

# British Columbia Guide to **SAFE DRIVING**

## Slow Down and Live!



AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE  
BRITISH COLUMBIA MOTOR-VEHICLE ACT AND  
REGULATIONS AND DRIVING HINTS

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Containing Signs to Safety



THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

**British Columbia Guide  
to  
SAFE DRIVING**

## TO ALL who drive or who would drive

This booklet has one basic purpose:

**To promote among all highway users in British Columbia the broadest understanding of what is expected of them in the operation of their motor-vehicles.**

The standards are, in most cases, laid down by the *Motor-vehicle Act* and regulations, and enforceable by law. It is always dictated by one basic consideration: the safety and well-being of *all* who use the highways.

This booklet explains in simple terms various highway, driving, and vehicle regulations—the need and reasons for them.

To all who are setting out to get their first British Columbia driver's licence, this booklet is indispensable reading: here is the detailed knowledge and a philosophy which they must absorb if they are to pass their tests and thus prove their fitness to join the driving community.

It is recommended reading for all who are renewing their licences, for it will bring them up to date on recent changes in regulations.

R. G. WHITLOCK

*Superintendent of Motor-vehicles.*

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This booklet shall not be construed as in any way to supersede the *Motor-vehicle Act* and the regulations pursuant to the *Motor-vehicle Act*, and may not be used as the basis for any legal claim or action.

### PLEASE NOTE:

Values for speed, distance, and weight are also shown in metric. The metric value in brackets follows the English measure. Written knowledge tests or oral tests will continue to be based upon English measure until further notice.

## British Columbia

### Classified Driver's Licence Information

**CLASS 6**—Includes the operation of motor-cycles only.

Age—Minimum age 16 years.

**CLASS 5**—Includes the operation of:

- (a) any motor-vehicle not exceeding a gross vehicle weight of 24,000 pounds; (11,000 kg)
- (b) any combination of vehicles not exceeding in combination a gross vehicle weight of 24,000 pounds (11,000 kg), and the towed vehicles in that combination not exceeding a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds (4,500 kg); and
- (c) any bus or taxi without passengers, but does not include the operation of motor-cycles, ambulances, buses or taxis.

Age—Minimum age 16 years.

**CLASS 4**—Includes the operation of any motor-vehicle or any combination of vehicles in Class 5, ambulances, taxis and buses having a seating capacity of not more than twenty-four passengers, excluding the driver, but does not include a motor-vehicle equipped with air brakes unless specifically permitted in the licence.

Age—Minimum age 19 years.

**CLASS 3**—Includes the operation of:

- (a) any motor-vehicle; any combination of motor-vehicles in class 5;
- (b) any combination of vehicles, other than semi-trailers, of any gross vehicle weight, where the towed vehicles in that combination do not exceed a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds (4,500 kg); and
- (c) any bus or taxi without passengers, but does not include the operation of motor-cycles, ambulances, buses or taxis or a motor-vehicle equipped with air brakes unless specifically permitted in the licence.

Age—Minimum age 16 years.

**CLASS 2**—Includes the operation of any motor-vehicle, or any combination of vehicles, in Classes 5, 4 or 3, and buses of any seating capacity for passengers, except a motor-vehicle equipped with air brakes unless specifically permitted in the licence.

Age—Minimum age 19 years.

**CLASS 1**—Includes the operation of any motor-vehicle or any combination of vehicles, but does not include the operation of motor-cycles, or a motor-vehicle equipped with air brakes, unless specifically permitted in the licence.

Age—Minimum age 19 years.



#### RESTRICTION DEFINITIONS

- 15 AIR BRAKES PERMITTED
- 16 NOT TO OPERATE AS CLASS 2 OR 4
- 21 CORRECTIVE LENSES
- 22 OUTSIDE REARVIEW MIRROR
- 26 APPLICABLE MECHANICAL DEVICES
- 28 AUTOMATIC TYPE M. V. 'S ONLY
- 36 SPEED 50 MILES PER HOUR
- 51 RESTRICTED TO DRIVING AS NOTED

OPERATION OF AIR-BRAKE EQUIPPED VEHICLES NOT ALLOWED UNLESS SPECIFIED ON LICENCE

SEE B. C. GUIDE TO SAFE DRIVING FOR EXPLANATION OF CLASSES.

A CHANGE OF ADDRESS MUST BE REPORTED. PLEASE USE FORMS OBTAINABLE AT ANY MOTOR LICENCE OFFICE.

A \_\_\_\_\_  
 D \_\_\_\_\_  
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Possession of the document reproduced here is a privilege granted on certain conditions. It is a privilege which may be withdrawn at any time for a variety of causes.

Currently an annual 45,000 suspensions of the 1,600,000 British Columbia drivers licensed, or one in every 35, are ordered by the Courts or the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles for periods ranging from two weeks to forever.

Some of these suspensions arise through sheer ignorance of today's complex driving regulations; others through sheer disregard of one or more of them. To all, loss of pleasure is involved; to many, loss of a job.

There is only one way to protect your driving privilege: know the rules, obey them.

And so, read on.

## **SAFE DRIVING Is a Combination of Knowledge, Abilities, and Attitudes**

1. Knowledge of the traffic regulations, safe driving practices, and consistent observance of them.
2. Attitude toward other drivers, toward regulations.
3. Alertness at the wheel.
4. Ability to anticipate danger and also what the other person is going to do.
5. Ability to cope with unexpected situations.
6. Knowledge of your vehicle and its performance, and how well you keep it serviced.

### **How You Get Your Driver's Licence**

Before a driver's licence is issued to you in British Columbia, it is necessary that you qualify in a driver's examination.

#### **Drivers' examinations determine the following facts:**

1. That you know the rules and regulations necessary for safe and lawful driving.
2. That you recognize and understand the signs and signals on the highways.
3. That you meet the necessary physical and visual standards for the safe operation of a motor-vehicle.
4. That you have the necessary skill and experience to avoid endangering the lives of other persons using the highways.
5. That you fully understand and appreciate your individual responsibility while operating a motor-vehicle.

#### **Driver's examination tests consist of:**

1. Written test on rules of the road and safe driving practices. Know this booklet thoroughly in order to qualify in this test.
2. Vision test, including visual acuity, colour vision, depth perception, diplopia and field of vision.
3. Hearing.
4. Knowledge of highway signs; be sure you know and can explain the highway signs. See section on highway signs in this booklet.
5. Road test—to determine your ability and skill in the actual operation of a motor-vehicle. If you qualify for your driver's licence in a motor-vehicle not exceeding a gross vehicle weight of 24,000 lbs. (11,000 kg) you will be issued a Class 5 driver's licence. If you qualify for your driver's licence on a motor-cycle, you will be issued a Class 6 driver's licence. If you wish to operate both cars and motor-cycles, you must be tested on both. You must supply the vehicle for your road test.

6. British Columbia has a standard of medical fitness for the holder of a driver's licence, which has been provided by the British Columbia Divi-

sion of the Canadian Medical Association. You may, for certain reasons, be required to submit a Driver's Medical Examination Report completed by competent medical authority of this Province. These reports are forwarded directly to our medical consultant in Victoria for review and adjudication. The findings as to the applicant's physical fitness to safely operate a motor-vehicle are then directed to the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles, who is charged with the final decision with respect to the issuing or not issuing of a driver's licence. All drivers on reaching the age of 70 years, and those persons applying for a driver's licence of classification 1, 2, 3, or 4, are required to submit a medical report.

### **Your Road Test**

The road test is a vital part of your driver's licence examination. You, the driver, determine your score. On the driving test you will not be asked to do anything that is not required in the operation of a vehicle in everyday modern traffic conditions. You will not be asked to do anything unlawful; however, you will be expected to obey all traffic regulations. In addition, for the purpose of this test, you will be required to give all the necessary signals by hand and arm.

The Superintendent may specify the type and style of vehicle required for completion of the road test, and, may restrict the driver's licence as a result.

Your insurance card (Pink Card) or Financial Responsibility Card (White or Yellow) must be carried in the vehicle at all times while driving "and must be produced for a vehicle in which you wish to take a road test."

### **Your Driver's Examination**

The primary purpose of the driver's examination programme is to make our highways safer. Hundreds of people die each year as a result of motor-vehicle accidents; many are permanently injured, and many more are injured to a lesser extent. Property damage as a result of motor-vehicle accidents amounts to millions of dollars each year. Drivers' examinations help stem this wave of destruction and needless loss of life.

### **Road Test Requirements**

#### **You will be expected to:**

1. Drive at a reasonable speed within the lawful speed limit.
2. Keep in proper position on the road.
3. Change lanes in a safe and proper manner.
4. Use proper lanes for making turns.
5. Show that you understand the proper use of hand signals.

#### **You will be required to:**

1. Back your vehicle in a straight line.
2. Park your vehicle parallel to and within 12 inches of the curb by backing into a parking space.
3. Stop and park your vehicle on a hill.
4. Start your vehicle on an upgrade without rolling back.

## How Your Test Is Graded

Everything you do will be observed by the examiner. There are definite reasons for immediate failure, such as serious violations, a dangerous action, an accident, refusing to follow instructions. Your driving errors will be scored on a road test report form. On the completion of the test, your examiner will give you a copy of the report form and discuss the errors with you. He will advise you if you have qualified or if your score indicates further practice is needed. This examination is required in the interest and safety of those who use our highways, so relax and do your very best; this will assist both you and the examiner.

## Driver's Re-examinations

The Superintendent of Motor-vehicles may call you for a driver's re-examination at any time, to determine if your driving ability continues to meet with our requirements.

## Driver's Licence Restrictions and Endorsements

Your driver's licence may be restricted in many ways; e.g., restricted to speeds, areas, or to wearing corrective lenses while driving. Penalties for those who ignore their restrictions are provided for by Statute (*see Offences and Convictions*).

If you are under 19, your parent or legal guardian must apply for your driver's licence on your behalf. Your licence will be endorsed to limit you to driving specific types of vehicles.

## Instructional Driver's Licence

Before you commence learning to drive you must have attained your 16th birthday and obtain an instructional driver's licence. If you are under 19, your parent or legal guardian must apply for this licence on your behalf. The licence may be obtained at any Motor Licence Office, with the proviso that you pass the written examination and vision test. It is valid for 90 days. It entitles you to take lessons at the wheel of a motor-vehicle and practice driving, providing that you are accompanied by an adult holder of a valid classified driver's licence for the class of vehicle being driven. You may learn to drive a motor-cycle under supervision without being so accompanied, however a supplementary written examination will be given when you attend for your road test on the motor-cycle. An Instructional Driver's Licence is free. The examination fee is \$1.00. No further test fee is required when you return to take your first road test within the 90 days. If successful, you may obtain your driver's licence.

**Note:** Drivers who wish to obtain practice in vehicles other than class 5 or 6 will be required to comply with the instructions as outlined in the Professional Driver's Manual.

Your licence will be classified to the specific types of vehicles you are permitted to drive. The class of driver's licence you receive will be determined by the class of examination in which you qualify.

## Driver's Licence – Things You Should Know

If you are a new resident in British Columbia, your valid driver's licence of your home state or province is acceptable for a period up to six months from the date you enter this province. Valid International Driving Permits issued elsewhere than in Canada are acceptable in B.C. for a period of up to 12 months from the date you enter this province.

Tourists are not required to obtain a British Columbia Driver's Licence provided they have a valid licence from their home jurisdiction.

The Motor-vehicle Branch has introduced a new-style driver's licence. It is a coloured photo licence (*see sample on page 5*) the size of a pocket credit card, which is a positive means of identification in connection with driving. Proof of identity is important in the issuing of photo licences. See Chart below.

DRIVER'S LICENCE PROOF OF IDENTITY REQUIREMENTS		
<p><b>1. ORIGINAL LICENCES</b> If you are applying for your Original B.C. Driver Licence, you must supply both a <i>Primary</i> and a <i>Secondary</i> source of Proof of Identity.</p>	<p><b>2. RENEWAL LICENCES</b> If you are applying for a renewal of your B.C. driver's licence, you must supply secondary proof of identity and surrender your expiring(ed) B.C. driver licence.</p>	<p><b>3. DUPLICATE LICENCES</b> If you are applying for a duplicate of your B.C. driver's licence, you must supply secondary proof of identity and surrender all licences in your possession.</p>
<p><b>PRIMARY</b> proof is provided by one of the following documents only:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Birth Certificate</li> <li>2. Passport (Also Secondary)</li> <li>3. Change of Name Certificate</li> <li>4. Naturalization Certificate</li> <li>5. Landed Immigrant Status Papers</li> <li>6. Baptismal Certificate (if dated within one (1) year of birth)</li> <li>7. Canadian Armed Forces Identification or Discharge Card.</li> <li>8. Indian Status Card.</li> <li>9. British Columbia Identification Card (Also Secondary).</li> </ol>		<p><b>SECONDARY</b> Proof of Identity can be provided by any document bearing your specimen signature or photograph.</p> <p>If a passport or a British Columbia Identification Card is provided as Primary I.D., Secondary proof of identity is not required.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Before a B.C. Driver's Licence will be issued, you must comply with proof of identity requirements as indicated herein. Such must be produced upon demand of any Driver Examiner or Licence Issuing Official representing the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles.</p> <p>In addition, all Driver Licences in your possession must be surrendered at the time of your application, to the Driver Examiner or Issuing Official, in accordance with the Motor Vehicle Act.</p>

If you change your address, immediately notify the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles. Failure to do so is an offence. Appropriate forms are available at all Motor Licence Offices, and they will amend your licence.

If you lose your driver's licence or it becomes mutilated, you must apply in person to a Motor Licence Office for a duplicate. (The fee is \$2.)

If you change your name, you must apply in person to a Motor Licence Office for a duplicate.

It is your responsibility to obtain renewal driver's licence. Drivers' licences are issued for a five-year period, expiring on the date of birth of the licensee. The Motor-vehicle Branch will mail a renewal application form to the last address on file approximately two months before expiry date. It is the responsibility of the licence-holder to take the form to his nearest Motor Licence Office and have his photo taken. The renewal licence is subsequently issued at the Motor-vehicle Branch and mailed to the applicant. Renewal application may not be delivered for a number of reasons (chiefly incorrect address), but it is still the responsibility of the holder of a driver's licence to apply in person at his local Motor Licence Office before his driver's licence expires and appropriate form will be supplied.



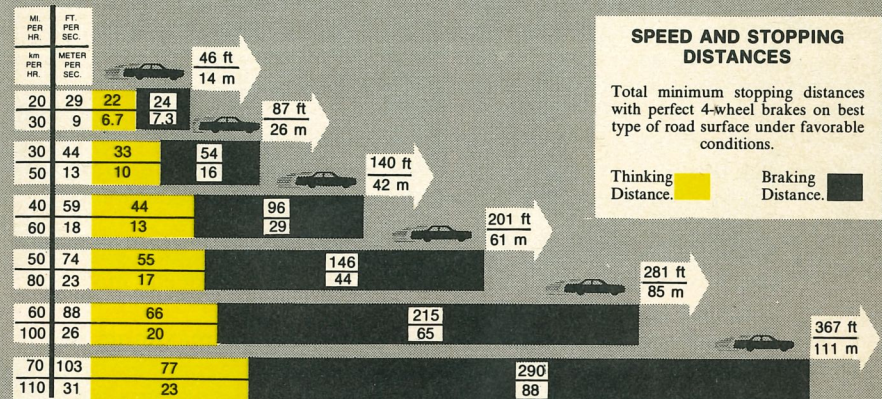
## HOW FAR BEFORE YOU CAN STOP?

