

166. Which statement is false about driving in the rain?

- a) Rain can reduce visibility.
- b) Rain can cause a loss of traction of your vehicle.
- c) Rain can cause your vehicle to hydroplane; ride the water like skis.
- d) Rain can increase your braking ability.

**i** Reduce speed in rain as roads become slippery especially at the start when moisture mixes with oil and grease from roads making conditions extra slippery.



167. If you skid on a slippery road surface what should you do?

- a) Steer your vehicle into the direction you want to go.
- b) Steer your vehicle into the opposite direction you want to go.
- c) Apply gas to quickly get out of the skid.
- d) Turn off the ignition.

**i** Skids generally happen because a vehicle is travelling too fast for road, weather or traffic conditions and brakes are slammed suddenly. Always adapt your driving according to road conditions.



168. What is black ice?

- a) When snow is mixed with mud and then freezes.
- b) When newly paved roads are wet.
- c) When moisture freezes on the road and a thin layer of ice forms making the road shiny.
- d) When ice is mixed with snow.

**i** Black ice can form anywhere especially on bridges which get extra cold air from vehicles below. This causes the temperature to drop quicker on the bridge forming a thin layer of ice.



141. What should you do when entering a freeway?

- a) Signal, then stop to wait for an opening in traffic.
- b) Signal, then accelerate while merging smoothly into traffic.
- c) Signal, then accelerate and enter traffic quickly.
- d) Do what the vehicle ahead of you does.

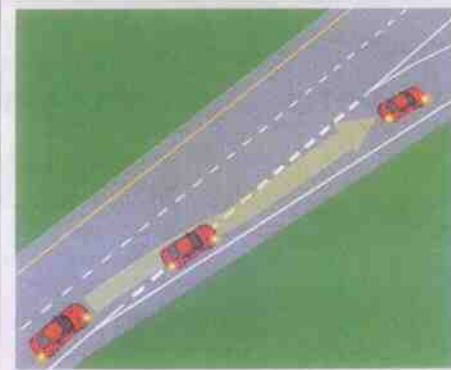
**i** The entrance ramp of a highway has solid white lines and requires you to accelerate in them while looking for gaps in traffic. Then broken lines require you to merge smoothly with highway traffic.



142. What should you do when exiting a freeway?

- a) Signal, then stop to wait for an opening in traffic.
- b) Signal, then accelerate while merging smoothly into traffic and then proceed to the exit lane.
- c) Signal, move into the exit lane, reduce speed gradually and obey exit signs.
- d) Do what the vehicle ahead of you does.

**i** Ensure you slow down enough when in the exit lane because you may not realize how fast you are going having come off the freeway at a higher speed.



169. What are the requirements of a qualified supervisor that may accompany a learner driver?

- a) The qualified supervisor must sit in the front passenger seat beside the driver.
- b) The qualified supervisor must hold a valid B.C. Class 1-5 licence.
- c) The qualified supervisor must be at least 25 years old.
- d) All of the above.

**i** Qualified supervisors must also not have their ability to drive and take over the wheel be impacted by drugs or alcohol. Supervisor BAC (blood alcohol content) is at the discretion of the police.



170. What are you not allowed to do when you have your learner's licence?

- a) Drive between midnight and 5:00 a.m.
- b) Drive between midnight and 6:00 a.m.
- c) Drive between 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.
- d) Drive between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

**i** In the learner stage you must adhere to restricted driving times and only drive between of 5:00 a.m. and midnight.



171. Which of the following is false about novice licence (Class 7) drivers?

- a) While driving you must display a valid and official novice (N) sign.
- b) You may have a blood alcohol level of .05 or less.
- c) You may have passenger restrictions.
- d) Each passenger must have a working seatbelt.

**i** Since a novice licence lasts at least 24 months, more privileges exist with this class than with a learner's licence. However alcohol is not one of these. If in doubt about novice privileges see page 6 and also consult the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia.



136. When parking uphill with a curb what should you do?

- a) Turn your tires to the left to catch the curb if your vehicle rolls backward.
- b) Turn your tires to the right to catch the curb if your vehicle rolls backward.
- c) Make your tires as straight as possible to be parallel with the curb.
- d) The direction of your tires does not matter as long as you set the parking brake.

