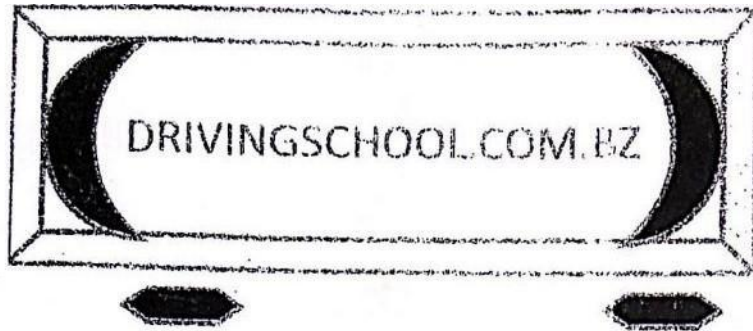




INDEX OF WORKSHEET

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RAJEEV KALIA

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If you drunk don't drive

CAR EVALUATION SHEET

STUDENT NAME _____ STUDENT _____ PHONE NO _____

ADDRESS _____

D/L _____ EXPIRY DATE _____

	CIRCLE CHECKED / DEMO DRIVE	REMARKS	TIME IN	TIME OUT	STUDENT'S SIGN	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGN	DATE
1.	Dash & preparation. Clutch & gear shift. Straight driving. Curb judgement. Smooth hand & foot control. Right & left turns. Backing (driveways).						
2.	Review (improve turns). Approach habits 4 & 5. 3 point turns park on a hill. Lane changes – mirrors scan start-up & approaching point of no returns / 4-way stops. Cover brakes & horns.						
3.	Review (improve turns). Approach habits 4 & 5. Left at light. Introduce parallel parking. Scan steering wheels. Ground viewing.						
4.	Review / running commentary. Parallel parking/backing corners. Stopping & traffic (1 car length).						
5.	Review (improve turns). Left at light (large & small). One-way street / parallel parking. Running commentary. Advance and extended green.						
6.	Freeway entrance/exit ramp. Highway oncoming traffic passing gear (pass on the highway). Shoulder drop off. Head-on collision avoidance.						
7.	Review (parking). Economy driving. Repeat running commentary. Stall parking (front & back).						
8.	Review (backing) downtown traffic. Parallel & stall parking. Running commentary (plan route).						
9.	Independent drive (plan route). Evaluation.						
10.	Review & check all manoeuvres. Evaluation: prepare for the road test.						

E: - EXCELLENT, A: - AVERAGE, S: - SATISFACTORY, UN: - UNSATISFACTORY**IN CAR INSTRUCTOR'S NAME: _____ ON. DRIVER'S LICENSE: _____****DRIVING INSTRUCTOR'S LICENSE: _____ EXPIRY DATE: _____ IN CAR MARKS: _____**



Day of the Road Test

As with most tests, it is very natural to feel nervous on the day of your road test, and possibly the days leading up to your road test. The Driver Examiner will attempt to make you feel relaxed and at ease by greeting you in a polite, friendly and professional manner. At the beginning of the road test, the Driver Examiner will explain what you will be required to do during the road test:

- You will not be asked to disobey the law;
- You will be expected to obey all rules of the road, traffic signs and signals, speed signals;
- You will be expected to signal all changes in directions;
- You will be given all instructions will in advance

The Driver Examiner will also ask you two questions prior to commencing the road test

- Do you wear corrective eyeglasses or contact lenses?
- Do you suffer, or have or ever suffered from heart disease, stroke, diabetes, epilepsy, loss of consciousness or awareness, or any other medical condition, or physical disability that may affect your safe operation of a motor vehicle?

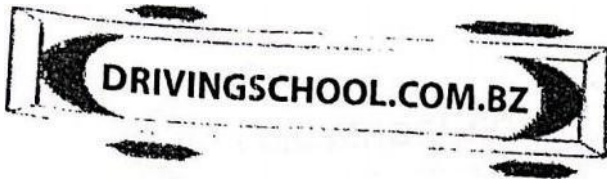
The ministry currently offers the knowledge test in 17 languages. Please contact your local Centre to inquire what languages are available, since not every Centre offers all 17 languages. However, it is important to note that road tests are offered in the English and French language only. The road test is available in the French language at designated Driver Examination Centres, so please contact the Driver Examination Centre prior to scheduling your road test appointment to inquire about having a bilingual Driver Examiner conduct the road test. Provided you have done the test, when you arrive for your road test, please request a bilingual Driver Examination.

During the road test, the Driver Examiner will ask you to perform numerous manoeuvres and you must be able to understand directions such as at the first street turn left/right, road side stop, Parallel Park and three-point turn. You need to be able to understand these instructions in English or French, depending upon the circumstances. The Driver Examiner is not allowed to coach you during the test so if you have any questions, ask them before you begin.