How long does it take you to come to a complete stop at various speeds? Without this knowledge you cannot say you have your vehicle under proper control at all times.

First you must realize there is a thinking or reaction period between when you actually sight a reason to stop and when you apply the brakes.

Next think of your speed in terms of feet per second rather than miles per hour — because emergencies happen within seconds and over a matter of feet.

The accompanying diagram shows that at 20 m.p.h. (30 km/h) you travel 29 feet (8.8 m) (or about two Canadian-type car lengths) per second, that you travel 22 feet (6.7 m) before you apply the brakes, and another 24 feet (7.3 m) before you come to a stop.



This chart is a guide for educational purposes and not to be interpreted or used as a legal standard of stopping distances. Drivers are expected to know the relationship between speed and stopping distances.

Note that these stopping distances increase at a far greater rate than the rate of increase in speed. The distance to bring a car to a halt at 40 m.p.h. (60 km/h) is not double the 20 m.p.h. (30 km/h) figure, but over *three times* as much. At 60 m.p.h. (100 km/h) the figure is over *six times* as great, or about 15 car lengths.

These figures apply only under ideal conditions with four-wheel brakes which function perfectly on best type of dry road surface.

With poor brakes and a slippery road surface, these figures lack meaning.

A crash at 20 m.p.h. (30 km/h) has the force of dropping off a 13-ft. (4 m) building—and at 60 miles per hour (100 km/h), off a 10-story building.



## What do you know about S P E E D ?

Highway accidents rarely just happen. They are almost always caused by human failure, seldom by mechanical failure.

**Speed**—excessive speed— is the biggest single cause of accidents.

There are other major causes — recklessness, discourtesy, showing off, carelessness, fatigue, anger, failure to heed warning signs, poor judgment, and liquor.

Any discussion on speed starts with maximum speeds.

In British Columbia the maximum speeds are (unless otherwise posted)

50 m.p.h. (80 km/h) on the open highway;

30 m.p.h. (50 km/h) in cities and towns;

20 m.p.h. (30 km/h) when posted in school zones (between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on school days) and in playground zones (between dawn and dusk every day).

Other maximum speeds are set according to local conditions and in special situations.

You must understand three things about maximum speeds:

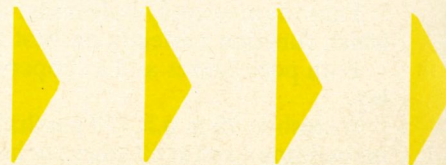
- (1) The posted maximum speed is the legally permissible maximum under favourable driving conditions— it is *not* a recommended speed.
- (2) Maximum speeds are not arrived at arbitrarily— they are the result of careful engineering studies. Maximum speeds may be changed as conditions change.
- (3) The maximum speed posted is not necessarily the maximum safe speed at all times, under all conditions. Your *safe* speed is always regulated by rate and amount of traffic; type of highway; effect of weather on road surface; number of intersections, hills, curves, and other hazards; conditions of visibility; and your own physical and mental condition.

**Safe speed**, then, is at all times a matter of individual responsibility.

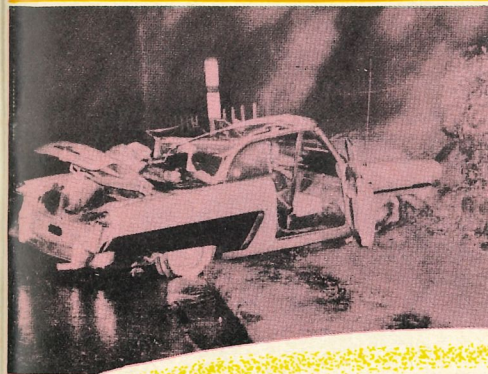
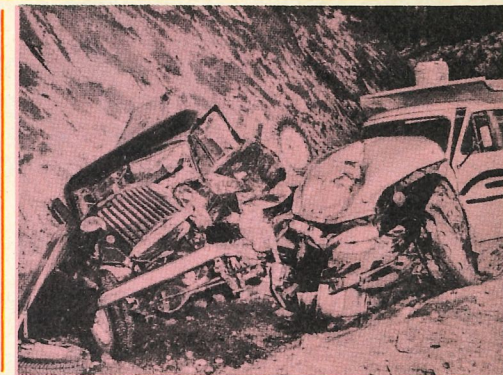
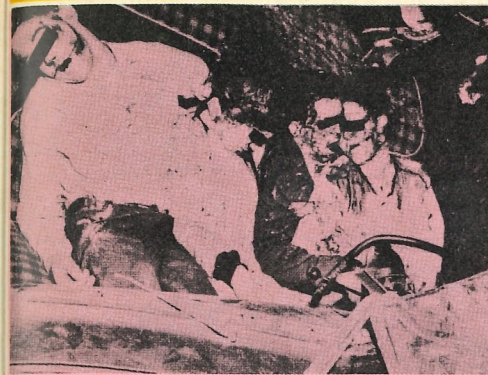
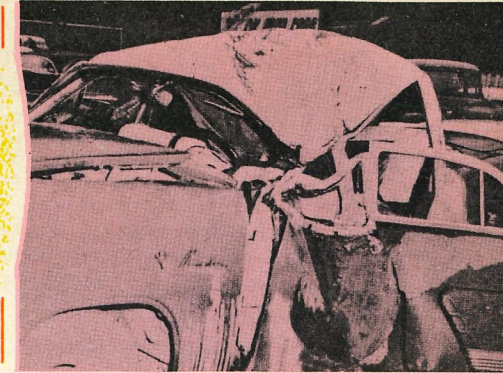
Speed becomes excessive the instant you pass the point where you have complete confidence in your ability to control your vehicle.

**Driving too slowly** also creates a traffic hazard. If you drive slowly on the highway, an impatient line will quickly form behind you, and cause a multiple-accident hazard.

If conditions force you to drive slowly, get as far onto the shoulder as is safe so that following traffic may pass.



**THESE DRIVERS  
(or those who hit them)  
THOUGHT THEY  
KNEW IT  
ALL!**



**Be Careful — and this will not happen to you!**





## CURVES, HILLS Other Hazards

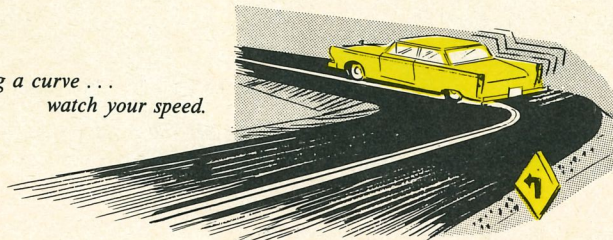
British Columbia highways go around and over mountains, and across and along the side of the waterways, with many hills, curves, narrow bridges, and other highway hazards.

All are in some degree danger points.

Every time you take a curve you ask your four wheels to do something against a mechanical law: the natural momentum of a moving motor-vehicle is to take it straight ahead. To round a curve imposes an unnatural strain on your vehicle.

To enter a curve too fast and then to use the brakes may cause one of three things to happen: run off the road, skid into oncoming traffic or turn over. Your vehicle force tends to keep your car going straight ahead; it is greater than the force which is exerted to keep it in an unnatural curving path.

*Be careful when taking a curve . . .  
watch your speed.*

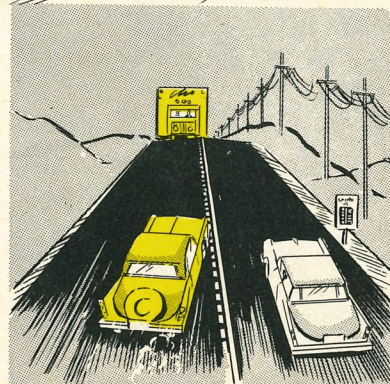


**Slow down** before you reach a curve. Obey the posted speed. You may accelerate slightly in a curve, if conditions permit—extra power helps you to take the curve better.

Be extra careful in curves in wet or icy conditions.

**Hills** present several main problems.

**Going up**, you may find your speed forced down to a crawl by a slow-moving vehicle, immediately ahead.



*Don't pass near crest of a hill.*

Stay in line, gear down once your speed drops to 20 m.p.h. (30 km/h) don't pass until it is absolutely safe to pass.

Do not pass if the highway markings show a solid line your side.

Don't pass until you can see for a safe distance ahead.

Never pass on approaching the crest of a hill.

Approach with caution, keep well over to your side of the highway.

**Going down**, never coast in neutral or with clutch disengaged, never keep your brakes on hard—this will burn them out—it is better to pump your brakes every now and again.

Steep hills have warning signs to tell you to proceed in low gear. When you're advised to slow to a certain speed, do so—engineering studies have shown this to be the safe maximum speed under normal conditions.



## DANGER POINTS in Everyday Driving

Driving a car is a safe process punctuated by danger points.

The most common danger points in ordinary highway driving come in: Following, Passing, Sudden Braking.

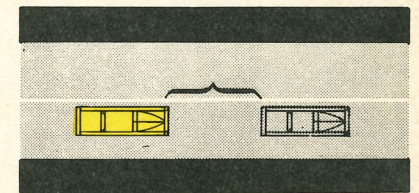
**Following too closely** is a common cause of highway accidents, especially during city rush hours and week-end driving.

You follow too closely if you are less than one length of your vehicle behind the vehicle ahead for every 10 m.p.h. (15 km/h) of speed you travel. Without this margin of safety, any sudden stop by the vehicle ahead may involve you in a collision with it.

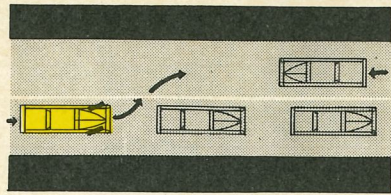
Let the eager-beaver behind you get by as soon as possible.

**Never** let the impatience of another driver crowd you into excessive speed.

**Passing** calls for skill, good judgment, and patience. You are the best judge of whether it is safe or not for you to pass.



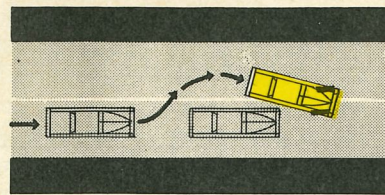
*Allow at least one vehicle length for every 10 m.p.h. (15 km/h) of speed . . . do not follow too close.*



Before passing make sure no vehicles are coming the other way.

### Before Passing:

1. Check your rear-view mirror and the blind spot over your left shoulder for any vehicle attempting to pass you.
2. Signal your intention to pull out; give the driver ahead a warning toot, pull out, accelerate.



After passing delay cutting in until you can see the car you have passed in your rear-view mirror.

### After Passing:

One of the leading causes of traffic accidents is cutting in too soon.

## DO NOT PASS

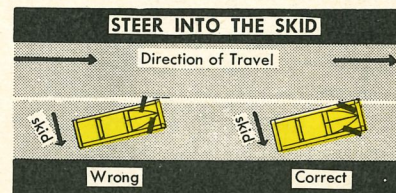
Never take a chance on passing. Never speed up when another driver signals he wishes to pass you.

- On a curve (unless highway markings indicate it is safe and you can see far enough ahead).
- At or near the crest of a hill.
- At railroad crossings.
- At or near intersections.
- At or near pedestrian crosswalks.
- On a narrow bridge.

### SUDDEN STOPPING

on a hard, dry surface should cause little anxiety—if your brakes are properly adjusted.

Sudden stopping on a slippery or rough surface will often result in a skid. You can get out of a skid safely most of the time (see diagram), but it is obviously better to avoid one.



If you have to stop on a slippery surface (or loose gravel) **pump your brakes**. A fast up-and-down gentle pumping will stop you quicker and with better control of your car.

**Remember** if you start to skid:

*Never jam on the brakes.*

*Never depress the clutch pedal.*

*Let the engine slow you down.*

Turn your wheels into the direction of the skid (see diagram).

As your vehicle straightens out, straighten your wheels to avoid a skid in the opposite direction.

**Steer into any skid.** When the rear wheels slide sideways, first take your foot from the accelerator, then turn your steering-wheel quickly in the direction of the skid. This will usually check the skid, but be ready to straighten the wheel instantly or the car may start to skid in the opposite direction.

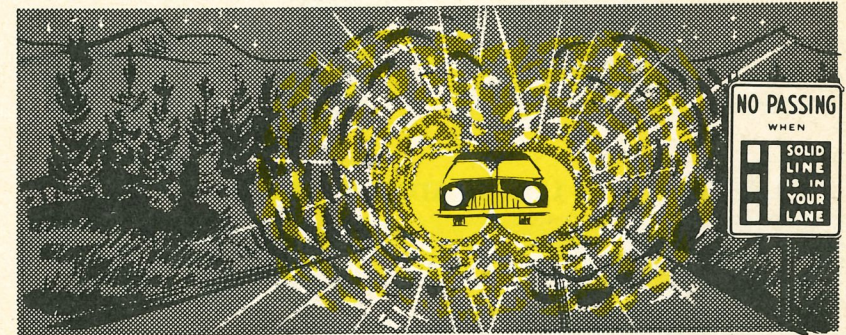
## NIGHT Is a Time for Extra Care

**Night driving** poses challenges and imposes limitations.

A limitation we have to accept is how we see in the dark. This varies from person to person.

A constant challenge is the sharp contrasts our vision must accommodate: between what our powerful headlamp beams show and what lurks in the darkness.

There is constant strain of facing a stream of oncoming headlights.



**REGULATIONS** for night driving include the following:

- Headlamps must illuminate the roadway for 350 feet (100 m) ahead, when on high beam. **The use of parking-lamps instead of headlamps at dawn and dusk is illegal and unsafe.**
- Headlamps must be dimmed within 500 feet (150 m) from an approaching vehicle, and within 500 feet (150 m) of a vehicle you are following.

## POINTS TO REMEMBER in night driving:

- You must have a red tail-light clearly visible from 500 feet (150 meters) (under normal atmospheric conditions).
- You must have your headlamps on from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise (or at any time when your vision is restricted to less than 500 feet (150 meters) ahead).
- Don't overdrive your lights. You overdrive when you cannot stop within the distance you can see ahead.
- Dimmed headlights provide a maximum vision of about 150 feet (150 meters).
- Avoid looking directly at headlights of oncoming vehicles; watch the right edge of the roadway.
- Don't switch back to high beam if the other fellow fails to dim . . . **you can be the victim of the driver you blind.**
- Dim your lights when you follow within 500 feet (150 meters)— and if you are going to pass, keep your lights on dim until you are abreast of the car being passed.
- To keep from rolling onto the shoulder while night driving, learn where your hood ornament should be in relation to the side of the road. Practice this to ensure that you remain *on the road*, yet as far over as possible *to your side* of the road.
- You always have a few seconds of "blind period" after you pass an approaching vehicle.

### USE HIGH AND LOW HEADLIGHT BEAMS PROPERLY



Use high beam only when driving in open country without other cars near.