**i** Parallel park within 30 cm of a curb and turn your tires to the left. Set your parking brakes, always do both.



137. It is illegal to not stop behind a stopped school bus with alternating flashing red lights. If you do not stop what can happen?

- a) You can be fined \$1167 and receive 8 penalty points.
- b) You can be fined \$167 and receive 3 penalty points.
- c) You can be fined \$16.70 and receive 10 penalty points.
- d) You will not be fined for the first offence you will only receive a warning.

**i** Always stop for school buses with alternating flashing lights. Only begin moving once the lights have stopped flashing and the bus begins to move.



138. You must share the road with motorcycles, cyclists, commercial vehicles, pedestrians, emergency vehicles, buses and trains.

- a) The above statement is false.
- b) The above statement is true.
- c) All of the above are correct except for trains.
- d) All of the above are correct except for pedestrians because they are not in a vehicle.

**i** You must share the road with all vehicles and pedestrians. Failing to do so can result in a fine and penalty points.



62. a) The road detours so follow this sign until you come to the regular road.  
 b) Follow the detour marker only if you choose not to take the regular road.  
 c) Merge with road that closed.  
 d) Lane closed ahead. Slow down and merge with traffic.

**i** Follow this sign through the detour until you come to the regular road.



63. a) Survey crew working on road.  
 b) Road closed ahead.  
 c) Construction zone begins for 1 kilometre.  
 d) Construction zone ahead.

**i** Road speed, curve, and terrain may change in construction zone ahead. Slow down and drive cautiously.



64. a) Person controlling traffic ahead.  
 b) Roadwork ahead.  
 c) Survey crew assessing road ahead.  
 d) Construction zone ahead.

**i** Slow down and pay attention to instructions from the traffic control person ahead.



65. a) Fallen rock ahead.  
 b) Snow removal ahead.  
 c) Roadwork crew working.  
 d) Sand quarry ahead.

**i** Reduce speed to a maximum of 50 km/hr, drive with caution and watch out for construction personnel.



50. a) School crossing ahead.  
 b) Hidden school bus stop ahead.  
 c) Children must be accompanied by an adult in this area.  
 d) Intersection ahead.

**i** Watch for children crossing and follow the directions of the crossing supervisor.



51. a) Railroad tracks ahead.  
 b) Hospital ahead. Keep quiet and watch for ambulances.  
 c) School crossing ahead.  
 d) You are approaching a school bus stop ahead.

**i** Be very cautious, watch for children and be prepared to stop for a school bus with flashing red lights.



52. a) No bicycles allowed.  
 b) Watch for cyclists on road.  
 c) Do not watch for cyclists on road.  
 d) School zone ahead.

**i** Be cautious and be prepared to share the road with cyclists.



53. a) Fire truck entrance is ahead.  
 b) Fire trucks only allowed on road.  
 c) Fire safety public courses.  
 d) Air ambulance loading zone.

**i** Fire trucks may be turning ahead at the fire truck entrance.



<p>23. a) Lane is not for left turns.  b) Lane is only for two-way left turns.  c) Turn left or right.  d) No U-turn.</p> <p><b>i</b> Hung above the lane or at the side of the lane before an intersection. Vehicles in either direction must turn left.</p>	
<p>24. a) You are allowed to go straight through the intersection.  b) Only left and right turns permitted.  c) You are not allowed to turn right or left.  d) Stop at the intersection ahead.</p> <p><b>i</b> You are not allowed to drive through the intersection so be prepared to turn.</p>	
<p>25. a) A winding road is ahead.  b) Sharp turn in the road ahead.  c) Hazard to the right.  d) Hazard to the left.</p> <p><b>i</b> The road is winding ahead which may obstruct your ability to see other vehicles.</p>	
<p>26. a) No left turn during days and times posted.  b) No left turn ever.  c) Left turn allowed after 5:00 p.m.  d) No left turn on Saturday or Sunday.</p> <p><b>i</b> Clearly read the date and time as there is no left turn during days and times posted.</p>	