On the day of your road test, be sure to arrive early. If you are late, you may have to reschedule your appointment for another day and pay for \$25.00. Fail to keep appointment fee.

IMPORTANT NOTE TO DRIVER

The Examiner has used the following code to score your driving test:



- (OK) Means man oeuvre was satisfactory
- (-/) Means some improvement necessary
- (R) Means an unsafe action at a P.R. Crossing

(//) Means this man oeuvre not performed

Items scored more than once require your special attention. If an item has been scored four times, this may indicate an incorrect driving habit or improper understanding of the correct method

IF PASSED

Study the items scored on the reverse side. Any one of these driving errors could involve you in an accident. In your own interest, we strongly advise you to correct any faults and become a safe driver.

IF YOU DID NOT PASS

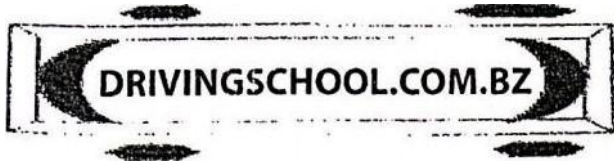
It may have been for any one of the following reasons:

1. A violation of the law
2. An unsafe actions
3. involved in an accident
4. Too many driving errors
5. Inadequate skills to complete a road test

This last reason may be the result of lack of skill, driving knowledge, judgment or an accumulation of bad driving habits. Prepare for your next test by correcting the items scored.

Important things to watch

1. Examiner is human not computer
2. listen well to examiner
3. Please pay attention on road test
4. before your test don't ask any question, this will make you nervous
5. Don't talk to student who are giving road test with you
- 6 while test please smile all the time
- 7 . if you have done mistake in road test don't worry at the end of the road test
Examiner will tell you your mistake. Examiner is better judge but you are not your judge
Sometime examiner don't know your mistake too
- 8 . don't say any mistake by your mouth, let examiner to do there job
9. Failing the road test is not end of the world, you can go again
10. Till the road test is not finished. don't think your pass or fail



BACKING :- Reverse Parking

FAILS TO LOOK AROUND / TO REAR BEFORE / WHILE BACKING- USES MIRROR ONLY

Looking in the mirror is not enough, turn the head and look behind for traffic and pedestrians. Mirror is not your final object while looking with your eyes is your final picture. All car are saying that "object are in mirror is closer than they appear".

TURN ABOUT CONTROL / STEERING METHOD / OBSERVATION / VEHICLE POSITION

Major fault will include. Climbing the curb or hitting some other object. Smooth methodical use control is essential, with careful observation all around the vehicle. Walking peace is fine.

INCORRECT USES OF CLUTCH / BRAKE / ACCELERATION / GEARS / STEERING

Good co-ordination and smooth operation of these controls will be checked. Stalling frequently and rough, jerky use of gas/ brake/ clutch pedal will not create a good impression. Misusing of this control will create so many problems to your car.

FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO BACK UP STRAIGHT

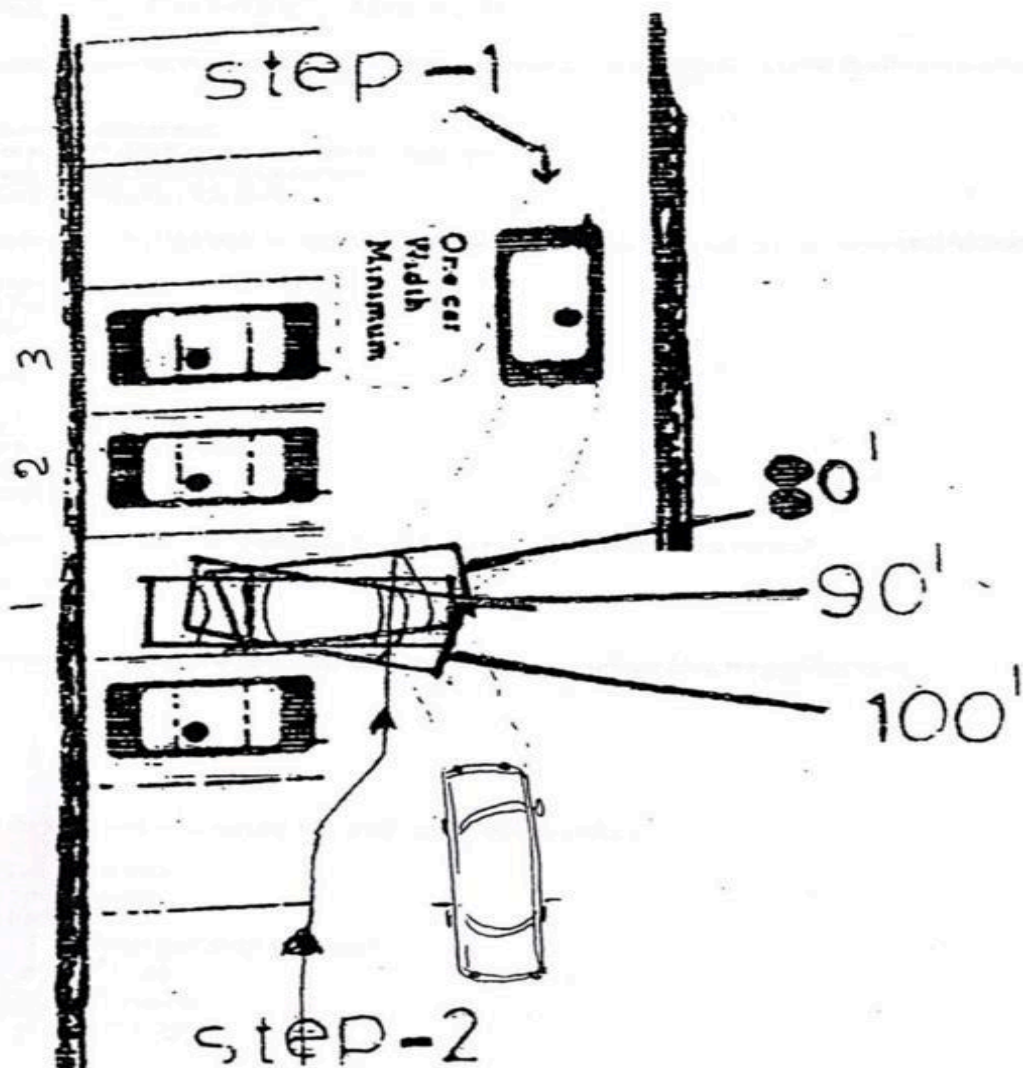
1. Check both sides of traffic and tum on your right hand signal.
2. Go to no #3 parking spot when your car side mirror could be parallel to the #4 parking spot time
3. Stop you car 4ft away from the parking spot. Look 360 everywhere
4. Put car in Reverse Car
5. Tum your Steering $1^{1/2}$ at the direction where you are moving it, could be left or could be right.
6. Check both sides and back up while checking mirror. When your car reaches 80' angle try to make yourself an extra slow and after you car reached 90' angle stop your car.
7. Tum back your steering wheel I h back and look back and go inside the Parking spot 8.

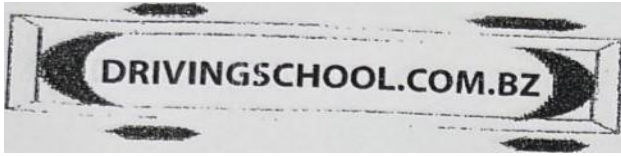
To check yourself that you're inside or not please look at car or Parking line whom are just next to your car, but don't try to go inside to Parking before you hit something on

9. Change the Gear to Park and put on the Hand brake.

NOTE:. WHEN YOUR PARKING IS FINISHED MAKE SURE YOURSELF BOTH DOOR SHOULD OPEN SO TRY MAKE 2 OR 3 FEET GAP BETWEEN ANOTHER CAR

AT SECOND STEP WHEN YOUR CAR 80' ANGLE OR 100' ANGLE AND YOU FIX STEERING BACK YOU WILL BE (N TROUBLE

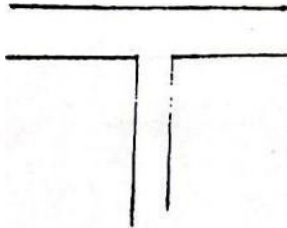
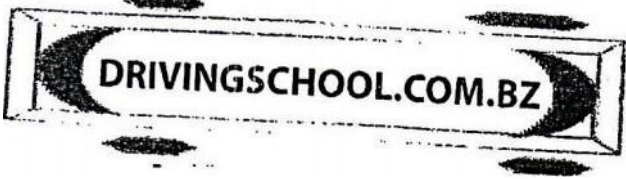