Always use low beam when approaching within 500 feet of other cars. High beams will blind the other driver.

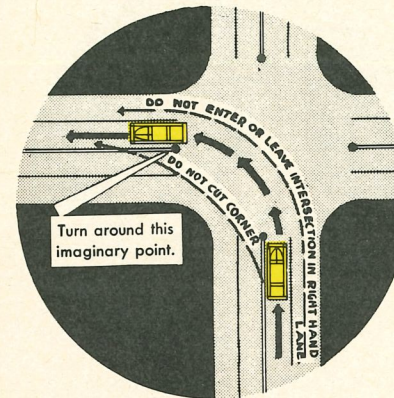
## TURNING DO'S and DON'TS

There's a right and a wrong way to make turns. In every intersection accident, someone has done the wrong thing.

The right way is very simple. It starts with the approach. Never rush up to an intersection. Plan your turn well ahead.

**Right turns** are all made the same way, whether from two-way into one-way or two-way streets, or from one-way into one-way or two-way streets. The turn must be made from the extreme right-hand lane into the extreme right-hand lane of the street you enter unless signs permit otherwise.

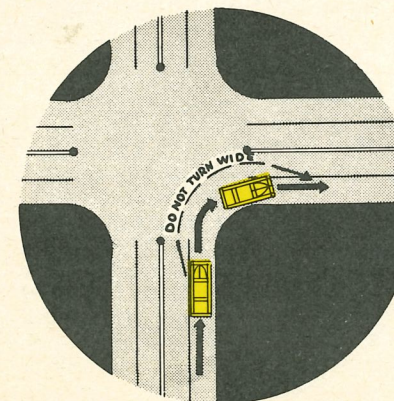
A right-turn signal must be given well in advance before the turn. Keep the car in the proper lane in all types of turns.



### LEFT TURNS

A left turn must always be made with great care. To make a left turn where traffic is heavy, the driver must observe the right-of-way rules.

How to make a left turn from a two-way street into a two-way street is shown in the diagram.



### RIGHT TURNS

You may turn right on a red signal light, unless prohibited by a traffic sign, **after you have come to a complete stop**, and if the cross-flow of traffic having the green light permits.

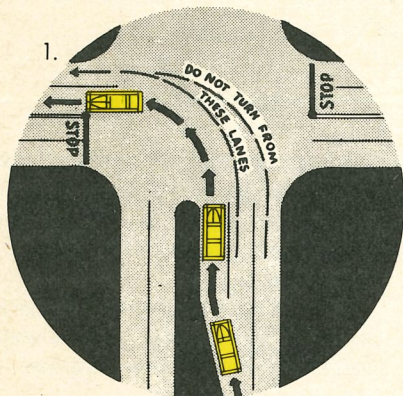
## LEFT TURNS FROM ONE-WAY ROADWAYS AND LANES

General rules for left turns are these:

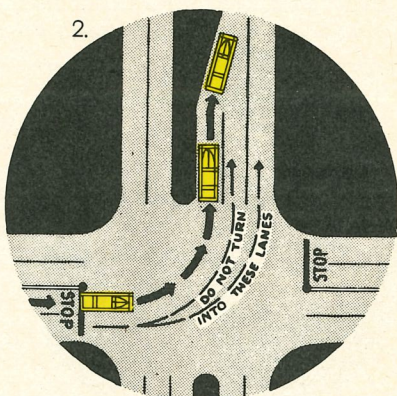
- (1) Turn from the lane closest to the left designed for travel in your direction.
- (2) Signal clearly with your left arm well in advance before you turn; earlier if you must change lanes to get into the proper lane position. Flashing turn-signal lamps or a semaphore-type turn-signal, if approved for use, may take the place of arm signals.
- (3) Wait and watch at the turning point until it is safe to complete your turn.
- (4) Guide your car into the lane farthest to the left that is proper for vehicle travel in your direction in the roadway you enter.

Some intersections are marked to permit left turns from more than one lane into more than one lane, but this is permissible **only where clearly marked by signs**.

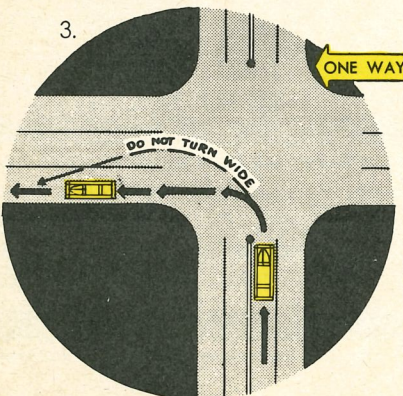
Never turn left from a right-hand lane.



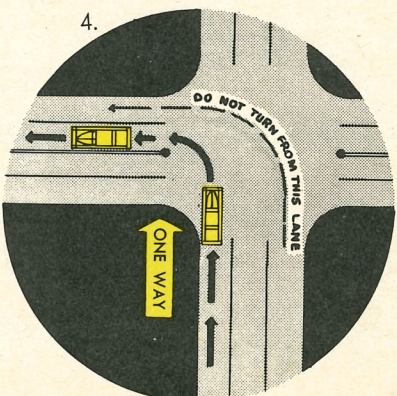
1. Left turn from divided highway with left-turn lane into a two-way road. Light signals often control such a turn.



2. Left turn from a two-way street into a divided highway with a left-turn entrance lane.



3. Left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street.



4. Left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street.

## CORRECT LANE USAGE

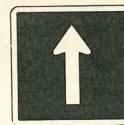
It is essential in today's traffic that vehicles be in their correct lanes before arriving at intersections. The following signs are used to advise you which lane to use—look for them—be guided by them.

### LANE-USE SIGNS

Erected overhead in advance of intersections to control individual lanes of traffic.



This lane must turn left.



This lane must go straight through.



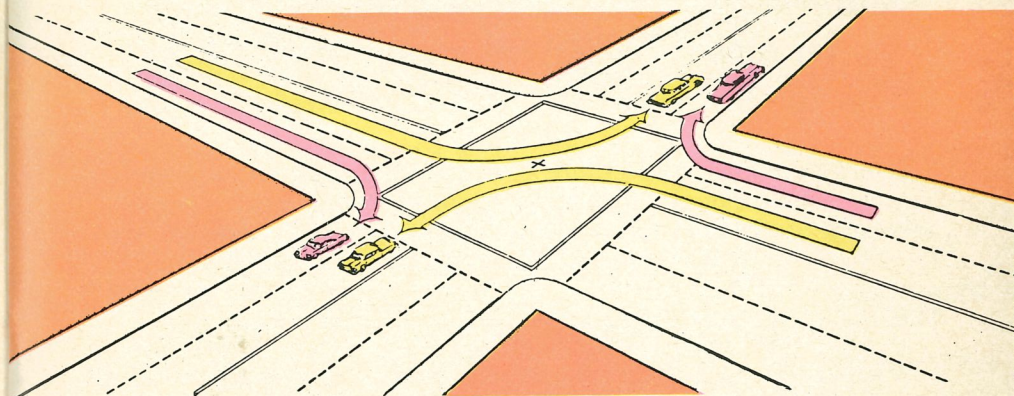
This lane must turn right.



This lane must turn left or go straight through.



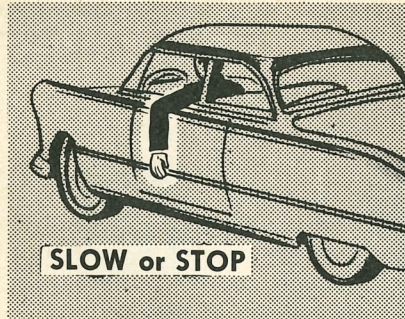
This lane must turn right or go straight through.



You should be in correct lane when you reach intersection, and when you leave intersection.

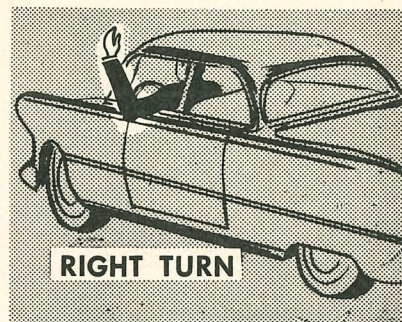
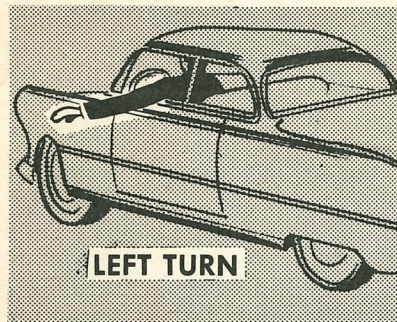
**Changing lanes.** Always be sure there is sufficient space for you to make the move in safety, then signal your change with the appropriate turn signal. Observe the traffic movement by using your rear-view mirrors, turn your head so as to glance rearward to the left if changing lanes to the left, and rearward to the right if changing lanes to the right—this checks the areas which are blind spots in your mirrors. Avoid changing lanes at an intersection, as other drivers will not know whether your signal means you are changing lanes or making a turn at the intersection.

## ARM SIGNALS



### for Stops and Turns

These are proper arm signals.  
Know them. Use them.



Before you stop, slow down, turn, or change lanes, make sure you can do so safely. Give the proper signal to warn others. Where a hand or arm signal cannot be seen from the front or rear because of a trailer, wider load, or for any other reason, then a mechanical signal or flashing signal lamp of an approved type must be used. Mechanical signals or flashing signal lamps, if approved, are optional substitutes for hand signals.

A left- or right-turn signal must be given continuously well in advance before a turn, but it is not necessary to continue the signal while you actually turn. When making a left turn on highways where the speed limits are 50 m.p.h. (80 km/h) or higher, signals should be given at least five hundred feet (one hundred and fifty meters) before the turn.

Watch for signs prohibiting right, left, or all turns; for signs limiting times in which turns may be made; for **one-way** signs!

**NOTE.** — When you take a driver's examination, it is required that you give signals by use of your arm to indicate turns or stopping.



## PEDESTRIANS

We are all pedestrians at some time. Pedestrians are often guilty of foolish behaviour in traffic.

The driver must always protect the pedestrian's safety.

Pedestrians always have the right of way on crosswalks, whether controlled or not by signal lights. The pedestrian always has the right of way when you turn your vehicle.

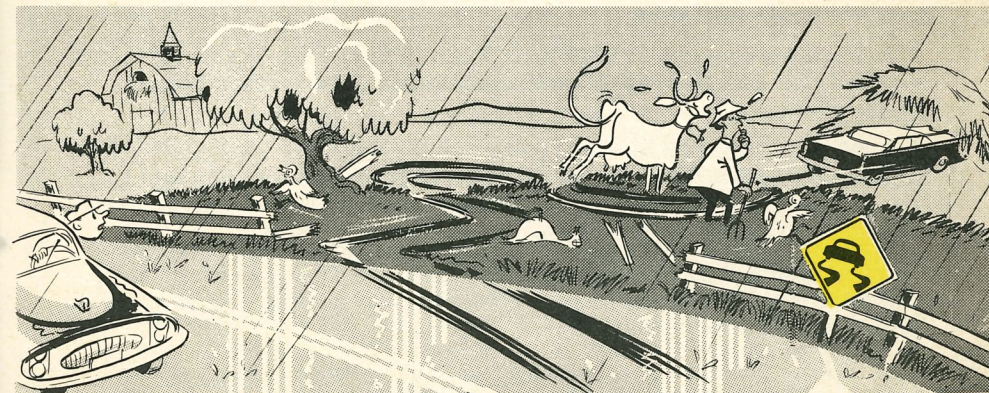
Watch especially for pedestrians at night. When walking on your side of the road in dark clothing, a pedestrian rarely is seen for much more than 100 feet (30 meters) ahead.

Extra care is needed in playground areas and wherever else children may be gathered. Their movements are often unpredictable.

Remember always, if you hit a pedestrian, your chances of proving you were in the right are slim—whether your case is a claim for damages or a court action. Your guilt may easily lay in “failure to proceed with due care and attention.”

### ARE YOU AS GOOD A DRIVER AS YOU THINK YOU ARE?

Can you stop when required? always?



*Obey all traffic signs and signals . . . they are there for your protection.*



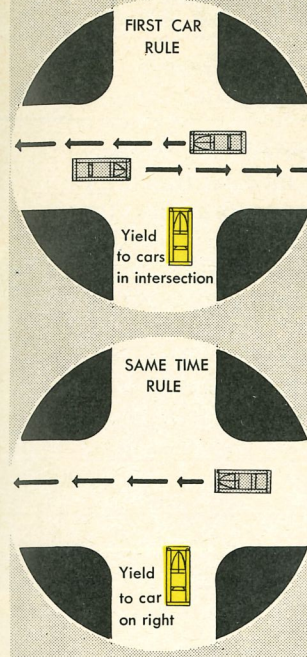
## RIGHT OF WAY at Intersections



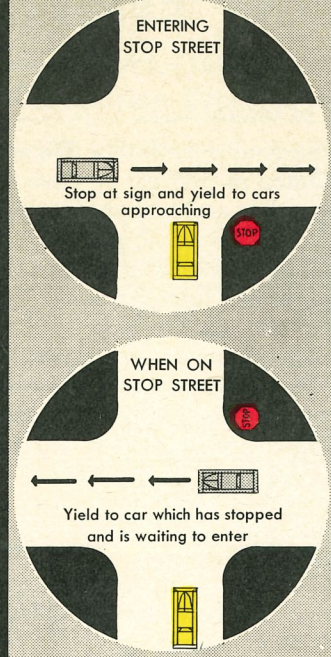
The rules of the right of way are:

1. A car in an intersection before you has the right of way. You must let it go ahead of you.
2. If your car and another car enter an uncontrolled intersection at approximately the same time, let the other driver go first **if he is to your right**.
3. To turn left when your car is in an intersection, give the proper signal and wait until it is safe to make your turn. Give the right of way to a car approaching from another direction that is already within the intersection, or to any car approaching so close to the intersection that it might hit you if you do not wait for it to pass.
4. Use caution and consideration when you come to an intersection where the driver of a car coming from the opposite direction has signalled his intention to make a left turn. If he has yielded the right of way to other cars ahead of you, slow down or, if necessary, stop, giving the proper signal to drivers behind you. Allow him to complete his turn. The right of way is yours if you are in the intersection before he reaches it or if you are so close to the intersection when you see his signal that it would be difficult for you to allow him to complete his left turn.
5. If you have stopped at a through highway or street that is marked by a "Stop" sign, you must permit any car within the intersection, or so close it may hit you, to pass before you drive onto the through highway or street.
6. **If you are on a through highway or street, you do not have any special right-of-way over cars which are entering into the intersection from side streets after they have made a full stop.**
7. When you approach a "Yield" sign, you must slow down, or stop if necessary, and yield the right of way to other vehicles which approach the intersection on the cross street.
8. When you hear the siren of a police car, fire engine, or ambulance, you must drive at once to the side of the road, clear of an intersection, and **stop**; and remain there until the emergency vehicle has passed.
9. Before you drive onto a highway or street from a private road or driveway or a lane, stop and let the cars on the street pass. Yield the right of way to a pedestrian if you have reason to cross a sidewalk when you enter or leave any private road or driveway, or lane.
10. When a pedestrian crosses the highway at an intersection, and the pedestrian is upon the half of the highway on which your car travels or approaches your half of the highway, you must yield the right of way to the pedestrian. You must not pass a car that is slowing down or stopped at a crosswalk to let a pedestrian cross the street.