<p>d) Parking allowed for a maximum of 30 minutes within times posted.</p> <p><b>i</b> This sign is usually in pairs or groups to tell you which areas you can park in.</p>	
<p>28. c) No parking allowed between the signs.  d) There is parking available on either side of the arrows.</p> <p><b>i</b> No parking between signs unless loading/unloading people or merchandise for up to 5 minutes. With SPARC permit 30 minutes max.</p>	
<p>29. b) You are not allowed to go straight through the intersection.</p> <p><b>i</b> You are not allowed to drive through the intersection so be prepared to turn.</p>	
<p>30. b) No parking at any time unless vehicle has a valid parking permit.  c) No parking at any time unless vehicle has a valid parking permit.</p> <p><b>i</b> Parking allowed only for vehicles displaying a valid SPARC parking permit and person with disability is a passenger.</p>	

- a) Speed up and clear the intersection so you do not block traffic when the light changes.
- b) Slow down and proceed with caution only if you cannot stop in time.
- c) Keep going and do not stop as another car can hit you from behind.
- d) There is road construction ahead so slow down and proceed with caution.



**i** Stop safely if you can, otherwise proceed with caution. Light will be turning red soon whereby you should be stopped.

- a) Slow down and drive with caution.
- b) Stop and proceed when it is safe.
- c) Stop and turn left.
- d) Stop and turn right.



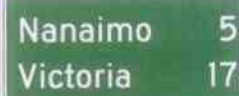
**i** Bring your vehicle to a complete stop at a flashing red light. Proceed into the intersection only when safe to do so.

- 2. a) Slow down and drive with caution.
- b) Stop and proceed when it is safe.
- c) Stop and turn left.
- d) Stop and turn right.



**i** Flashing yellow lights whether alone or within a traffic light warn you to slow down and proceed cautiously.

- 70. a) Indicates which direction to go for the city or town posted.
- b) Indicates distance, in kilometres, to the city or town posted.
- c) Indicates the distance to campgrounds and green conservation areas.
- d) Indicates by distance shown that Victoria is before Nanaimo.



**i** Sign tells you the distance, in kilometres, to the city or town posted. Helps with rest stops and gas planning.

- 71. a) Indicates which direction to go for the city or town posted.
- b) All towns or cities posted on this sign are 50 kilometres away.
- c) Construction ahead so be prepared to detour by direction shown.
- d) Indicates there is provincial park in the city or town posted.



**i** This direction and information sign tells you which direction to travel to get to the city or town posted.

- 72. a) Indicates you are driving in Manitoba.
- b) Indicates there is an exit in 1 kilometre.
- c) Indicates provincial park ahead.
- d) Route marker to indicate you are on the Trans-Canada Highway in British Columbia.



**i** You can travel from the east coast of Canada all the way to Victoria, B.C. by following Trans-Canada highway signs.

- 73. a) Indicates there is an airport nearby.
- b) Shows what services and facilities are offered 100 kilometres ahead.
- c) Shows what services and facilities are not available nearby or off-road.
- d) Shows what services and facilities are located nearby or off-road.



**i** Indicates what services and facilities are available off-road or nearby. Can include car pool lots, universities, etc.

146. How many seconds should you scan ahead to ensure you can see safely while driving?

- a) At least 120 seconds ahead.
- b) ~~At least 20 seconds ahead.~~
- c) At least 12 seconds ahead. ✓
- d) At least 2 seconds ahead.

**i** To see 1 to 2 blocks ahead in the city or ½ a kilometre ahead on the highway, scan the roadway at least 12 seconds ahead. Do not overdrive your headlights i.e. drive faster than your stopping distance allows you to see.



147. What should you do when you hear bells, sirens or see flashing lights?

- a) Slow down and move to the far right of the roadway and stop.
- b) Slow down and continue slowly in the left lane.
- c) Come to a complete stop wherever you are.
- d) ~~Speed up and keep the movement of traffic going.~~

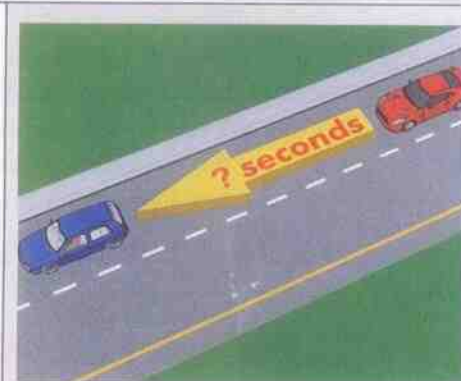
**i** Traffic must stop in both directions unless there is a divided highway and the emergency vehicle is on the other side. Remember to stay back 150 metres from fire trucks.