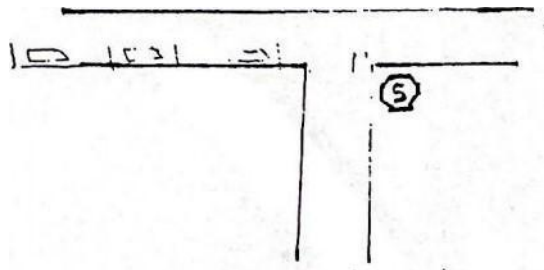
Reverse parking

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

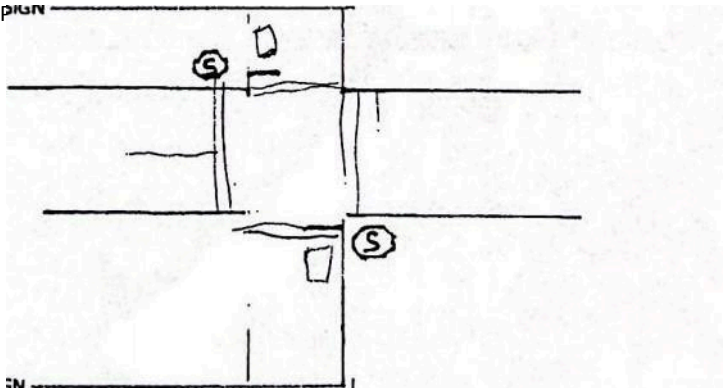
1. You want to reverse into a side road. You are unsure whether the area directly behind the car is clear. What should you do?
 - a) check the mirror only
 - b) Get out and check, or get someone to guide you
 - c) Look through the rear window only
 - d) Carry on assuming it is clear
2. When backing up it is illegal to back to drive in reverse on a divided road that has speed limit of more than
 - a) 40 km/hr
 - b) 50 km/hr
 - c) 80 km/hr
3. You must not reverse
 - a) For longer than necessary.
 - b) For more than a car's length.
 - c) In a built-up area.
 - d) Into a side road.
4. When you intend to reverse park, how far will you stop your vehicle from the car?
 - a) 2ft
 - b) 5ft
 - c) 4 ft
5. When you intend to reverse park, how far will you stop your vehicle from the parking spot?
 - a) 2ft
 - b) 5ft
 - c) 4 ft
6. what do you match with parking line while doing reverse parking
 - a) The side mirror
 - b) your shoulder
 - c) both a and b
7. When you stop your car
 - a) 80' angle
 - b) 90' angle
 - c) 100' angle