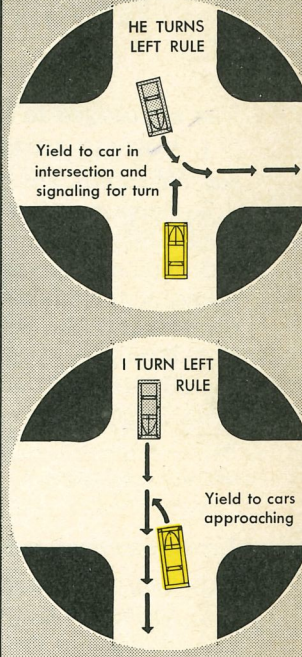
### RIGHT OF WAY AT INTERSECTIONS



### RIGHT OF WAY AT STOP STREETS



### LEFT TURN RIGHT OF WAY



## SEAT BELTS

Effective January 1, 1964, all new cars registered in British Columbia shall be equipped with at least two seat belts for use in the front seat.

The voluntary installation of seat belts in other vehicles has increased substantially due to the efforts of the safety organizations emphasizing the protection they give to the motoring public.

### How Do Seat Belts Contribute to Motoring Safety?

1. **You are safer inside the car than you are if thrown out of it.** A person thrown from a vehicle is subject to injury or death by forcible contact with the roadway or other objects, being run over by oncoming traffic, or being crushed by the vehicle he was driving.

2. **You are prevented from being tossed around the interior of your vehicle.** Without a safety belt to hold you in place, your body acts like a loose object that can fly around inside the car. The seat belt thus reduces the likelihood of smashing yourself against the windshield, the steering column, or other protruding objects inside the car. Even in cases of burning or submersion, chances of remaining conscious in order to free yourself and escape from the vehicle are greatly increased when wearing a seat belt.

Contrary to opinion, seat belts should be used in city as well as rural driving. More than half of the accidents causing injury or death involve speeds of less than 40 miles per hour (60 kilometers per hour).

## IF YOU'RE IN AN ACCIDENT

You are obliged to act in several ways:

1. Stop and give all reasonable assistance (**Do not move** an injured person unless you are qualified in first aid or have had medical training.)
2. Remain at the scene of an accident until the following formalities (as applicable) are completed and/or police give you permission to proceed.
3. You must give your name and address, and number of your driver's licence to the other party or any injured person. You must give details of ownership of the vehicle you were driving.
4. Report to police all accidents where property damage is estimated to exceed \$200, and/or death or injury to any person results. Reports of accidents in cities and municipalities are made to city or municipal police within 24 hours, or to the nearest R.C.M.P. office within 48 hours if the accident happens in an unorganized area.

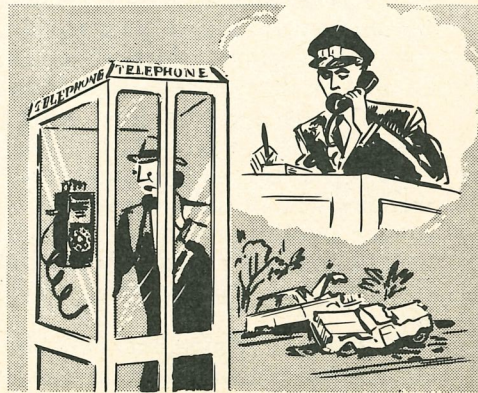
You are advised to:

1. Get names and addresses of all witnesses.
2. Exchange insurance details with other party.
3. Avoid any discussion of blame.
4. Make a sketch of the accident scene, note the time, highway, and climatic conditions and any other relevant details.
5. Immediately notify your insurance company.

## IF YOU ARE FIRST AT AN ACCIDENT SCENE

You should stop (but first pull off the highway) and offer all reasonable assistance. Notify the nearest police office. Be certain to tell the police the exact location of the accident, and the nature and extent of injuries. Accurate information will assist in getting emergency service to the injured.

**Do not stop** if the situation is clearly in hand, and you are not otherwise requested to stop. If you do, you may add to congestion and thus cause a further accident.



Changing Times Mean ...

# CHANGING SIGNS!!

Familiarize Yourself with Our Changing Signs—  
Immediate Recognition Prevents Accidents

MOTOR-VEHICLE BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

## 8 BASIC SHAPES EVERY DRIVER MUST KNOW

	<p><b>OCTAGON</b></p> <p>The STOP sign — red with white lettering.</p>		<p><b>DIAMOND</b></p> <p>The warning signs are yellow with black letters or symbol. They warn you of changes in highway conditions or hazards.</p>
	<p><b>INVERTED TRIANGLE</b></p> <p>The YIELD RIGHT OF WAY sign — yellow with black letters.</p>		<p><b>ROUND</b></p> <p>The railway advance warning sign — yellow with black cross — means a highway-railway crossing is ahead.</p>
	<p><b>CROSSBUCK</b></p> <p>The crossbuck, the traditional symbol at highway-railway crossings, is white with the words "Railway Crossing" in black lettering.</p>		<p><b>VERTICAL RECTANGLE OR SQUARE</b></p> <p>White with black or coloured lettering. These regulatory signs state speed limits, parking regulations, turning and passing, and crosswalks.</p>
	<p><b>PENTAGON</b></p> <p>The school-children warning sign has a blue background and shows a white silhouette of schoolchildren.</p>		<p><b>HORIZONTAL RECTANGLE</b></p> <p>With white letters on a green background — destination and information.</p>

# WARNING SIGNS



Warns of a sharp bend or turn in the road ahead.



Warns of a left reverse curve in the road ahead.



Warns of a winding road ahead.



Warns of a slight bend or curve in the road ahead.



Warns of a side road entering from the left.



Warns of a hidden road crossing the travelled route.



Warns of a "T" intersection ahead. Road turns sharply to right and left.



Warning that the road ahead branches to left and right.



Warns you of traffic signal lights ahead. Slow down to enable you to stop if required by the lights.



Warns that men are working on road ahead. Slow down, watch for speed signs, flagman, or construction work.



Advance warning of two-way traffic ahead.



Warns of low overhead clearance; figures show clearance in feet and inches.



Warns that the bridge ahead may have a road width of less than 16 feet. Give right of way to first vehicle to arrive at bridge.



Warns that road shoulders immediately beside the travelled portion are soft and may be dangerous.

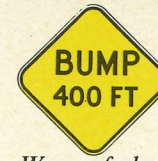
# THESE SIGNS WARN YOU OF POSSIBLE DANGER—SLOW DOWN, KEEP TO THE RIGHT, AND DRIVE WITH INCREASED CAUTION



OR



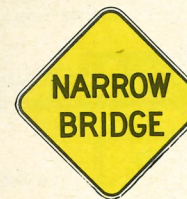
Warns of a stop sign ahead. Slow down to enable you to stop safely.



OR



Warns of a bump or uneven spot on the pavement or road. Reduce speed and maintain alert control of your vehicle when going over the bump.



OR



Warns that the bridge ahead has road width of 16 to 18 feet and has two lanes. It also indicates a bridge with road width narrower than the approach pavement.



OR



Warns that the road ahead is not as wide as the road you are on.



OR



Warns of a steep downgrade ahead. Slow down, shift to lower gear (or gear range in cars with automatic transmission).



OR



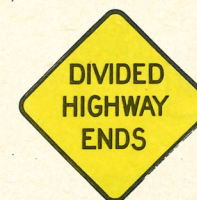
Warns of a railroad crossing the highway. Slow down and be prepared to stop. Look to right and left before crossing the tracks.



OR



When pavement slippery or wet, reduce speed, do not brake violently or change direction suddenly. Increase the distance between your car and the one ahead.



OR



Indicates that the highway ahead becomes a single roadway with traffic in both directions on the same roadway. Keep to the right half of the roadway.



Checkerboard sign indicates extreme hazard. End of road or a very sharp turn. Arrow will indicate direction of road.

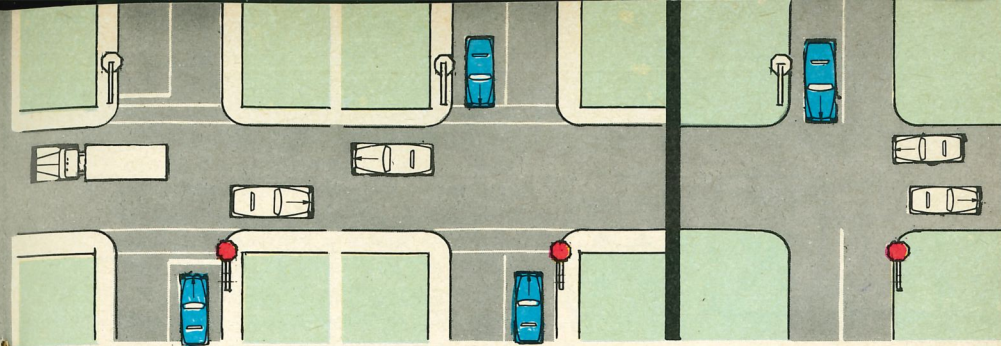


# Regulatory Signs

These signs are used to inform drivers of certain laws and regulations to promote safety upon the streets and highways, the violation of which would constitute an offence. They tell you where you are required to stop or yield, and warn you of speed zones, parking regulations, changes and circumstances which require special driving care.



A STOP SIGN means you must bring your vehicle to a complete stop.



(a) At a clearly marked stop line.

(b) At the nearest crosswalk line.

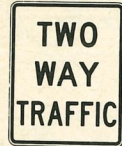
(c) At the edge of the travelled portion of the through street or highway where there is no stop line or crosswalk.



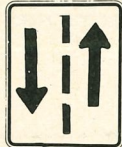
A YIELD sign means you must reduce speed on approaching the intersection. Stop and yield right of way if any other traffic is in or closely approaching the intersection from other directions.



This sign indicates streets or highways upon which traffic is allowed to travel in ONE direction only.



OR



This sign means that you are no longer on a one-way road and that you must drive in the right-hand lane.



OR



These signs indicate that the maximum speed permitted under ideal conditions is 30 miles per hour.



OR



This is an advance warning sign of a lower maximum speed ahead.



You must not proceed past this sign. Turn in direction indicated by arrow.



You must not enter this street when confronted by this sign.



You must not pass where the highway is marked with a solid and broken line when the solid line is in your lane.



Drive in the right-hand lane except to overtake and pass.



You must not turn your vehicle around in the roadway to travel in the opposite direction.



OR



Erected at intersections. You must not make a left turn.



OR



Erected in advance of intersections. This lane must go straight through.



You may park as directed by these signs.



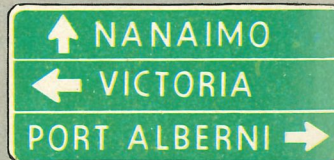
These signs indicate where you must not park or stop.



This sign is placed on traffic islands or road obstructions and requires you to pass to the right.

# Guide Signs

THESE SIGNS ARE ESSENTIAL TO GUIDE THE MOTORIST ALONG ESTABLISHED HIGHWAYS AND GENERALLY TO GIVE INFORMATION.



Directional sign.



Distance sign.



Route markers.



# Crosswalk Signs and Pedestrian Signs



These signs are used at crosswalks in conjunction with the pedestrian warning signs shown below. All drivers must yield to pedestrians within a crosswalk. Do not overtake and pass a vehicle that is slowing down or has stopped for pedestrians in a crosswalk, particularly on four-lane streets, as to do so is extremely dangerous to the pedestrians.



20 MPH

## SCHOOL-CHILDREN WARNING SIGN

Drive with caution, as school-children may be walking along or crossing the highway. When this sign has a 20 m.p.h. (30 km/h) tab mounted underneath, it means that this speed is to be observed for the school zone between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on school days.



## PLAYGROUND WARNING SIGN

Drive with caution as there is a playground area near the highway. When this sign has a 20 m.p.h. (30 km/h) tab mounted underneath, it means that this speed is to be observed in this area from dawn to dusk.



## PEDESTRIAN WARNING SIGN

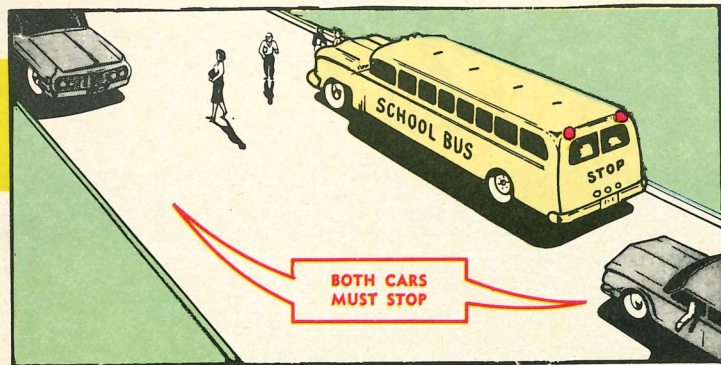
Drive with caution as pedestrians may be walking along or crossing the highway at any time.



## SLOW MOVING VEHICLE SIGN

The "Slow Moving Vehicle" warning device means the vehicle, combination of vehicles or other machinery on which it is displayed, is travelling at a speed of 25 m.p.h. (40 km/h) or less. It is NOT to be displayed on a stationary object or a vehicle travelling more than 25 m.p.h. (40 km/h).

School Bus



**YOU MUST STOP** for a school bus, regardless of your direction of travel, when it is stopped and receiving or discharging children, if the bus displays twin flashing lights to its front and rear, and you must remain stopped while the lights continue to flash.

# Signal Lights



Most main intersections are guarded by one of three types of traffic-control lights — a red-amber-green combination, a flashing red, or a flashing amber.

**Lights must be approached with caution**, even when in your favour. Green gives you the right of way, but you must approach the intersection so that if the light changes before you enter you can stop safely.

**If the light changes to amber** before you enter the intersection, you must stop at the approach.

On a red light you may make a right-hand turn, **UNLESS PROHIBITED BY A TRAFFIC SIGN**, after you have come to a stop, but you must not interfere with, and must yield the right of way to, all pedestrians and vehicles proceeding as directed by a traffic signal.

A **FLASHING RED SIGNAL** means you must come to a full stop. Proceed when it is safe to do so.

A **FLASHING AMBER SIGNAL** means slow down and proceed only if it is safe to do so.

A **FLASHING GREEN SIGNAL** indicates a pedestrian crossing controlled by a push button for use of pedestrians wishing to cross the street. Slow down and proceed only if safe to do so.

Pedestrians crossing on green or "walk" signals have the right of way over vehicular traffic.

## A TRAFFIC SIGNAL WITH A GREEN ARROW



In the larger cities many intersections are controlled with traffic lights that show a green arrow while the red light is still on. This is so vehicular traffic facing such a signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the turn indicated by the arrow. They shall yield the right of way to pedestrians within the crosswalk and to other vehicles using the intersection. Only turns indicated by the green arrow may be made, except when regulatory signs permit additional manoeuvres. Usually at such traffic-controlled intersections there will be a separate lane for turning, so it is necessary for you to be in the proper turning lane before attempting to make such a turn.