118. How much space should you have between you and any vehicle you are following?

- a) No rule applies and you will not get a fine or penalty points as long as caution is used.
- b) There is a rule of 20 seconds but it is for motorcycle drivers only.
- c) At least 12 seconds so you can see around the vehicle ahead and also have enough time to stop.
- d) At least 2 seconds so you can see around the vehicle ahead and also have enough time to stop.

**i** If driving conditions are not ideal add more space. Add 3 seconds on roads with higher speeds and add 4 seconds if bad weather conditions or slippery road conditions exist.



119. If 3 vehicles are at a four-way stop, who has the right-of-way?

- a) The vehicle that got there first.
- b) The vehicle on the left.
- c) The vehicle turning right.
- d) The vehicle turning left.

**i** Always yield the right-of-way to the vehicle that came to a complete stop first.



13. a) No stopping except to unload passengers.

b) There is a stop sign ahead.

c) Come to a complete stop.

d) No stopping at any time between no-stopping signs.

**i** Besides no stopping, you are not allowed to load or unload passengers between signs that look like this.



14. a) No bicycles allowed.

b) This is a bicycle route.

c) School zone ahead.

d) Do not watch for bicycles.

**i** For everyone's safety bicycle riding is not allowed after this point.



15. a) Turn right only on a red light.

b) No right turn ever.

c) No right turn allowed on a red light.

d) Do not enter.

**i** If the traffic light is red at an intersection you may not turn right.



16. a) Construction zone reduce speed to 30 km/hr.

b) National park zone reduce speed to 30 km/hr.

c) Pedestrian zone reduce speed to 30 km/hr.

d) Playground zone reduce speed to 30 km/hr.

**i** The 30 km/hr speed limit is in effect from dawn to dusk every day.



123. If you approach an intersection on a main road that is blocked with traffic what should you do?

a) Stop before entering the intersection.

b) Move up so cars behind you can move forward.

c) Slowly proceed through the intersection.

d) Turn left or right to avoid the heavy traffic back-up.

**i** Only proceed into the intersection after stopping and the way is clear. Do not allow yourself to be stuck in the intersection as the light turns red.



124. What is the minimum amount of driving space you should allow at the sides of your vehicle?

a) 4 metres

b) 3 metres

c) 2 metres

d) 1 metre

**i** Ensure you share the road when passing pedestrians, other vehicles, and cyclists. Leave as much space as possible; a minimum of 1 metre. Increase this space at higher speeds and in poor weather or road conditions.



157. What should you do if you are the victim of road rage and feel threatened?

- a) Lock the doors, close windows and remain in your vehicle.
- b) Call police if you have a cell phone.
- c) Attract attention to your car by honking the horn and using your signals.
- d) All of the above. ✓

**i** Be a polite and courteous driver. Never compete, retaliate or try and educate other drivers which can lead to road rage.



158. What should you do when approaching a construction zone?

- a) Slow down as signs may be posted with reduced speed limits.
- b) Obey all warning signs.
- c) Follow the directions of the traffic control worker.
- d) All of the above. ✓

**i** Fines for speeding are doubled in construction zones so slow down and proceed with caution.



159. What is the best thing to do if you feel drowsy while driving?

- a) Reduce speed.
- b) Turn on your heater.
- c) Take a nap off the road in a safe area.
- d) Keep driving and your drowsiness will pass.

**i** Drinking coffee or other measures to make you alert are not effective. Driving while drowsy is linked to many accidents so ensure you are well-rested and alert.



134. What is meant by the arrow on the lane markings?

- a) Indicates lane for making a right turn.
- b) Indicates lane for making a left turn.
- c) Indicates lane for emergency vehicles only.
- d) None of the above.