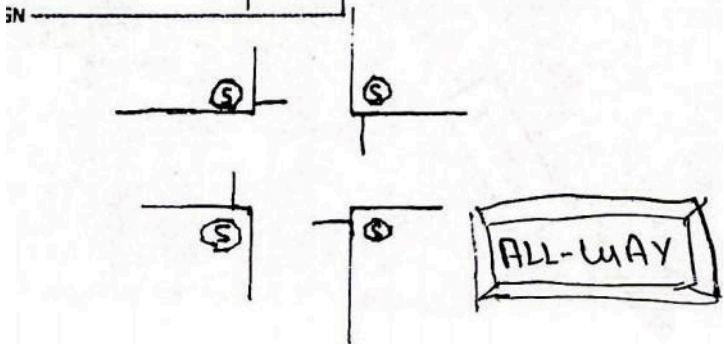
2 ONE WAYSTOP SIGN



3 TWO WAY STOP



4 AUWAY
STOP SIGN



THREE POINT TURN

1. GEAR
2. SIGNAL
3. 360° CHECK
4. MOVE

X

4

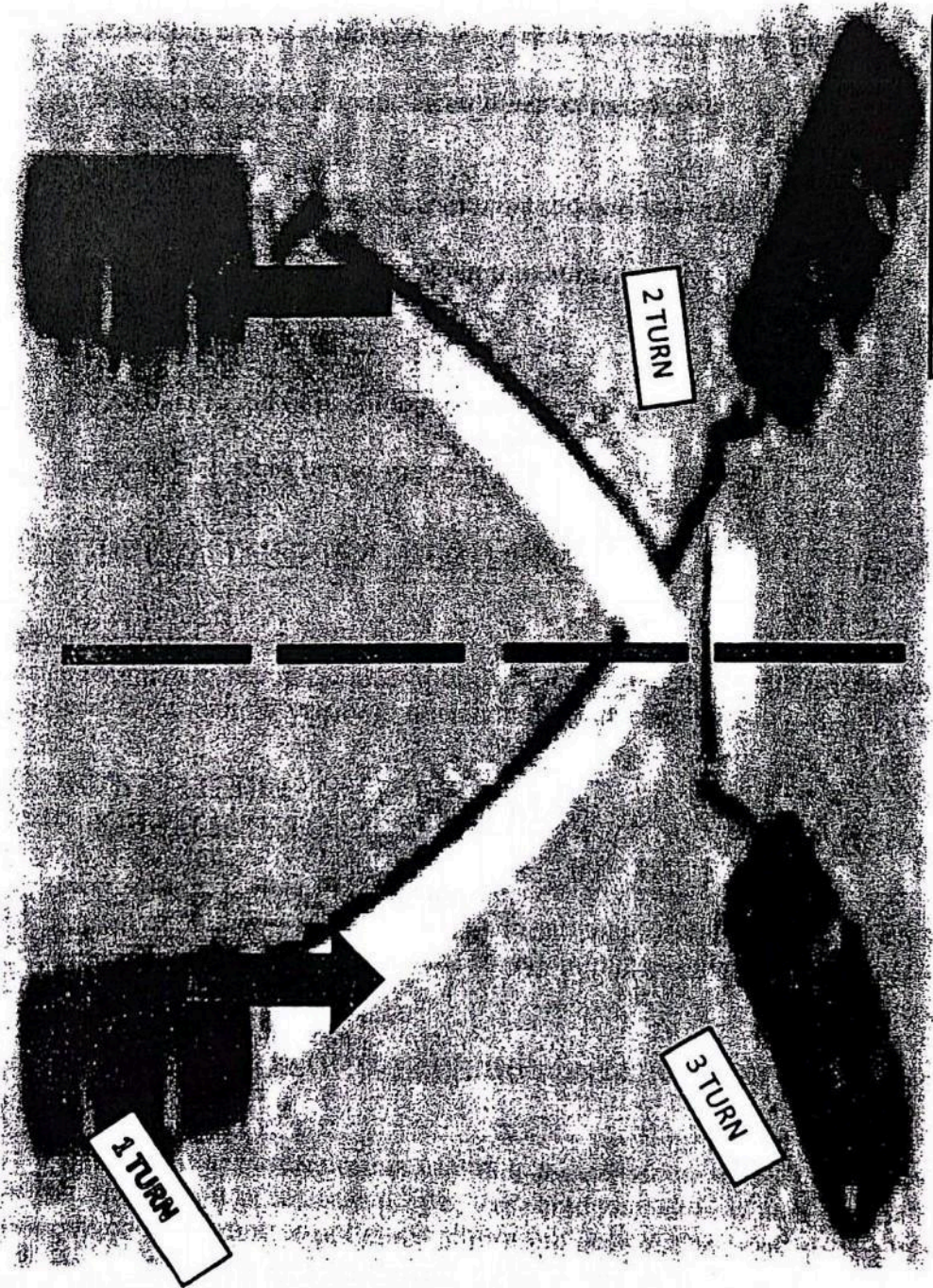


12 POINTS

2 TURN

3 TURN

1 TURN



BACKING: - Three point turn

FAILS TO LOOK AROUND /TO REAR BEFORE / WHILE BACKING-USES MIRROR ONLY

Looking in the mirror is not enough, turn the head and look behind for traffic and pedestrians. Mirror is not your final object while looking with your eyes is your final picture. All car companies are saying that "Object are in mirror is closer than they appear".

TURN ABOUT CONTROL / STEERING METHOD / OBSERVATION / VEHICLE POSITION

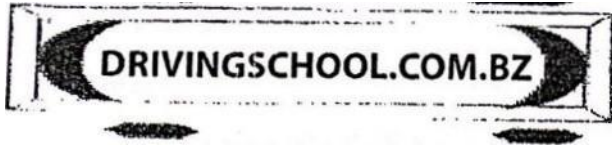
Major fault will include. Climbing the curb or hitting some other object. Smooth methodical use controls are essential, with careful observation all around the vehicle. Walking peace is fine.

INCORRECT USES OF CLUTCH / BRAKE/ ACCELERATOR/ GEARS/ STEERING

Good co-ordination and smooth operation of these controls will be checked: Stalling frequently and rough, jerky use of gas / brake / clutch pedal will not create a good impression, misusing of this control will create so many problems for your car.

FOLLOW THESE STEPS TO MAKE A THREE POINT TURN

- 1) Check both sides of traffic and turn on your Right hand signal,
- 2) Pull over to the right without covering a driveway.
- 3) Double check the traffic.
- 4) Turn on the Left hand signal and turn your car's steering wheel to the Left.
- 5) Looking in both directions, start moving forward and approach the opposite curb without hitting it.
- 6) Stop your car and turn the steering wheel to the right.
- 7) Change the Gear to Reverse and Back up your car looking in both directions. Come to a Complete stop.
- 8) Change the gear to drive, check both directions, turn on the left hand signal, check both directions and turn the steering wheel to the left and drive forward.



DRIVING ALONG

In this section the examiner will be observing driving behaviour while proceeding straight ahead and / or lane changing.

FOLLOWS OR PASSES TO CLOSELY/ CUTS IN TOO SOON

Allowance must be made for an adequate margin or safety when passing other vehicles, (moving or stationary) Remember the two second rule when following. Pedestrians must be given as much room as possible. "Cutting in" after passing is a dangerous practice and should never be necessary if maneuvers are timed correctly. with the following vehicle you should give 2 sec gap

IMPROPER CHOICE OF LANE / STRADDLES LANES / UNMARKED ROADWAY

The right hand or curb is considered to be the normal driving lane. Use it, if it is clear of all reduction to normal progress. Vehicles must be enough to be seen, unless a problem arises to prevent this. In unmarked or snow covered road it is advisable to keep well to the right Right lane is called as driving lane, left lane is called as lane but if your driving lane has problem switch to passing lane which is now your driving lane

FAILS TO CHECK BLIND SPOT / OBSERVE PROPERLY

Frequent quick checks in the mirrors are an essential element of all defensive techniques. All prior to carrying out any maneuvers this involves moving to either side . (Into, out of lane etc.) An over-the-shoulder blind spot check is essential for safety, and all — round awareness is necessary at all times.