At some intersections, to facilitate the making of left turns, an interval is provided in which opposing traffic is stopped by a red light. During this interval a green left-turn arrow is displayed as well as a full green light to indicate that left turns can be made without conflict from oncoming traffic. However, pedestrians crossing on green or "walk" signals still have the right of way over left-turning traffic.

## TURN-CONTROL SIGNS

Erected at intersections to control all approaching traffic.



No right turn;  
go straight through  
or turn left.



No turns;  
go straight through.



No left turn;  
go straight through  
or turn right.



Turn left  
only.



Turn left or  
right only.



Turn right  
only.

These TURN-CONTROL SIGNS may also be accompanied by a tab that indicates that the sign is only in effect during certain hours of the day.

## DIAGRAM OF PAVEMENT MARKINGS AND WHAT THEY MEAN

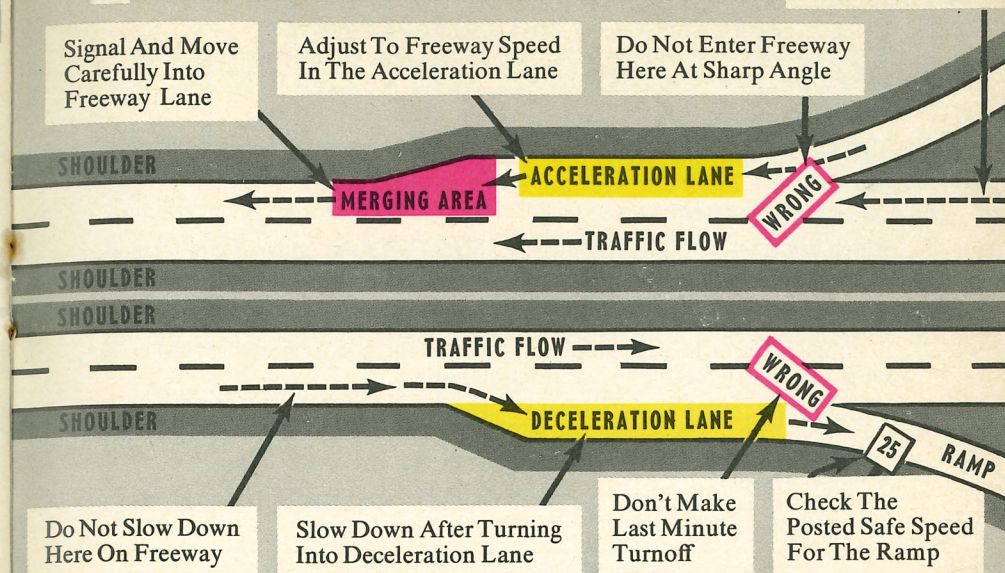
### PAINTED ISLANDS

These markings are painted on the pavement at the approach to an intersection to provide a protected or exclusive lane for left- or right-turning vehicles. Once in the turning lane, the motorist must turn left or right only, as the case may be.

Pavement arrows are used to show the direction in which the driver must move when using the lane concerned.

## ENTERING AND LEAVING A FREEWAY

Be Prepared To Adjust Speed When Approaching Merging Area



## FREEWAY DRIVING

A freeway is a divided highway for through traffic with full control of access and generally with grade separations at intersections. It eliminates annoyances, hazards of left turns, blind intersections, dangerous curves, and distractions close to the roadway. It gives safe travel at relatively high speeds with a minimum of mental stress.

### 1. Plan Your Trip

Know where you enter onto the freeway and where you leave the freeway.

### 2. Check Your Automobile

Because of higher speeds and the absence of service establishments, breakdowns are costly. Check particularly the following:

- Fuel.**—Make sure you have enough fuel for the trip. Remember that higher speeds means higher fuel consumption.
- Tires.**—Make sure that tires are in good condition. High speeds and poor tires invite accidents.
- Emergency Equipment.**— Carry tools, flashlights, etc.

### 3. Entering and Leaving Freeway

Use acceleration and deceleration lanes. Avoid accelerating and decelerating on the freeway through lanes. Be particularly careful at merging points with the through traffic. Never go in the wrong direction on the interchange roads and the freeway lanes. This is very dangerous to you and others. Watch for the DO NOT ENTER signs and obey them.

#### 4. Speed

Maintain a speed consistent with other vehicles in your lane. Speeds faster or slower are potentially dangerous.

#### 5. Spacing

Maintain proper spacing—that is one length of your vehicle for each 10 miles per hour (16 Km/h) of speed.

#### 6. Changing Lanes

Watch constantly traffic around you. Signal all your movements well in advance. Check the “blind spot” before altering course.

#### 7. Emergencies

A stopped car on or near the freeway pavement is extremely hazardous. A ruined tire is preferable to a serious collision.

In case of a breakdown, pull as far to the edge of the shoulder as possible.

Remain with the car and do not attempt to hitch-hike or walk for assistance.

At night, display approved flares, warning devices, or flashing lights rather than steady lights.

No children, animals, or even adults should be allowed out of the car except those helping with repairs.

*Observance of these basic rules will mean safe, fast, and convenient freeway tips.*

## Care for Your Car as You Would Yourself

Keep your vehicle in top operating condition. Your performance as a driver is only as good as the performance of your vehicle. The sketch herewith shows what equipment your car must have. Ask your service-station attendant to check regularly on these items.

If you drive a vehicle in the Victoria or lower mainland areas, you are required by the Motor-Vehicle Act Regulations to report every year for vehicle inspection. For a low fee you get a very thorough check which reveals any defect likely to make your vehicle unsafe. It may save your life or heavy expenditure from the vehicle failure.

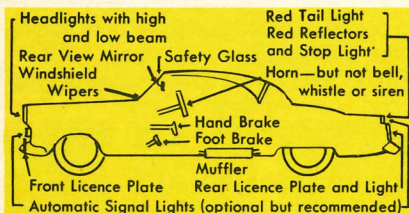
**Word to the wise:** If you buy a used car in the Vancouver area or Victoria, insist that it be given an inspection at an Inspection Station before you take delivery. Be

sure it has a current “Approved” certificate on the windshield. It helps you to be sure you’re not buying an “accident looking for a place to happen.” It can save you money too.

No reasonable dealer will refuse the request. If any do, that’s no place to deal.

#### What about your condition:

Do you have your vision and physical condition checked periodically by a competent authority? If you do not, and you drive a motor-vehicle, you should do so in the interest of your safety and the safety of other highway users.



*Your garage man will tell you what equipment is lawful or unlawful. REMEMBER... it is wise to have your car checked thoroughly TWICE A YEAR.*

## VEHICLE LICENSING THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

The law requires that every motor-vehicle, motor-cycle, or trailer operated on any highway be properly licensed. It also provides that a motor-vehicle may not be registered or transferred into the name of a person under 18 years of age unless approval of a parent or guardian is verified by signature on the application or transfer form. New residents are required to licence their vehicles within 30 days of moving into this Province.

Few of us are required to make an initial application to licence a vehicle. It is usually done by the dealer when a new car is sold. Most of us have to renew the licence.

The procedure is simple in either case.

In the initial licensing you apply at any Motor Licence Office, where you get full instructions.

The renewal application form and full instructions will be mailed to you well in advance of renewal date (which is the last day of February in each year). Complete the form, and take it with the fee to one of the Motor Licence Offices.

There are other things you should know in connection with licensing of your vehicle:

- The licence must be carried in the vehicle at all times when it is on the highway.
- Plates must be clearly visible, and firmly affixed to front and rear of vehicle.
- Rear plate must be illuminated at night.
- Plates must be kept clean; must not be altered in any way.
- Licence-plates may only be used on the vehicle for which they are issued.

#### SPECIAL NOTE:

LICENCE PLATES MUST BE REMOVED FROM VEHICLES TRANSFERRED, AND MAY BE ASSIGNED TO ANOTHER COMPATIBLE VEHICLE (IN SUBSTITUTION), OR SURRENDER SAME TO THE NEAREST MOTOR LICENCE OFFICE FOR REFUND OF INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND LICENCE FEES.

You must immediately notify the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles by attending at the nearest Motor Licence Office if:

- you change your address.
- your registration is lost or destroyed.
- you lose your licence plate(s) or if they are damaged or mutilated beyond legibility. You must apply for a substitute licence and new set of plates. Fee—\$2.00.
- your vehicle is damaged beyond repair. (return plates, also)
- you must immediately notify in writing, the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles in Victoria, if the serial number on your vehicle is obliterated or removed. A new number may be assigned.

When the interest in a licensed vehicle is transferred, whether by gift, exchange, barter, or sale, a notice of transfer must be filed at a Motor Licence Office (fee \$1.), within ten (10) days of the transaction and must be accompanied by a completed Social Services Tax Form.

*Appropriate forms for all the foregoing are available at Local Motor Licence Offices.*

## FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

A compulsory insurance law is now in effect in the Province of British Columbia and all drivers of motor-vehicles must be insured under a Motor-vehicle Liability Policy with a minimum of \$50,000 together with accident benefits.

It is the responsibility of the driver to produce evidence of the required coverage by way of either a motor-vehicle liability insurance card or a financial responsibility insurance card to a Peace Officer upon request. Those persons who fail to do so are liable, upon conviction, to a fine of not less than \$250 or to imprisonment of not less than three (3) months or both fine and imprisonment.

In those accidents where an uninsured motorist is involved, claims may be presented to the Traffic Victims Indemnity Fund. When the Fund makes a payment on behalf of the uninsured driver, the licences of that driver are subject to suspension until such time as restitution has been made.

## OFFENCES, CONVICTIONS, AND SUSPENSIONS

Any offence committed against the *Motor-vehicle Act* or the Regulations pursuant to the *Motor-vehicle Act* is punishable on conviction by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three (3) months, or both fine and imprisonment.

A Judge may suspend your driver's licence after a conviction of one of several driving offences under the *Motor-vehicle Act* or the Criminal Code of Canada, and recommend to the Superintendent a period of suspension.

In all areas of the Province new legislation eliminates fines for driving offences involving public safety, Traffic Violation Reports will be issued by the Peace Officer observing an offence. You may, if you wish, dispute the allegation before a Judge of the Provincial Court provided that the dispute is filed within seven (7) days together with the fee of \$10.00.

Record of any conviction or violation for a driving offence is sent to the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles for inclusion in the individual record file of the driver concerned. Demerit points will be assigned according to the severity of the infraction and suspension action will be taken once a point total of nine (9) is reached.

If your driver's licence is suspended by a Judge, or the Superintendent be sure to **refrain from driving until the licence is reinstated**. Your trouble simply multiplies if you continue to drive.

## DEMERIT POINTS FOR DRIVING OFFENCES

### 2 Points

- Motor-vehicle Act Section Driving Offence*
- 124 Disobeying a Peace Officer.
  - 127 Disobeying a traffic control device.
  - 128 Failing to stop at traffic control light.
  - 137 Driving over newly painted sign or marking.
  - 144 Changing lanes illegally.
  - 149 Passing on right.
  - 152 Disobeying traffic signal or sign.
  - 157 Illegal left turn.
  - 158 Illegal right turn.
  - 159 Making an illegal reverse turn.
  - 160 Failing to signal a turn.
  - 161 No proper signalling equipment.
  - 162 No proper signalling equipment for right-hand drive vehicle.
  - 163 Failing to yield right-of-way at intersection.
  - 164 Failing to yield right-of-way on left turn.
  - 165 Failing to yield right-of-way on entering a through highway.
  - 166 Emerging from an alley without due care.
  - 171 Failing to exercise duty to pedestrian.
  - 174 Failing to stop at railway crossing controlled by mechanical device.
  - 175 Failing to heed railway stop sign.
  - 176 Commercial vehicle failing to stop at crossing.
  - 182 Leaving vehicle improperly parked.
  - 184 Failing to exercise due caution backing up.
  - 185 Improper seating on motor-cycle.
  - 187 Improper control and operation of vehicle in canyon or defile.
  - 188 Coasting vehicle with gears in neutral.
  - 189 Failing to maintain proper distance following fire engine.
  - 190 Driving over fire hose.
  - 191 Driving on sidewalk.
  - 194 Opening door when unsafe.
  - 195 Illegally depositing articles on highway.

### *Motor-vehicle Act Regulation*

- Divisions Driving Offence*
- 3 Offences with regard to number plates.
  - 4 Offences with regard to lamps.
  - 7 Offences with regard to other equipment.
  - 22 Illegal operation of antique motor-vehicle.
  - 24 Illegal operation of vehicles of unusual or novel size.

### 3 Points

- Motor-vehicle Act Section Driving Offence*
- 18.2A Driving without insurance.
  - 18.8 Failing to obey restriction on driver's licence.
  - 134 Failing to obey construction speed zone.
  - 135 Failing to obey construction zone flagman.

- 138C Speed excessive relative to conditions.
- 139 Driving too slowly.
- 140 Speeding.
- 141 Speeding in playground or school zone.
- 142 Failing to stop on meeting or overtaking school bus.
- 143 Failing to drive on right (except when passing.)
- 145 Passing when meeting oncoming vehicle.
- 146 Passing on solid double line.
- 148 Failing to drive safely when overtaking another vehicle (or when being overtaken).
- 150 Failing to drive safely passing on left.
- 151 Passing without clear view for safe distance.
- 153 Following too closely.
- 154 Driving against highway division barrier.
- 155 Improper entry to Controlled Access Highway.
- 156 Improper turn at intersection.
- 167 Failing to stop when emergency vehicle approaches.
- 169 Failing to yield right-of-way to pedestrian.
- 177 Failing to stop properly at stop sign.
- 186 Moving vehicle on highway when unsafe to do so.

### *Motor-vehicle Act Regulation Divisions*

- 4.04(b) Misuse of high beams.
- 7A.01 Loud and unnecessary noise from motor-vehicle.

### 6 Points

- Motor-vehicle Act Section Driving Offence*
- 138(a) Driving without due care and attention.
  - (b) Without reasonable consideration.

### 10 Points

- 20 Driving while right to obtain licence is suspended.
- Criminal Code of Canada Section*
- 203 Causing death by criminal negligence.
  - 204 Causing injury by criminal negligence.
  - 219 Manslaughter.
  - 233(1)(b) Criminal negligence.
  - 233(2)(b) Failing to remain at scene of accident.
  - 233(4) Dangerous driving.
  - 234 Driving while ability impaired.
  - 235(2) Breath sample not provided.
  - 236 Driving with more than 80 mgs. of alcohol in blood.
  - 238(3)(a) Driving while under suspension.

# PASSENGER VEHICLES AND THE TRAILER

The number of trailers on our highways is increasing, and special care must be exercised by the driver of a towing vehicle. It is a good idea to get some practice in the manoeuvring of a trailer, with special attention to backing, before operating on a highway.

## DRIVING TECHNIQUES FOR TOWING

1. **Stopping distance:** Allow extra space — about double normal driving — between yourself and the vehicle you are following. Stopping distances are greatly increased when a trailer is being towed.

2. **Keep right,** especially on hills, so that other highway users are not impeded. If a line of traffic collects behind you, pull over at a suitable spot.