**i** Turning lanes allow for turns without holding up traffic behind you. Use lanes as indicated for turning left.



135. What must you do when entering, pulling into or changing lanes?

- a) Check mirrors and blind spots for space, signal, check for space again and steer into lane.
- b) Signal and steer into lane slowly.
- c) Signal and steer into lane quickly to get into lane safely.
- d) Sound horn, signal and move slowly.

**i** Checks and double checks are necessary. Remember vehicles in the lane you are entering, pulling into or changing into have the right-of-way over you. Also, avoid fines and penalty points; use proper signals.





38. a) Divided highway begins.  
 b) Divided highway ends.  
 c) Slower traffic keep to the right.  
 d) No intersection ahead.

**i** Traffic ahead travels in both directions without a divider, so stay to the right.



39. a) Road has a bend to the right.  
 b) Road turns sharply to the right.  
 c) Left lane ends ahead.  
 d) Right lane ends ahead.

**i** The right lane ends ahead and you are required to merge with traffic in the lane to the left, if you are in the right lane.



40. a) There is a narrow bridge ahead.  
 b) The road narrows ahead.  
 c) Two-lane roadway ends.  
 d) Merge with oncoming traffic.

**i** The roadway will become narrower ahead.



41. a) Bridge ahead.  
 b) Gravel road ahead.  
 c) The two-way road ahead is not divided with a median.  
 d) The two-way road ahead is divided with a median.

**i** You will be required to share the road ahead with oncoming traffic. The road will not have a divider.



46. a) Intersection ahead.  
 b) Stop sign ahead.  
 c) Stop at crosswalk ahead.  
 d) School children crossing ahead.

**i** There is a stop sign ahead so slow down.



47. a) Wind zone ahead.  
 b) Left turn only ahead.  
 c) Trucks turning ahead.  
 d) Roundabout ahead.

**i** Ensure you are in the correct lane before approaching a roundabout and yield to traffic already in it.



48. a) Construction zone ahead.  
 b) Railroad crossing ahead.  
 c) Traffic lights ahead.  
 d) City zone ahead.

**i** You will be approaching a traffic light. If signal lights are flashing be prepared to stop.



49. a) Men at work ahead.  
 b) Pedestrian crossing ahead.  
 c) School zone ahead.  
 d) Obey traffic-control person ahead.

**i** Watch for pedestrians at the crossing ahead.





9. a) Steep hill ahead reserved for emergency vehicles only.  
 b) You must stay off this road during major disasters.  
 c) This road is dangerous and is patrolled by 24 hour surveillance.  
 d) This area is reserved for emergency vehicle training.



**i** Road is reserved for emergency vehicles only during major disasters.

10. a) No passing on this road.  
 b) You may pass on this road.  
 c) Two-way traffic ahead.  
 d) Do not enter.



**i** For safety reasons there is no passing on this roadway.

11. a) One-way traffic.  
 b) Two-way traffic.  
 c) Keep left unless passing.  
 d) Use caution on approaching hill.



**i** Two-way traffic on this road. Pass on the left, keep right if not passing.

12. a) There is an intersection ahead on the right.  
 b) Stay to the left of the island or divider.  
 c) Stay to the right of the island or divider.  
 d) The road curves to the left for 1 kilometre.



**i** You must keep to the right of the divider ahead.

109. What do the thicker white markings in this diagram represent?

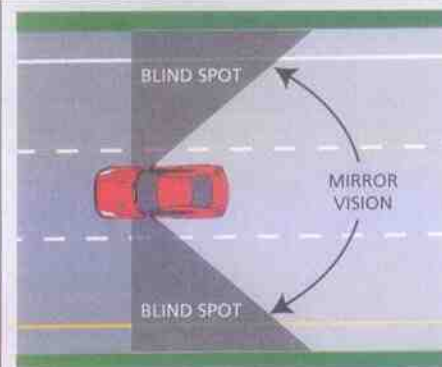
- a) They indicate where you should stop.  
 b) They indicate there is a one-way street to the right.  
 c) These solid lines indicate there is no passing in either direction.  
 d) These do not indicate anything different from the other directions.



**i** Intersections may have a stop line, parallel lines or a sidewalk. Always stop at the appropriate markings. If lines are absent, stop at the intersection edge before you enter it in order to allow pedestrians to cross.