While making lane change you should not decrease the speed earthier you should remain at your same speed or either you may increase

You can not make lane change close to the intersection, railway crossing and pedestrian crossing

M S B is good method for lane change

M mirror

S signal

B blind spot

LANE CHANGE SIGNAL: WRONG / EARLY/LATE / NOT GIVEN/ NOT CANCELLED

Wrong signal or signal given too early can be misleading and create a hazard. Intentions must always be signaled, even if the benefits are signals must be correct, clear and timely. A late signal does not give other time, not immediately obvious. After making lane change you should stop your signal

RIGHT OF WAY OBSERVANCE: PED / SELF / OTHER VEHICLE

Intelligent application of the rules helps to prevent accidents and keep traffic following in an orderly manner. Knowledge and understanding of the law is essential. Right of way must be yielded to pedestrians. Undue hesitancy and failure to proceed when the right way is yielded, leads to uncertainty, frustration and potential accident situations

FAILS TO USE CAUTION OR OBEY CROSS-OVERS / SCHOOL CROSSING / EMERGE VEHICLE

An awareness of the hazards, the law regarding the above the must be demonstrated. When the view is obscured, speed must be reduced. Signals given by crossing guards must be obeyed, and on the approach of emergency vehicles. Pull over to the right and stop.

SPEED : TOO FAST / SLOW FOR CONDITIONS / IMPEDES TRAFFIC

The vehicle must be driven at a speed reasonable for the conditions existing at the time. Slow progress may be seen as undue hesitancy and lack of confidence, especially if it impedes the flow of traffic. Harsh acceleration, exceeding posted speed limits, and driving faster than is prudent for existing conditions indicates the applicant is wanting is skill and sensitivity. Has poor visual habits; and is displaying an attitude inconsistent with responsible adult behaviour.

40 45 48 **50** 55 60

DRIVING ALONG

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

While driving along, check traffic all around you and look in the mirror at every?

- A) 5 to 10 second
- B) 10 to 15 second
- C) 3 to 5 second
- D) 20 to 25 second

2 For space keep at least, behind the vehicle in front of you

- A) 2 to 3 second
- B) 5 to 6 second
- C) 4 to 5 second
- D) 1 to 2 second

3 Drive in the safest lane for rough traffic, which is?

- a) Centre lane
- b) Curb lane (right hand lane)
- c) Left hand lane

4 Obey speed limit. Where there is no speed limit in cities, town villages and built up areas, maximum speed limit is?

- a) 30 km/hr
- b) 50 km/hr
- c) 40 km/hr
- d) 60 km/hr

5 If the Driver is approaching towards the main road. Right of way is of....

- a) Driver approaching towards the main road
- b) Driver entering from the main road

6 When on streets designed for two-way traffic, you hear a siren of emergency vehicle, what does a law require you to do?