3. **Apply brakes carefully** to prevent trailer swerving. Good drivers exercise care, and do not get themselves in positions where emergency stops from high speeds are required.

4. **Lane changes** require considerable extra care. Don't change lanes unnecessarily or quickly — signal and allow plenty of time. Be sure to check your outside rear-view mirrors and your blind spot. It assists to have turn signals on your trailer.

5. **Passing** takes longer and care must be taken to see that there is plenty of room. Do not cut in too soon. Generally pass only when vehicle you are overtaking is travelling considerably below safe operating speed.

6. **Headlamps** are affected by trailers (tail end down, headlamps up) unless special provision is made by means of an equalizing hitch, overload springs, etc. If night driving is necessary, check all required lights and reflectors before starting. Protect other drivers and yourself by using low beam in plenty of time.

## SOME SAFETY REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING TRAILERS

1. **Safety chain:** Every trailer must have an auxiliary coupling device consisting of a chain or a metal cable equal in strength to the principal coupling device. Check your safety chain before starting each trip and during the trip occasionally — they can become disconnected.

2. **Reflectors** are required at each side of the rear of all trailers.

3. **Stop-lamp, reflectors, and clearance lamps** are required for trailers having a gross weight in excess of 3,000 pounds (1400 kilograms).

4. **Stop-lamp** is required on any trailer that obscures the stop-lamp of the towing vehicle.

5. **Brakes** are required on any trailer with a gross weight in excess of 3,000 pounds (1400 kilograms) or on any trailer with a gross weight greater than 50 per cent of the vehicle by which it is towed, whichever is lesser, and must be adjusted to prevent "swerving" or "jack-knifing."

6. **Outside rear-view mirrors** are required on each side of the towing vehicle where the trailer is of a design that the reflection from an inside rear-view mirror is obscured.

7. **Mud-guards or fenders** are required on trailer wheels if the design of the vehicle does not prevent spray of water and mud to rear of trailer.

8. **Riding in a house trailer** while it is being towed on a highway is not permitted.



## MOTOR-CYCLES

A motor-cycle is a motor-vehicle and as such is subject to the same traffic laws and regulations as other motor-vehicles.

*Safety helmets are compulsory. They reduce injuries.*

### Learning to Ride

It is important to acquire an understanding of all controls and correct riding techniques before operating a motor-cycle on public highways. To avoid accidents, initial riding should be limited to areas free from traffic. You may not carry passengers when operating a motor-cycle on an instructional driver's licence.

### Injury Potential

Your chances of personal injury if involved in an accident while riding a motor-cycle are much greater than when riding in other types of motor-vehicles; therefore, special care in the operation of a motor-cycle is necessary.

### Safety Helmets

Safety helmets must be worn by all motor-cycle operators and passengers. The chin strap of the helmet must be securely fastened when the motor-cycle is in motion.

## IMPORTANT POINTS IN MOTOR-CYCLE OPERATION

1. **Be alert** at all times while riding. Reduce speeds before entering an intersection, on slippery surfaces, wet roads, and loose gravel.

2. **Brake carefully.** Skilful drivers use both front and rear brakes and avoid "jamming" the brakes. Brakes should be applied before entering a turn — not after entering it. Brake gently on slippery surfaces, loose gravel, and wet roads. Drive carefully — avoid emergency stops.

3. **Signal all turns** and turn from correct lane. Lane changes require special care and should not be made unnecessarily. Always signal your lane changes and check over your shoulder to be sure you have room — rear-view mirrors help.

4. **Traffic islands and buttons** present a hazard to motor-cycle operators, especially at night. Care must be exercised by operators to avoid striking these obstacles as they can cause loss of control — allow yourself plenty of room.

5. **Parked cars** are a special hazard for motor-cycle operators as motorists often leave parked positions without adequate warning, or open doors unexpectedly. Avoid riding close to parked cars.

6. **Safety goggles** are a good personal safety measure for all highway riding — safety glass or plastic lens should be used. Tinted goggles or sunglasses should not be used for night driving.

## SOME GENERAL DRIVING HINTS

**Carbon monoxide poisoning** is an ever-present danger when you operate a motor-vehicle. It is odourless, colourless, and tasteless, and hard to detect. It is in the exhaust of every motor-vehicle. This makes it essential you keep a constant check on your exhaust system for leaks.

Never run your engine in a closed garage. Keep at least one window open when you drive. Don't follow too closely another car which has a smoking exhaust.

If you get dizzy or drowsy while driving, **stop**, get out and get plenty of fresh air.

**Don't be a firebug.** Use your ashtray to put out your cigarette, cigar, or pipe. Lighted material thrown out of your car windows can cause a disastrous fire.

**Tire blow-outs** are less common than a few years ago because of advances made in recent years by tire manufacturers. But they can still happen.

If you do get a blow-out, don't panic. Simply follow these rules:

Keep your foot off the brake and clutch.

Let engine resistance slow you down.

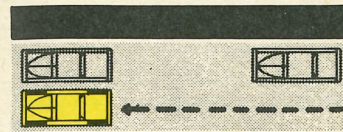
Keep a firm hold on the wheel.

Get onto the shoulder of the road as soon as you have the car under full control.

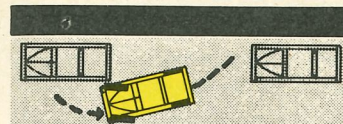
*Then apply brakes gently.*

*Never obey that first impulse — to jam on the brakes.*

## EASY PARKING . . . easier than it seems!



*STEP 1: Drive up in a straight line and stop even with and fairly close to the car in front.*



*STEP 2: Turn the wheels sharply and back the rear end of your car in towards the curb.*



*STEP 3: Swing the front wheels so as to bring the front of the car near the curb.*



*STEP 4: Now pull yourself ahead into parking position. When your park is completed, your wheels must be within 12 inches (30 centimeters) of the curb.*

## PARKING ON A HILL

1. Turn wheels to curb.
2. Turn wheels from curb.
3. Turn wheels to right.



**Note.**—You cannot park within 20 feet (6 meters) of a stop sign, the approach of a crosswalk, or the approach of a traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway. You cannot park within 15 feet (4.5 meters) of a fire-hydrant.

**When you move your car out of a parking space,** put your left hand straight out to warn motorists of your intention. The use of a mechanical signal light is no alternative — it may be obscured by a car parked behind. Turn your head to the left and rear to check on approaching traffic. Don't rely on rear-view mirrors — they leave too many blind spots.

## DRINKING and DRIVING

A cause of many accidents is the drinking driver. Drinking and driving spell T-R-A-G-E-D-Y.

If you have been drinking intoxicants or taking certain drugs, you jeopardize your ability to drive safely. You place yourself in a position where you might injure or kill some innocent person. A person who is taking prescribed medication should consult with his physician regarding possible impairment of driving ability and be guided by his physician.

**Driving skills are seriously impaired** by drinking intoxicants. The motorist under the influence of intoxicants may think he is driving cautiously, but his concept of caution and his normal capacity for sound judgment are muddled. As a result, a driver who has been drinking intoxicants is more likely to become involved in an accident, and such accidents are very often of a serious nature.

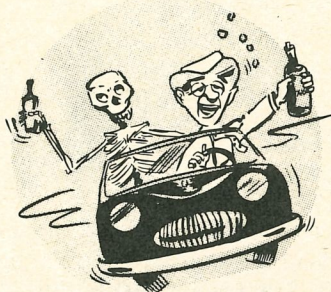
**Drunk drivers** rate as the highways' deadliest enemies. Research studies show that even as little as 0.05 per cent alcohol content in the blood can affect the human body by:

**Slowing down reactions.**

**Creating false confidence.**

**Impairing consideration and driving judgment.**

**Blurring vision.**



**IF YOU DRIVE—DON'T DRINK, IF YOU DO  
YOU WILL PAY THE PENALTY!**

## DRIVER SAFETY AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

The *Motor-vehicle Act* places responsibility on the Superintendent of Motor-vehicles for the quality of drivers using the streets and highways. The Superintendent may require a person who applies for a driver's licence, or who holds a driver's licence, to attend at a time and place to be examined as to his fitness and ability to drive a motor-vehicle. He may cancel or suspend the driver's licence upon notice of conviction for failure to comply with the laws of driving set out in the *Motor-vehicle Act* and Criminal Code (Canada), or for any other reasonable cause.

This responsibility requires continued action to correct drivers with bad records or remove them from the highways. It is not a matter of simply following detailed rules step by step. Judgment and initiative are exercised to carry out the general aim of the law, which is to make traffic safer.

The Driver Safety and Improvement Programme in British Columbia is built on the solid base of a comprehensive driver licence file, which contains the driving history of every person to whom a licence has been issued — original and renewal applications, driver examination papers and results of medical and vision examinations when required, all reportable motor-vehicle accidents, and convictions for driving offences.

When a conviction notice is added to a driver licence file, the file is perused to determine if the incident is an isolated one in the driver's history, or if it is the continuation of a trend which caused prior conviction(s) — the repeater in traffic violations.

The programme is designed to deal with the repeater. If his record warrants, he may receive attention in one or more of the following ways:

- (1) He may receive a warning letter to advise him that the Superintendent is aware of his driving convictions, and that the Superintendent feels he is capable of driving in a more prudent and law-abiding manner and suggests that he could benefit by taking a course in defensive driving. The letter encourages an improvement in driving habits, and warns that failure to do so could lead to more severe action, possibly a licence suspension.
- (2) He may have to report for an interview to discuss his driving record and habits. Possibly the interviewer may submit the driver to a driver's examination. The attitude and ability of the driver are closely observed. In most instances the frank discussion is fruitful; the driver realizes his problem and his driving record shows a marked improvement.
- (3) His driver's licence may be suspended, and the period depends on the severity of the record. The first period of suspension is generally of short duration. But some drivers do not or will not learn, and a continuance of a poor record earns a longer suspension period.



The Driver Safety and Improvement Programme deals with drivers who fail to realize that a driver's licence is a privilege, not a right. The privilege carries responsibilities. Some fail in those responsibilities, and need help if they are to improve. Others simply do not deserve the privilege.

Under the provisions of Section 86D of the Motor Vehicle Act, a person who is convicted under the Criminal Code of Canada, by way of sections:

- 203 — Causing death by criminal negligence.
- 204 — Causing injury by criminal negligence.
- 219 — Manslaughter.
- 233(1)(b) — Criminal negligence.
- 233(2)(b) — Failing to remain at scene of accident.
- 233(4) — Dangerous driving.
- 234 — Driving while ability impaired.
- 235(2) — Breath sample not provided.
- 236 — Driving with more than 80 milligrams of alcohol in blood.
- 238(3)(a) — Driving while under suspension.

is immediately suspended from holding or applying for a driver's licence for a *mandatory* period as follows:

	No Traffic Incident	Reportable Traffic Incident, Injury or Death.
(a) any one conviction	3 months	6 months
(b) any two convictions	6 months	12 months
(c) more than two	— a period to be determined by review in addition to paragraph (b).	

The Superintendent of Motor Vehicles, or a person authorized by him shall review the driving record and may extend the period of suspension for such a period warranted, but the suspension may not be reduced nor can the suspension be varied to allow a driver's licence to be used for certain hours or purposes.

## THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Your written examination is based on the contents of the British Columbia Guide To Safe Driving and your understanding of the information contained on the following pages. Knowledge of these questions and answers will help you pass your examination. It will, in addition, provide you with a great deal of valuable information on motor vehicle law in British Columbia.

Each written examination for a class five driver's licence will contain twenty questions. Applicants for a class six driver's licence will answer an additional ten questions based on the safe operation of a motor-cycle.

1. Must every person have a valid driver's licence before he operates a motor-vehicle on any highway? Ans.—YES.
2. What is required of the driver of a vehicle approaching a school patrol holding stop flags over the crosswalk? Ans.—STOP.
3. When applying for a minor's driver's licence, is the minor required to obtain the signature of his parent or guardian on the application forms for the driver's licence? Ans.—YES.
4. Between what ages must a person applying for a driver's licence also obtain written parental or guardian consent? Ans.—16 AND 19 YEARS.
5. What is the holder of a driver's licence required to do when he changes his residential address?  
Ans.—**IMMEDIATELY ADVISE THE SUPERINTENDENT IN WRITING, STATING HIS NAME IN FULL, DRIVER'S LICENCE NUMBER, AND NEW ADDRESS.**
6. A person driving a motor-vehicle on an instructional driver's licence must be accompanied by whom?  
Ans.—**AN ADULT HOLDER OF VALID DRIVER'S LICENCE.**
7. When the driver has an instructional driver's licence, where must the accompanying adult licensee be seated?  
Ans.—**ON THE FRONT SEAT BESIDE THE DRIVER.**
8. For how long is an instructional driver's licence valid? Ans.— $\frac{1}{2}$ \* DAYS.
9. May a person learn to drive a motor-vehicle on a highway before obtaining an instructional driver's licence? Ans.—NO.
10. Is it necessary for the driver of a vehicle emerging from a driveway to stop before crossing the sidewalk? Ans.—YES.
11. May you allow another person to use your driver's licence? Ans.—NO.
12. May you use a driver's licence issued to some other person? Ans.—NO.
13. Where are you required to keep your driver's licence while driving a motor-vehicle? Ans.—WITH YOU.
14. Is it necessary that you produce your driver's licence and hand it to any police officer or constable for inspection if he requests you to do so? Ans.—YES.
15. If your driver's licence is lost or destroyed, what is required?  
Ans.—**MAKE APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE.**
16. Are you liable to imprisonment without the option of a fine for driving a motor-vehicle while your driver's licence is suspended or cancelled? Ans.—YES.

