdriving Headlights—Driving at a speed in which the stopping distance exceeds the area lit by the headlights.

Over-The-Counter Drug (OTC Drug)—Drugs and medications that can be legally obtained without a doctor's prescription.

Parallel Parking—Parking with the car lined up parallel or going the same direction as the curb. When parallel parked, the car must be within 18 inches of the curb.

Parking Gear (P)—Gear used when leaving a car to help assure that it does not roll away.

Pedestrian—A person who is walking. Drivers must be especially careful of persons walking because they may be unpredictable.

Pedestrian Crosswalk—Area designated for persons to cross a street or road. Crosswalks are usually marked with white lines crossing the street. Drivers must yield right of way to persons crossing in crosswalks.

Pedestrian Signal—Traffic signal or symbol for the use of pedestrians, usually reading WALK and DON'T WALK.

Perception Distance—Distance a car travels during the time a driver sees and identifies an object or situation ahead.

Perception Time—Time it takes a person to become aware of an object or situation ahead.

Perpendicular Parking—Parking at a right angle to the curb.

Point of No Return—Point beyond which a driver can no longer stop safely without entering the intersection.

Policy—Contract to agreement between a vehicle owner and an insurance company specifying the amount and type of insurance coverage for which a premium is paid.

Preventive Maintenance—Care given to a vehicle to keep mechanical problems from developing.

Probationary License—A temporary license that will allow you to drive only for specific purposes such as driving to school or work.

Radiator—Part of the cooling system in which the coolant that circulates around the engine is cooled by a current of air.

Reaction Distance—Distance the car travels during a driver's reaction time.

Reaction Time—Time it takes a driver to respond to a driving hazard once it has been identified.

Reckless Driving—Driving a vehicle in a very careless manner and endangering the lives of others.

Rectangle-Shaped Sign—Four-sided regulatory signs. These signs inform you of traffic laws.

Reduce Speed Sign—Area where cars need to slow down because of some type of danger.

Reflexes—Automatic response of body to signal it receives.

Regulatory Sign—Sign that informs highway users of traffic laws or regulations and indicates requirements to perform in a certain manner.

Reverse Gear (R)—Used when you want the car to go backwards.

Revocation of Driver's License—Removal of driver's license for at least 12 months for serious motor vehicle violations such as manslaughter, DUI, crimes, etc.

Riding the Brake—Driving with a foot on the brake pedal so that the brake lights remain on and the brakes are partially applied also known as trail braking.

Riding the Clutch—Driving with the left foot resting lightly on the clutch pedal.

Right of Way—The right of one vehicle to pass in front of another vehicle including rules about who can first cross an intersection.

Right Turn on Red—Turning right after stop when the red signal is on unless specifically prohibited to turn.

Risk-Taking Behavior—Taking chances when the consequences can be dangerous.

Round Signs—Warn about railroad crossings.

Roundabout—Circular road around a center island with access to several roads heading out in different directions. Yield to traffic already driving in the roundabout, find a safe gap, enter the flow of traffic, signal and turn right onto the road you need.

Safe Path of Travel—Path that is free of hazards and conflict.

School Crossing Guard—Person designated by the school to assist children across busy intersections. School crossing guards often wear orange vests to show drivers their jobs. When a crossing guard holds up a sign to stop, the driver must stop.

School Zone—Portion of a street or highway near a school that is subject to special speed limits set by state law or local ordinance.

Selector Lever—Device in an automatic transmission car used to select forward or reverse gears.

Shift Indicator—Device on a car that shows the different driving gears and the one being used.

Sight Distance—Distance a person can see ahead.

Signaling—Showing other drivers what you plan to do by using special lights or arm movements.

SIPDE Process—Organized system of seeing, thinking and responding that includes the steps of searching, identifying, predicting, deciding and executing.

Space Cushion—Open area all around a vehicle consisting of adequate following distance between it and the cars ahead and behind, plus swerve paths to left and right.

Suspension of Driver's License—A license is taken away for a serious driving offense (DUI, injury, crash, etc.) or for many violations. The license can be taken for 90 days, 6 months or 12 months.

Tailgating—Following a car too closely.

Target—Where you aim to go.

Total Stopping Distance—Total distance it takes to stop a vehicle. Total stopping distance includes perception distance, reaction distance and braking distance.

Traffic Control Device—Any light, sign or pavement marking that is used to tell drivers what to do.

Traffic Signal—Any signal or light used to control the movement of traffic.

Tread—Grooved surface of a tire that grips the roadway.

Triangle-Shaped Sign—Three-sided sign for yield right of way or no passing zone

Uncontrolled Intersection—Intersection at which there are no traffic control signals, signs or roadway markings to regulate traffic.

Uncontrolled Railroad Crossing—Railroad crossing at which there are no signals or crossing gates.

Urine Test—A chemical test that uses the driver's urine to determine the amount of alcohol and type of drugs that are in the driver's body.

Vehicle Registration—A form that must be carried in your vehicle to prove who owns it, that it is licensed and that vehicle taxes have been paid.

Visibility—Being able to see objects that are in the driver's path.

Wanton—Lack of care for rights and safety of self and others, uncontrolled.

Warranty—Written guarantee that the seller will repair the car for a stated period of time.

Weaver—Person who moves their car back and forth between lanes. A weaver can often cause crashes.

Yield Right of Way—Allow another vehicle or roadway user to proceed first.

ADAPTED DRIVER MANUAL SELF-TEST ANSWER KEY APPENDIX B

Section 1 Understanding Your License

1 B	5 A	9 B	13 C
2 C	6 A	10 A	
3 D	7 B	11 B	
4 B	8 A	12 A	

Section 2 Keeping the Driver License

1 B	5 C
2 A	6 A
3 A	7 D
4 A	8 C

Section 3 Before You Drive

1 D	5 D	9 B
2 C	6 A	10 D
3 C	7 C	11 C
4 B	8 D	

Section 4 Language of the Road

1 B	5 D	9 C	13 D	17 C	21 B
2 D	6 C	10 B	14 C	18 B	
3 B	7 A	11 B	15 A	19 D	
4 D	8 D	12 A	16 B	20 C	

Section 5 Rules of the Road

1 C	5 C	9 A
2 B	6 A	10 A
3 B	7 C	
4 D	8 A	

Section 6 Safe Driving Tips

1 A	5 A	9 B	13 C	17 A
2 D	6 B	10 C	14 A	18 C
3 B	7 D	11 C	15 A	
4 C	8 B	12 D	16 C	

Section 7 Be in Shape to Drive

1 B	5 C
2 A	6 D
3 C	7 C
4 A	8 B

Section 8 Emergencies

1 D	5 D	9 D	13 D
2 C	6 D	10 A	14 B
3 C	7 A	11 B	
4 B	8 B	12 B	