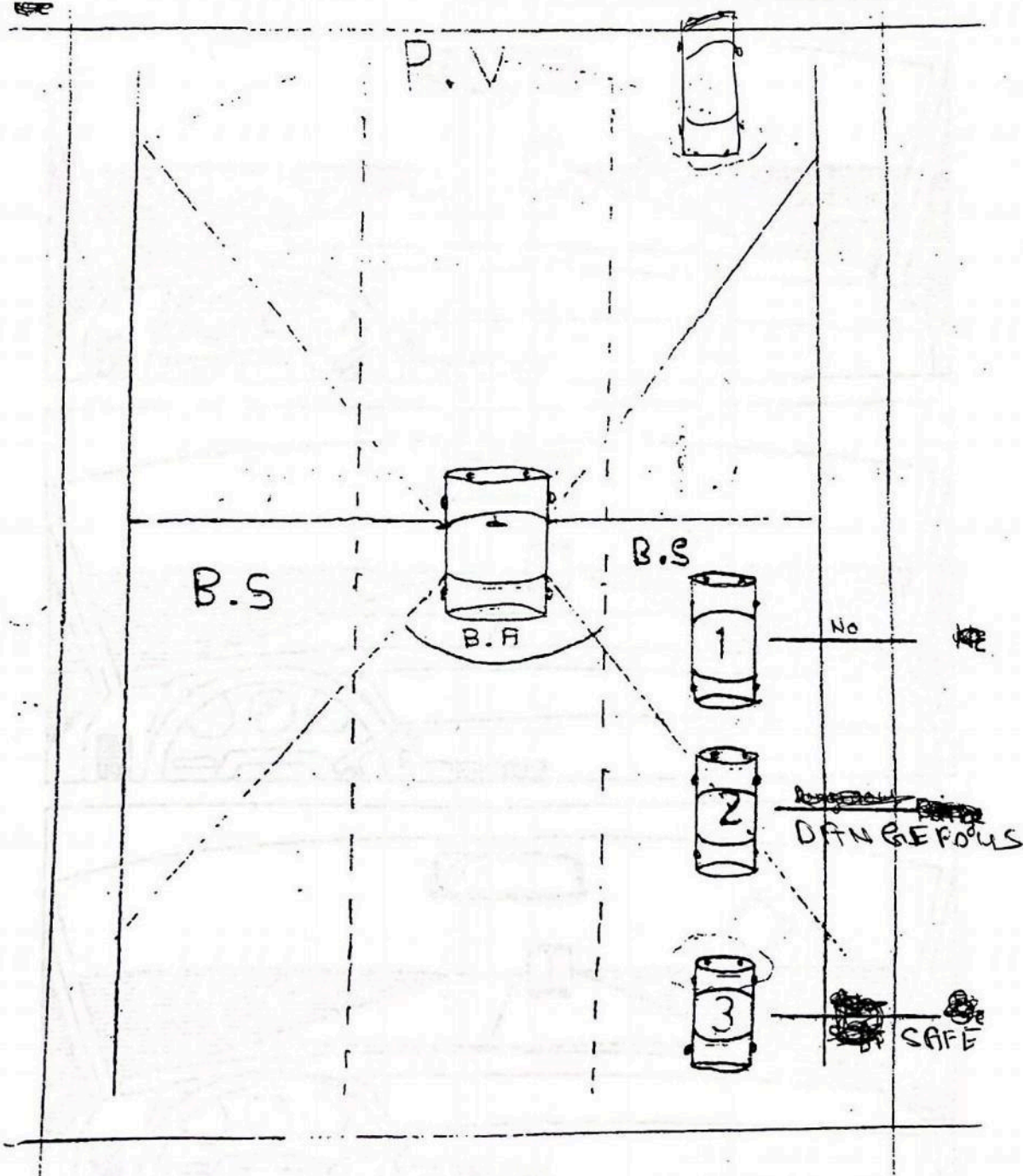
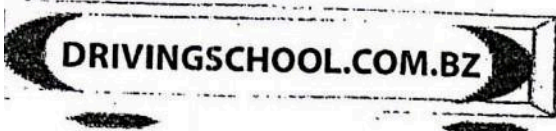
- a) Speed up and get out of way
- b) Signal the Driver to pass
- c) Pull over to right as far as possible and stop

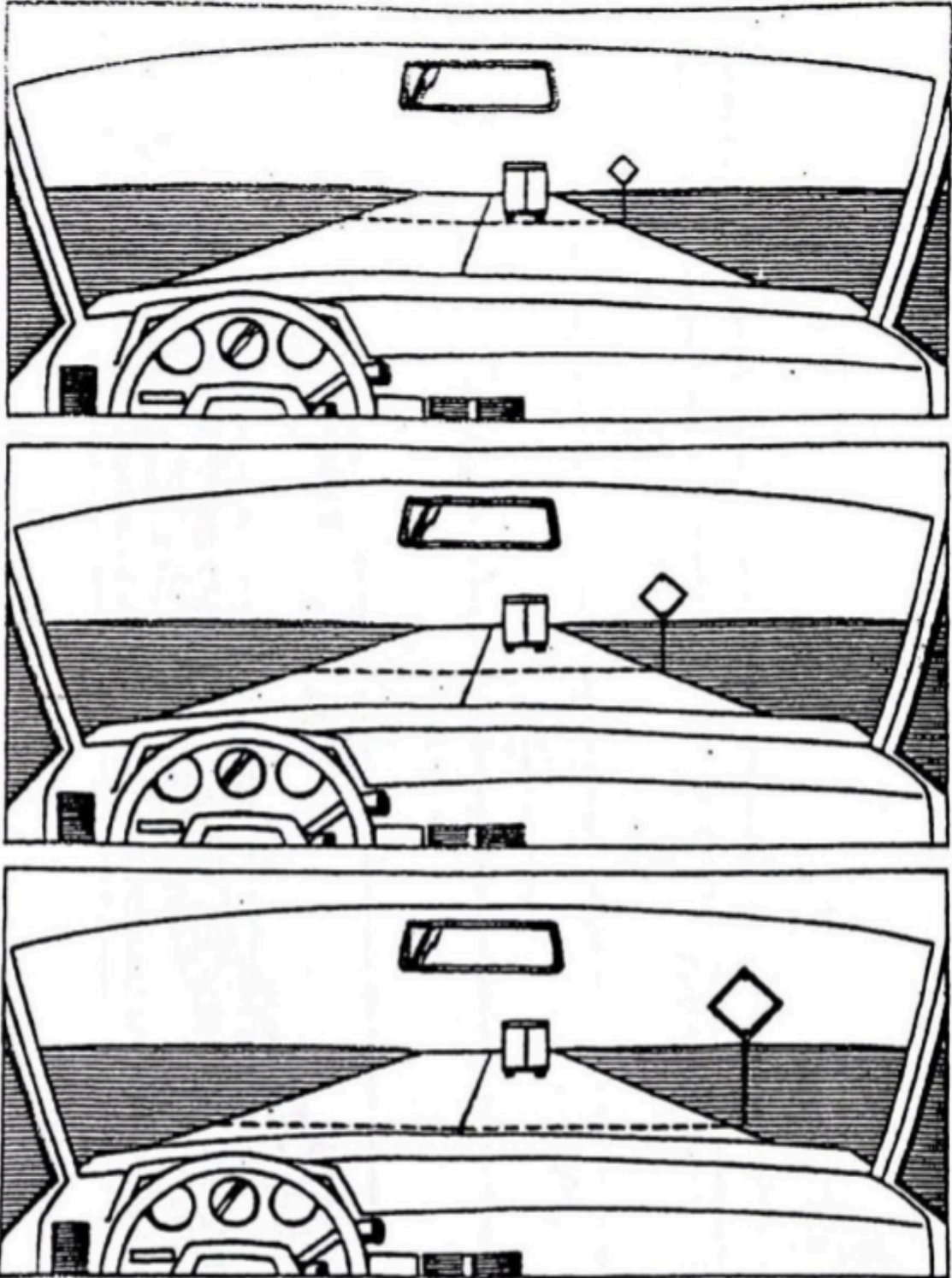
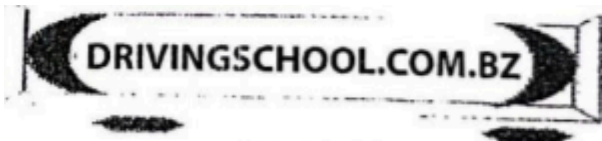
7 When entering a freeway you should