110. What is the best way to check for blind spots?

- a) Through your side mirrors.  
 b) Through your rear view mirrors.  
 c) Turning your head and doing shoulder checks.  
 d) Asking your passengers to check for you.



**i** Mirrors can help reduce the amount of blind spots but they will not eliminate them; only shoulder checks will. Adjust all mirrors to minimize blind spots.

## Road Markings

95. a) Lane marked with the white diamond is for pedestrians only.  
b) Lane marked with the white diamond is for loading and unloading passengers only.  
c) Lane marked with the white diamond is only for 5 or more passengers.  
d) Lane marked with the white diamond is only for 3 or more passengers.

**i** HOV lanes require a minimum amount of passengers. The number required may be specifically indicated in the sign. Also note that other symbols or signs may indicate specific vehicles permitted such as buses or bicycles only.



96. a) Vehicles must turn left in this lane.  
b) Vehicles in the left turn lane may turn left if they choose to.  
c) No vehicles may turn only pedestrians may cross to the left.  
d) Road marking indicates there is a one-way street after turning left.

**i** You must be aware of road markings and follow their direction.



97. a) No vehicles may turn only pedestrians may cross to the left.  
b) Road marking indicate there is a one-way street after turning left.  
c) Vehicles in the left turn lane must only go straight through the intersection.  
d) Vehicles must turn left or proceed straight at the intersection.

**i** You must be aware of road markings and follow their direction.



38

101. When are you required to wear a seatbelt?

- a) Wearing a seatbelt is optional.  
b) Only drivers are required to wear a seatbelt.  
c) Only passengers are required to wear a seatbelt.  
d) All drivers and passengers are required to wear a seatbelt and be properly secured.

**i** Drivers will receive a fine for not wearing a seatbelt. Drivers must ensure all passengers under the age of 16 are properly secured. Passengers 16 years and older can also be fined for not wearing a seatbelt.



102. What does the law state about seatbelts and children that are at least 1 year old and weigh 9–18 kilograms (20–40lbs)?

- a) All infants, toddlers and children under 8 must be in a booster seat.  
b) All infants, toddlers and children under 8 must be in a rear-facing child car seat.  
c) All infants, toddlers and children under 8 must wear protective head gear.  
d) All toddlers 9–18 kg must be in an approved forward facing car seat that is properly attached.

**i** A child's weight and/or age determines what type of car seat is required. It is important that all child car seats meet safety standards and are properly secured.



103. How far away must headlights and rear lights be seen?

- a) From 50 metres away.  
b) From 150 metres away.  
c) From 1150 metres away.  
d) Must be seen clearly in the dark.

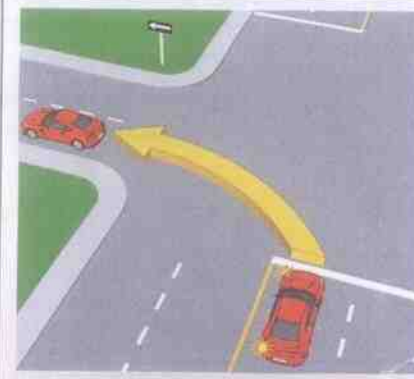
**i** Ensure headlights are on 1/2 an hour after sunset until 1/2 an hour before sunrise.



129. How do you make a left turn from a two-way road onto a two-lane one-way road?

- a) Turn from the far left lane into the left curb lane.
- b) Turn from the far left lane into the right curb lane.
- c) Turn from the far right lane into the left curb lane.
- d) Turn from the right lane into the right curb lane.

**i** Always signal in advance, check all directions and then proceed slowly making a smooth arc.



130. Why is it a bad idea to turn your steering wheel to the left while waiting to make a left turn at an intersection?

- a) In case you need to turn right it will be harder to steer out of the turn.
- b) It is not a bad idea, your vehicle will not be able to make the turn in time if you do not.
- c) Another vehicle can push your vehicle into oncoming traffic.
- d) Turning your steering wheel unnecessarily will add to your car's wear and tear.

**i** Only turn your steering wheel to the left when you can make the turn.



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**i** Ensure headlights are on 1/2 an hour after sunset until 1/2 an hour before sunrise.



- a) Bridge ahead.
- b) Bridge flooding ahead.
- c) Railway crossing ahead.**
- d) Deer tracks ahead.