17. Is it necessary that you sign your driver's licence? **Ans.—YES.**
18. Is it necessary for the holder of a driver's licence to produce the licence when applying for a renewal? **Ans.—YES.**
19. Is an applicant for an original driver's licence required to make personal application for the same? **Ans.—YES.**
20. Must an applicant for a driver's licence be able to understand the standard highway warning signs? **Ans.—YES.**
21. If a person has been issued a restricted driver's licence, may he operate a motor-vehicle in violation of such restrictions? **Ans.—NO.**
22. Is it an offence to make a false statement in any application for a licence or permit? **Ans.—YES.**
23. Where must the motor-vehicle licence for a motor-vehicle be kept when operating on a highway? **Ans.—IN THE MOTOR-VEHICLE.**
24. Is a motor-vehicle licence valid if it is not signed by the registered owner? **Ans.—NO.**
25. How many licence number-plates are required to be displayed on a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—TWO.**
26. May the licence number-plates issued for one motor-vehicle or trailer be used on another motor-vehicle or trailer? **Ans.—NO.**
27. What is necessary when the owner of a motor-vehicle changes his residential address.  
**Ans.—IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES.**
28. For what period of time after date of issuance is an interim driver's licence valid? **Ans.—90 DAYS.**
29. If the chassis of a motor-vehicle is replaced by another chassis, what is necessary?  
**Ans.—IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTOR-VEHICLES.**
30. If the body of a motor-vehicle is replaced by another body, what is necessary?  
**Ans.—IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTOR-VEHICLES.**
31. If the type of the motor-vehicle is changed, what is necessary?  
**Ans.—IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTOR-VEHICLES.**
32. Where the serial number of a motor-vehicle has become illegible or has been removed or obliterated, what is necessary?  
**Ans.—NOTIFY SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTOR-VEHICLES.**
33. What is required as soon as the title or interest of the owner in a motor-vehicle changes? **Ans.—SUBMIT NOTICE OF TRANSFER.**
34. Within what time limit must a notice of transfer of a motor-vehicle licence be submitted? **Ans.—10 DAYS.**
35. If a motor-vehicle has been burned or damaged beyond repair, what is necessary?  
**Ans.—SURRENDER OF MOTOR-VEHICLE LICENCE AND NUMBER-PLATES TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.**

36. Is it an offence to remove or obliterate the manufacturer's serial number without the written consent of the Superintendent? **Ans.—YES.**
37. Is it an offence to alter, obliterate or repaint any figure or letter on any licence-plate? **Ans.—YES.**
38. Is it an offence to drive any motor-vehicle or trailer which has displayed thereon any number-plate which has been obliterated, altered, or repainted? **Ans.—YES.**
39. Must number-plates be fastened so that they will not swing? **Ans.—YES.**
40. Must a number-plate be kept clean and mounted in a manner so that it may be read at all times? **Ans.—YES.**
41. May a substitute plate be made and used to take the place of a number-plate which has been lost or destroyed? **Ans.—NO.**
42. Must every trailer be licensed? **Ans.—YES.**
43. May a person ride on the handle-bars or on the frame of a motor-cycle in front of the driver? **Ans.—NO.**
44. Unless otherwise indicated by signs, what is the speed limit on any highway in British Columbia outside the limits of a city, municipality, or village?  
**Ans.—50 MILES PER HOUR (80 KILOMETERS PER HOUR.)**
45. Unless otherwise indicated by signs, what is the speed limit on any highway or street within a city or a municipality?  
**Ans.—30 MILES PER HOUR (50 KILOMETERS PER HOUR.)**
46. At what speed, when your motor-vehicle is slowing down, should you change into a lower gear when you are driving up a hill?  
**Ans.—20 MILES PER HOUR (30 KILOMETERS PER HOUR.)**
47. Can a person be charged with careless or criminally negligent driving regardless of the rate of speed at which he was driving? **Ans.—YES.**
48. What must a person do in addition to signalling when leaving a parking position?  
**Ans.—LOOK AROUND TO LEFT REAR FOR APPROACHING TRAFFIC.**
49. When approaching a railway crossing with an automatic stop signal in operation, what must a driver do? **Ans.—STOP.**
50. What must the driver of a vehicle do when approaching a railroad crossing that has a flashing red light operating?  
**Ans.—STOP AND PROCEED ONLY IF SAFE TO DO SO.**
51. Upon the approach of a police or fire motor-vehicle or ambulance or other emergency vehicle sounding a bell or siren and flashing a red light, what is necessary?  
**Ans.—PULL IN TO RIGHT-HAND CURB, CLEAR OF INTERSECTION, AND STOP, AND REMAIN STOPPED UNTIL EMERGENCY VEHICLE HAS PASSED.**
52. What hours of a regular school day is a 20-mile-per-hour (30 kilometers per hour) school sign in effect? **Ans.—8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.**
53. What days of the week is the playground sign in effect? **Ans.—EVERY DAY.**
54. What must the driver of a motor-vehicle do when approaching a school bus displaying alternately flashing red lamps? **Ans.—STOP.**
55. When stopped for a school bus which is displaying flashing red lamps, are you required to remain stopped while the lamps continue to flash? **Ans.—YES.**

56. Is it an offence to give a wrong name and address when you are asked your name and address by any police officer or constable? Ans.—**YES.**

57. Is a driver required to have a valid motor-vehicle liability insurance card or a valid financial responsibility card in the vehicle at all times whilst operating a motor-vehicle on a highway? Ans.—**YES.**

58. Is it an offence to not stop when signalled or requested to do so by a police officer or constable? Ans.—**YES.**

59. May the owner of a motor-vehicle be held responsible for any violation of the *Motor-vehicle Act* and regulations pursuant to the *Motor-vehicle Act* involving the use of his motor-vehicle? Ans.—**YES.**

60. Within what distance of an approaching vehicle must the passing or lower beam of headlamps be used? Ans.—**500 FEET (150 METERS).**

61. When following a vehicle at night, within what distance must the passing or lower beam of headlamps be used? Ans.—**500 FEET (150 METERS).**

62. Is it legal to operate a motor-vehicle equipped with lamps which produce a glaring or dazzling light to drivers of approaching vehicles? Ans.—**NO.**

63. When must lamps be lighted when a motor-vehicle is in motion on any highway?

Ans.—**BETWEEN ONE-HALF HOUR AFTER SUNSET AND ONE-HALF HOUR BEFORE SUNRISE.**

64. Are the headlamps and tail-lamps required to be lighted at any time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly visible a substantial object 500 feet (150 meters) ahead? Ans.—**YES.**

65. When must a tail-lamp be kept lighted when the motor-vehicle is in motion on any highway?

Ans.—**BETWEEN ONE-HALF HOUR AFTER SUNSET AND ONE-HALF HOUR BEFORE SUNRISE.**

66. During foggy weather, is it permissible to use two lighted fog lamps and to leave the headlamps turned off? Ans.—**YES.**

67. Is it permissible to drive on or over any newly painted lines or markings on a highway that are indicated by red flags or signs? Ans.—**NO.**

68. In which lane of traffic should your vehicle be on completion of a right-hand turn? Ans.—**RIGHT LANE.**

69. May the driver of a motor-vehicle permit the motor-vehicle to stand unattended or parked without having effectively braked the vehicle? Ans.—**NO.**

70. May the driver of a motor-vehicle permit the vehicle to stand unattended or parked without locking the ignition and removing the ignition key? Ans.—**NO.**

71. If a motor-vehicle is to be left unattended with the brakes effectively set, is it necessary to stop the motor of the same? Ans.—**YES.**

72. Is it necessary, upon the request of any police officer or constable, to allow him to inspect and test the brakes of your motor-vehicle? Ans.—**YES.**

73. Is it necessary, upon the request of any police officer or constable, to operate your motor-vehicle as directed by him for the purpose of inspecting and testing the brakes of the same? Ans.—**YES.**

74. Is it necessary to give a proper signal before turning, stopping, or changing the course of your motor-vehicle on any highway? Ans.—**YES.**

75. Is it necessary to turn your head to look to the side and rear in addition to signalling when changing lanes? Ans.—**YES.**

76. How must a driving signal be given, other than by an approved mechanical or electrical device? Ans.—**HAND AND ARM.**

77. May your intention of turning or stopping your motor-vehicle be shown by opening the left front door of the vehicle? Ans.—**NO.**

78. Is placing your hand only out the upper half of the partly closed side window a proper driving signal? Ans.—**NO.**

79. How would you extend your left hand and arm to show your intention to make a right-hand turn? Ans.—**OUT AND UPWARD.**

80. How would you extend your left hand and arm to show your intention to make a left-hand turn? Ans.—**STRAIGHT OUT – HORIZONTALLY.**

81. How would you extend your left hand and arm to show your intention to stop or suddenly check your speed? Ans.—**OUT AND DOWNWARD.**

82. If your motor-vehicle is equipped with a stop lamp in good working order, does this obviate the necessity of giving a hand signal, if stopping or suddenly checking your speed? Ans.—**YES.**

83. Must the owner or person in charge of a motor-vehicle forthwith take the vehicle to a designated place for testing and inspection upon the request of any police officer or constable? Ans.—**YES.**

84. When a police officer or constable declares a motor-vehicle to be unsafe for highway operation, is it an offence to operate the vehicle on any highway before the defect has been corrected? Ans.—**YES.**

85. What must a driver do when approaching an intersection or other location controlled by a flashing green traffic light?

Ans.—**SLOW DOWN AND BE PREPARED TO STOP.**

86. What must a driver do when he approaches an intersection or other location controlled by a flashing red traffic light?

Ans.—**STOP – AND THEN PROCEED WHEN SAFE TO DO SO.**

87. What must a driver do when he approaches an intersection controlled by a flashing amber signal light? Ans.—**SLOW DOWN AND EXERCISE CAUTION.**

88. When approaching an intersection which is controlled by traffic lights, is it good driving to rush up to a red light and jam on your brakes? Ans.—**NO.**

89. On what colour of light do you proceed through an intersection which is controlled by traffic lights? Ans.—**GREEN.**

90. If you are approaching an intersection controlled by traffic lights and the green light is showing, should you speed up to the same? Ans.—**NO.**

91. What traffic indication, where visible at the same time as a red light, permits the driver to proceed in a certain direction? Ans.—**GREEN ARROW.**

92. Is it advisable to run the engine of a motor-vehicle in a closed garage? Ans.—**NO.**

93. What should you do if you begin to get dizzy or drowsy when driving a motor-vehicle? Ans.—**STOP AND GET OUT.**

94. Is it wise to follow closely another motor-vehicle which has a smoking exhaust? Ans.—**NO.**

95. When should you slow down to travel around a curve? Ans.—**BEFORE ENTERING IT.**

96. Is it dangerous to jam on your brakes when travelling around a curve? Ans.—**YES.**

97. If, on a dry surface, your tires squeal when going into a curve, what does this indicate? Ans.—**YOU ARE TRAVELLING TOO FAST.**

98. Can the squeal of your tires when entering a curve always be depended upon to warn you that you are travelling too fast? Ans.—**NO.**

99. In average driving, how far is it advisable to remain behind the motor-vehicle you are following? Ans.—**50 FEET (15 METERS).**

100. Is it advisable to follow within 150 feet of another motor-vehicle when both vehicles are travelling at a high speed? Ans.—**NO.**

101. When approaching the crest of a hill, on what part of the highway must you travel? Ans.—**RIGHT SIDE.**

102. Is it dangerous to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle near the crest of a hill? Ans.—**YES.**

103. After stopping at the approach of a railway crossing, should you change gears while proceeding across the tracks? Ans.—**NO.**

104. What precaution should you take when starting down a steep hill? Ans.—**SHIFT DOWN INTO A LOWER GEAR.**

105. Should you keep your brakes on hard while going down a hill? Ans.—**NO.**

106. What is the best way to use your brakes when going down a hill? Ans.—**“SNUB” THEM.**

107. When coming to a stop on a slippery surface, should you press down solidly on the brake pedal and hold it down? Ans.—**NO.**

108. When coming to a stop on a slippery surface, should you keep the clutch engaged as long as possible? Ans.—**YES.**

109. Is it dangerous to release the clutch and coast when going down a hill? Ans.—**YES, AND ILLEGAL.**

110. In starting on a slippery surface, is it advisable to use low gear? Ans.—**NO.**

111. In starting on a slippery surface, is it advisable to engage the clutch slowly? Ans.—**YES.**

112. If a tire blows out when travelling, should you release the clutch and jam on the brakes? Ans.—**NO.**

113. When starting to cross an intersection, in which direction should you look? Ans.—**LEFT AND RIGHT.**

114. Is it advisable to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle within an intersection? Ans.—**NO.**

115. Does the drinking of alcohol affect a driver's reaction time? Ans.—**Yes.**

116. Does alcohol affect a driver's judgment of distance and speed? Ans.—**YES.**

117. Does an equal amount of alcohol affect every person in the same manner? Ans.—**NO.**

118. If you do not know at what point alcohol affects your driving, should you drive after having partaken of any? Ans.—**NO.**

119. Are motor-vehicle accidents during darkness more frequent and dangerous than motor-vehicle accidents during daylight hours? Ans.—**YES.**

120. What is the cause of many night motor-vehicle accidents? Ans.—**OVERDRIVING YOUR VISION.**

121. Is it wise to drive at the same speed at night as in daylight? Ans.—**NO.**

122. Where should you focus your eyes, when driving at night, if you meet a motor-vehicle having glaring or dazzling headlights?

Ans.—**RIGHT-HAND EDGE OF THE ROAD AHEAD OF YOUR MOTOR-VEHICLE.**

123. Do the pupils of your eyes expand and contract at the same speed? Ans.—**NO.**

124. When driving, should you know approximately how far the right wheels of your motor-vehicle are from the edge of the road? Ans.—**YES.**

125. Should you attempt to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle unless there is plenty of room ahead? Ans.—**NO.**

126. If you are following a motor-vehicle which is proceeding at a speed considerably less than that allowed, how far should you stay behind the motor-vehicle you are going to pass before making an attempt?

Ans.—**75 TO 100 FEET (20 TO 30 METERS).**

127. Must you make sure you are not being overtaken before attempting to overtake and pass another motor-vehicle? Ans.—**YES.**

128. After passing another motor-vehicle, when should you commence to turn back on to your own side of the road?

Ans.—**WHEN YOU CAN SEE THE PASSED MOTOR-VEHICLE IN YOUR REAR-VIEW MIRROR.**

129. Is it advisable to pass another motor-vehicle on a curve? Ans.—**NO.**

130. If another motor-vehicle signifies the intention to pass you, is it an offence to increase your speed? Ans.—**YES.**

131. If you can avoid it, is it advisable to park on a hill? Ans.—**NO.**

132. Should you stop or park near the crest of a hill? Ans.—**NO.**

133. Should you stop or park on or near a curve? Ans.—**NO.**

134. If you are parking your motor-vehicle facing down a hill, into what gear should you place the vehicle? Ans.—**REVERSE GEAR.**

135. If you are parking your motor-vehicle facing down a hill, how should the front wheels be turned? Ans.—**TO THE RIGHT.**

136. If you are parking your motor-vehicle facing up a hill, into what gear should you place the vehicle? Ans.—**LOW GEAR.**

137. If you are parking your motor-vehicle parallel with the curb, facing up a hill, how should the front wheels be turned? Ans.—**TO THE LEFT.**

138. How should the front wheels be turned when parking your vehicle facing up a hill parallel to the edge of the road where there is no curb?

Ans.—**TO THE RIGHT.**

139. How far ahead of a motor-vehicle, travelling on a dark road surface at night, can the driver see a pedestrian dressed in dark clothing?

Ans.—**APPROXIMATELY 100 FEET (30 METERS).**

140. What is the duty of a driver when a pedestrian is in a crosswalk on the driver's side of the roadway or about to enter that side of the roadway?