**i** A warning there is a railway crossing ahead so slow down and be prepared to stop.

- a) Bridge ahead.
- b) Bridge flooding ahead.
- c) Railway crossing ahead on side road.**
- d) Deer tracks ahead on side road.



**i** A warning there is a railway crossing ahead on a side road so slow down and be prepared to stop.

- a) Flashing red lights and lowered gate are a railway crossing warning to drive slow.
- b) Flashing red lights and lowered gate indicate to proceed slowly across the tracks.
- c) Flashing red lights and lowered gate indicate to stop and wait at the railway crossing.**
- d) Flashing red lights and lowered gate indicate to drive around the gate or barrier.



**i** Stop at least five metres back from nearest rail, gate or barrier. Only cross tracks when gates are raised and lights have stopped flashing.

160. If entering the GLP program, how long must drivers hold a learner's licence before their Class 7 road test?

- a) 6 months
- b) 12 months
- c) 20 months
- d) 2 years

**i** The learner phase is 12 months even if you take a GLP-approved driver education course. The 3 month reduction to the waiting period is no longer available before your first road test.



161. What are you required to do if a police officer signals you to pull over?

- a) Slow down and wait for the officer to pull up beside you for further instructions.
- b) Slow down, safely pull over in the right lane and come to a complete stop.
- c) Stop in the lane you are in.
- d) Signal and stop at the next intersection and wait for the police officer.

**i** Do not fail to stop for police otherwise you risk receiving a fine and penalty points.



162. How many passengers may you have in a vehicle if you have a learner's licence?

- a) Only a qualified supervisor and one other passenger for a total of 2.
- b) Only a qualified supervisor and three other passengers for a total of 4.
- c) Up to a maximum of 5.
- d) No other passengers may be in the car with you.

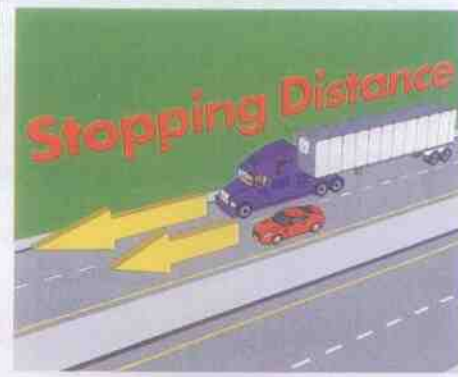
**i** In the learner stage you must adhere to passenger limits and only have a qualified supervisor and 1 other passenger for a total of 2 passengers.



114. What challenges do commercial vehicles have that are dangerous for other vehicles?

- a) They have small blind spots.
- b) They make wide turns.
- c) They roll forward after stopping.
- d) They block large amounts of snow and slush from your windshield.

**i** Always leave yourself enough road space around large commercial vehicles. They require much more distance to stop and they have big blind spots making you and others difficult to see. Be aware of the limitations of these vehicles.



115. Coming to a complete stop at an intersection is required, but where do you stop if there is no stop line, crosswalk or sidewalk?

- a) You stop right beside the stop sign.
- b) You stop right before the stop sign.
- c) You stop at the edge of the intersection, just before entering it.
- d) You stop a little into the intersection so that you can see traffic and pedestrians.

**i** You must also wait for the intersection to be clear before entering it.



89. a) Only the blue car may pass when the way is clear.  
b) Only the red car may pass when the way is clear.  
c) No cars may pass when the way is clear.  
d) Both cars may pass when the way is clear.

**i** Broken yellow lines in the lane to your left mean you may pass when the way is clear. There may even be a solid yellow line to the left of it meaning you may still pass when clear but vehicles in the opposite direction may not.



90. a) The car on the right may pass when the way is clear.  
b) The car on the left may pass when the way is clear.  
c) Both cars may pass in either direction when the way is clear.  
d) All of the above.

**i** Broken yellow lines mean you may pass when the way is clear in a safe passing area.



91. a) The car on the right may pass when the way is clear.  
b) The car on the left may pass when the way is clear.  
c) Both cars may pass in either direction when the way is clear.  
d) All of the above.

**i** A single solid yellow line means you may pass when the way is clear but use extra caution.