Ans.—**HE MUST STOP. THE PEDESTRIAN HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY.**

141. Should particular care be exercised when approaching or passing children? Ans.—**YES.**

142. If you have the right of way, are you entitled to take it under any circumstances? Ans.—**NO.**

143. If you run your right wheels off the edge of the road, should you jam on your brakes? Ans.—**NO.**

144. Should you throw out the clutch and jam on the brakes when your motor-vehicle starts to skid? Ans.—**NO.**

145. Which way should you turn your wheels when your motor-vehicle skids?  
 Ans.—**TOWARD THE DIRECTION OF THE SKID.**
146. How many feet (meters) per second are you travelling at 30 miles per hour (50 kilometers per hour)?  
 Ans.—**44 FEET (13 METERS).**
147. How many feet (meters) per second are you travelling at 60 miles per hour (100 kilometers per hour)?  
 Ans.—**88 FEET (26 METERS).**
148. Before making a turn to the left, into what lane of traffic should you drive your vehicle?  
 Ans.—**LEFT LANE.**
149. Before making a turn to the right, into what lane of traffic should you drive your vehicle?  
 Ans.—**RIGHT LANE.**
150. If you have to stop, should you do so on the main travelled portion of the highway if it is possible to pull off the highway?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
151. Should you throw a lighted cigarette or cigar or any other burning material out of your motor-vehicle while on any highway?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
152. What is the stoppage distance of the average motor-vehicle with four-wheel brakes on the average road surface by the average driver from a speed of:—
- (a) 20 miles per hour (30 kilometers per hour)  
 Ans.—**46 FEET (14 METERS).**
- (b) 30 miles per hour (50 kilometers per hour)  
 Ans.—**87 FEET (26 METERS).**
- (c) 50 miles per hour (80 kilometers per hour)  
 Ans.—**201 FEET (61 METERS).**
153. Is it necessary for you to remain at the scene of a motor-vehicle accident in which you are involved?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
154. What is immediately required of you, when involved in a motor-vehicle accident?  
 Ans.—**GIVE ALL REASONABLE ASSISTANCE.**
155. Is it necessary for you to give your name and address and the number of your driver's licence to anyone sustaining loss or injury in a motor-vehicle accident in which you are involved, as well as the name and address of the owner of the motor-vehicle driven by you and its licence number?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
156. Is it necessary to report a motor-vehicle accident in which a person is injured, no matter how slightly?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
157. Is it necessary to report a motor-vehicle accident in which no person is injured or killed and aggregate damage is not over \$200?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
158. If you are involved in a motor-vehicle accident in a city or municipality which results in death or injury to any person, or property damage exceeding \$200, to whom are you required to make a report?  
 Ans.—**POLICE IN CHARGE OF THE MUNICIPALITY, WITHIN 24 HOURS.**
159. If you are involved in a motor-vehicle accident elsewhere than in a city or municipality which results in death or injury to any person or property damage exceeding \$200, to whom are you required to make a report?  
 Ans.—**NEAREST ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE DETACHMENT WITHIN 48 HOURS.**
160. Are motor-vehicle accident reports open to public inspection?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
161. May any statement, except a false statement, made in a motor-vehicle accident report be used in any subsequent action?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
162. Is it legal to place shields or guards on headlamps which partially reduce the output of light from the headlamps?  
 Ans.—**NO.**

163. When the construction of a vehicle does not effectively minimize spray or splash of water or mud to the rear of the vehicle, must the motor-vehicle or trailer be equipped with fenders, mud-flaps, or splash aprons?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
164. How many headlamps may a motor-vehicle have, other than a motor-cycle?  
 Ans.—**EITHER TWO OR FOUR.**
165. Where must the headlamps of a motor-vehicle be mounted?  
 Ans.—**ONE OR TWO ON EACH SIDE OF THE FRONT.**
166. Is it legal to drive a motor-vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, having only one headlamp burning?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
167. At what distance ahead must the headlights illuminate the highway so as to make clearly visible a substantial object on the highway?  
 Ans.—**200 FEET (60 METERS).**
168. Is it necessary that every motor-vehicle and every trailer be equipped with a red tail-lamp?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
169. At what distance must a red tail-light be visible under normal atmospheric conditions?  
 Ans.—**500 FEET (150 METERS).**
170. Must the licence number-plate on the rear of a motor-vehicle be illuminated at night?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
171. At what distance must the illumination of a rear licence number-plate make it possible to read the figures thereon at night?  
 Ans.—**50 FEET (15 METERS).**
172. May a motor-vehicle, other than a police or fire motor-vehicle or an ambulance be equipped with a red lamp showing to the front?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
173. May a motor-vehicle or a trailer be parked on a highway during darkness without a tail-light, provided it is equipped with an approved red reflector which is properly mounted?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
174. May a motor-vehicle or a trailer be operated on a highway during darkness without a tail-light, provided it is equipped with an approved red reflector which is properly mounted?  
 Ans.—**NO.**
175. Buses, trucks, and trailers exceeding what width are required to be equipped with clearance lamps?  
 Ans.—**80 INCHES (203 CENTIMETERS).**
176. When clearance lamps are required on a truck or a trailer, how many must there be?  
 Ans.—**FOUR.**
177. Where must the front clearance lamps be mounted?  
 Ans.—**EXTREME RIGHT AND LEFT SIDES.**
178. Where must the rear clearance lamps be mounted?  
 Ans.—**EXTREME RIGHT AND LEFT SIDES.**
179. What must be the colour of front clearance lamps?  
 Ans.—**AMBER.**
180. What must be the colour of rear clearance lamps?  
 Ans.—**RED.**
181. Is a clearance lamp required on a side-car attached to a motor-cycle?  
 Ans.—**YES, ON THE EXTREME RIGHT-HAND SIDE.**
182. Must clearance lamps be lighted when there is not sufficient light to see a substantial object on the highway 500 feet (150 meters) ahead?  
 Ans.—**YES.**
183. Where must the beam of light from a spot lamp be directed when the motor-vehicle is in motion?  
 Ans.—**TO THE RIGHT.**
184. What is the maximum distance ahead of the motor-vehicle that the beam of light from the spot lamp must strike the ground?  
 Ans.—**100 FEET (30 METERS).**

185. What is the maximum height from the ground that a spot lamp may be mounted on a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—72 INCHES (180 CENTIMETERS).**

186. What is the minimum height from the ground that a spot lamp may be mounted on a motor-cycle? **Ans.—24 INCHES (60 CENTIMETERS).**

187. How many spot lamps is it permissible to have on a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—TWO.**

188. How many fog lamps is it permissible to have on a motor-vehicle other than a motor-cycle? **Ans.—TWO.**

189. What is the maximum height from the ground that a fog lamp may be mounted? **Ans.—LOWER THAN HEADLAMPS.**

190. What is the minimum height from the ground that a fog may be mounted? **Ans.—12 INCHES (30 CENTIMETERS).**

191. What is the maximum distance ahead of the motor-vehicle that the beam of light from a fog lamp must strike the ground? **Ans.—100 FEET (30 METERS).**

192. In which lane of traffic should your motor-vehicle be located on completion of a left-hand turn? **Ans.—LEFT LANE.**

193. Is it permissible to overtake and pass on the right when the movement cannot be made safely? **Ans.—NO.**

194. Is it permissible to overtake and pass on the right on a laned roadway when there is one or more unobstructed lanes on the side of the roadway on which you are driving? **Ans.—YES.**

195. Is it permissible to overtake and pass on the right by driving your vehicle off the roadway? **Ans.—NO.**

196. If a person is riding in a motor-vehicle that is being towed upon the highway and is controlling the steering or braking of the vehicle must he be the holder of a valid driver's licence? **Ans.—YES.**

197. Is it necessary that a motor-vehicle being towed on any highway and controlled by another driver be covered by motor-vehicle liability insurance? **Ans.—YES.**

198. Must a trailer which has a gross weight of more than 50 per cent of the weight of the towing vehicle be equipped with brakes? **Ans.—YES.**

199. Within what distance must a combination consisting of a passenger motor-vehicle and a trailer be able to stop from a speed of 20 miles per hour (30 kilometers per hour)? **Ans.—40 FEET (12 METERS).**

200. Must the brakes on a trailer be so adjusted as to prevent side sway, or jack-knifing, when applied? **Ans.—YES.**

201. Must the brakes on a motor-vehicle be so adjusted that they will not cause the motor-vehicle to swerve, or pull to one side, when applied? **Ans.—YES.**

202. Must the hand emergency brake on a motor-vehicle be capable of holding the motor-vehicle stationary upon any grade? **Ans.—YES.**

203. Must every motor-vehicle be equipped with a suitable horn in good working order? **Ans.—YES.**

204. What is the minimum distance the sound from the horn must be audible under normal conditions? **Ans.—200 FEET (60 METERS).**

205. May a siren, whistle, or bell be carried or used on any motor-vehicle, other than a police or fire motor-vehicle or an ambulance or other emergency vehicle, without first obtaining a permit? **Ans.—NO.**

206. Is it permissible for a motor-vehicle to be equipped with an exhaust, compression, or spark-plug whistle? **Ans.—NO.**

207. Is it permissible to use a horn except as a reasonable warning? **Ans.—NO.**

208. Must every motor-vehicle be equipped with an exhaust muffler? **Ans.—YES.**

209. May an exhaust muffler be cut out or disconnected while the motor-vehicle is being operated on any highway? **Ans.—NO.**

210. Is it permissible to operate a motor-vehicle with an exhaust muffler from which has been removed any baffle plate or other part, or if the exhaust outlet has been widened? **Ans.—NO.**

211. Is it permissible to attach to an exhaust muffler a device which increases the exhaust expulsion noise? **Ans.—NO.**

212. Must every trailer having a gross weight of over 3,000 pounds (1400 kilograms) be equipped with a stop light in good working order? **Ans.—YES.**

213. Must every trailer which, owing to size or construction, tends to prevent a driving signal given by the driver of the towing vehicle from being seen by the driver of an overtaking vehicle be equipped with an approved mechanical or electrical signalling device controlled by the driver of the towing vehicle? **Ans.—YES.**

214. Is it permissible to place any windshield sticker, paper, or other thing over any part of the windshield in a manner so as to obstruct the driver's vision? **Ans.—NO.**

215. Is it permissible to place any window sticker, paper, or other obstruction over any part of the rear window of a motor-vehicle if it impairs the vision of the driver? **Ans.—NO.**

216. Must every motor-vehicle, other than a motor-cycle, be equipped with a windshield-wiper? **Ans.—YES.**

217. Must every motor-vehicle be equipped with a rear-view mirror? **Ans.—YES.**

218. For what distance must the rear-view mirror reflect to the driver a view of the highway to the rear? **Ans.—200 FEET (60 METERS).**

219. How many rear-view mirrors must a motor-vehicle towing a trailer have? **Ans.—TWO, ONE ON EACH SIDE.**

220. What is necessary during daylight where a motor-vehicle or a trailer is being operated with a load which projects more than 4 feet from the rear of the motor-vehicle or trailer? **Ans.—RED FLAG AT END OF LOAD.**

221. What is the minimum size of the red flag which is required to be displayed at the end of a load which projects more than 4 feet (120 centimeters) from the rear of a motor-vehicle or trailer? **Ans.—12 INCHES BY 12 INCHES (30 CENTIMETERS BY 30 CENTIMETERS).**

222. What is necessary during darkness where a motor-vehicle or trailer is being operated with a load which projects more than 4 feet (120 centimeters) from the rear of the motor-vehicle or trailer? **Ans.—RED LIGHT AT END OF LOAD.**

223. Is it an offence to operate a motor-vehicle on a highway, the windshield of which is in such a condition as to impair the driver's vision? **Ans.—YES.**

224. Must the drawbar or other connection between a motor-vehicle and trailer be of such construction and strength so as to hold safely on any highway on which the combination is used? **Ans.—YES.**

225. To what must the coupling device between a motor-vehicle and trailer be affixed? **Ans.—FRAME.**
226. Is it necessary that, in addition to the drawbar or coupling device between the motor-vehicle and trailer, an auxiliary hitch consisting of a chain or metal cable be used? **Ans.—YES.**
227. If a trailer is equipped with windows which swing outwards, what is the extreme limit they shall project? **Ans.—FENDERS OR HUB-CAPS.**
228. May any fixture or equipment be attached to a motor-vehicle in such a manner that it will interfere with or obstruct the driver's vision? **Ans.—NO.**
229. May you drive over an unprotected fire-hose without permission from a fire department official or a peace officer? **Ans.—NO.**
230. Unless otherwise directed by a traffic sign, what is the minimum distance from a fire-hydrant that a driver may park a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—15 FEET (4.5 METERS).**
231. Unless otherwise directed by a traffic sign, what is the minimum distance from a stop sign or traffic control that a driver may park a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—20 FEET (6 METERS).**
232. Unless otherwise directed by a traffic sign, what is the minimum distance from a crosswalk, whether marked or unmarked, that a driver may park a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—20 FEET (6 METERS).**
233. Is it permissible to stop or park a motor-vehicle on a bridge, or within a highway tunnel? **Ans.—NO.**
234. Is it permissible for the driver of a vehicle to move the vehicle backwards into an intersection or over a crosswalk? **Ans.—NO.**
235. When following a fire-engine, how far behind must the driver of a vehicle other than an emergency vehicle remain? **Ans.—500 FEET (150 METERS).**
236. Is it permissible to drop any material from a motor-vehicle on any portion of a roadway or highway? **Ans.—NO.**
237. Is it permissible to operate a motor-vehicle having a portion of such vehicle with less clearance from the road surface than the lowest point on the rim of any wheel in contact with the roadway? **Ans.—NO.**
238. Is it permissible to carry passengers in a trailer while it is being towed on a highway? **Ans.—NO.**
239. Must every motor-cycle operator wear an approved safety helmet? **Ans.—YES.**
240. Must passengers riding on motor-cycles wear an approved safety helmet? **Ans.—YES.**
241. When safety helmets are required to be worn, are chin straps required to be securely fastened? **Ans.—YES.**
242. May a person learning to operate a motor-cycle carry a passenger? **Ans.—NO.**
243. Should a person learning to operate a motor-cycle do so on a main thoroughfare? **Ans.—NO.**
244. Are motor-cycles subject to the same traffic laws as other motor-vehicles? **Ans.—YES.**
245. If involved in an accident, are your chances of sustaining personal injury greater when operating a motor-cycle than when operating other types of motor-vehicles? **Ans.—YES.**

246. Is it permissible to drive on or park a motor-cycle on the sidewalk? **Ans.—NO.**
247. How many headlamps are required on a motor-cycle? **Ans.—ONE.**
248. May a person, other than the operator, ride on a motor-cycle that is not designed or equipped to carry more than one person? **Ans.—NO.**
249. Must the passenger riding behind the operator of a motor-cycle on a seat firmly attached sit astride this seat? **Ans.—YES.**
250. Is it permissible to park a trailer on any highway unless the wheels of the trailer are locked so that the trailer will remain stationary? **Ans.—NO.**
251. Does a person operating a bicycle upon a highway have the same rights and duties as a driver of a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—YES.**
252. May the operator of a motor-cycle ride other than astride the regular seat attached to it? **Ans.—NO.**
253. Should safety belts be used at all times when operating a motor-vehicle? **Ans.—YES.**
254. When driving on a freeway should you maintain a consistent speed with other vehicles in your lane? **Ans.—YES.**
255. In case of a breakdown on a freeway should you pull as far to the edge of the shoulder as possible? **Ans.—YES.**
256. If your car breaks down on a freeway should you attempt to walk or hitch-hike for assistance? **Ans.—NO, REMAIN WITH YOUR CAR.**
257. Should extra caution be taken at merging points with through traffic, especially on freeway driving? **Ans.—YES.**
258. Is it necessary that you produce your insurance card or financial responsibility card and hand it to any Police Officer or Constable for inspection if he requests you to do so? **Ans.—YES.**
259. What is the minimum coverage allowed under a Motor-vehicle Liability Policy? **Ans.—\$50,000.**

NOTES