- a) Stop on acceleration lane, wait for opening, and then enter free rapidly
- b) Accelerate quickly to a freeway speed and merge with freeway traffic
- c) Slow down, and then enter freeway at a sharp angle
- d) Drive slowly and be prepared to stop for freeway traffic

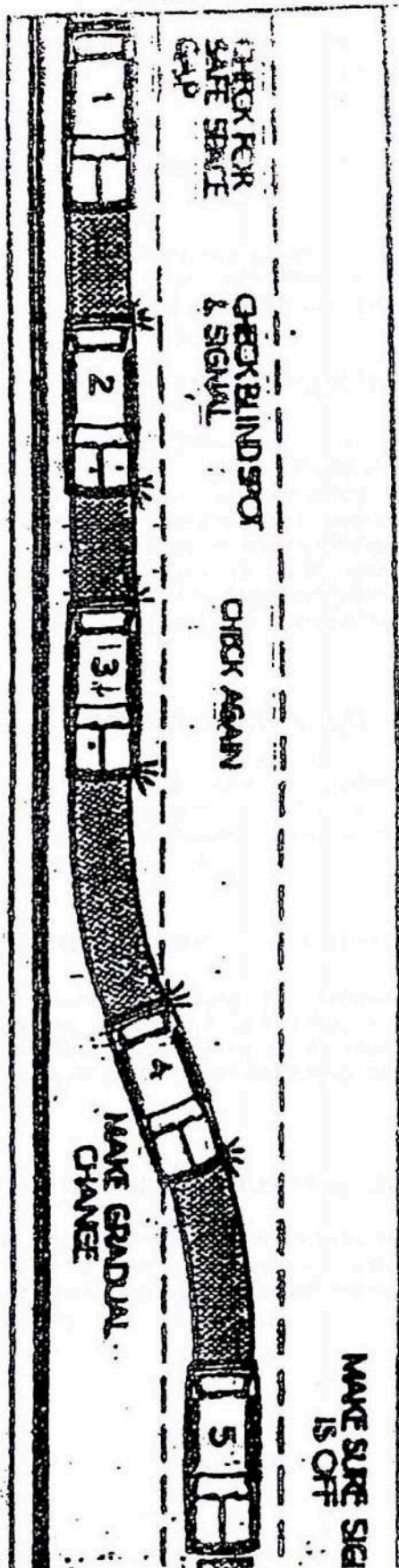
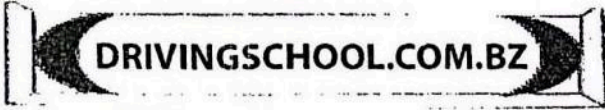
8. Stop at a safe distance for children to get off the bus and cross the road. If you are coming from bus. Stop at leastaway from bus
- a) 20 meters
 - b) 10 meters
 - c) 5 meters
 - d) 30 meters
9. In a multi lane road, try to keep space on both sides of your vehicle and don't drive on.... of other vehicle
- a) Front
 - b) Back
 - c) Blind spot
10. Never change lanes in a traffic without
- a) Giving proper signal and looking to make sure the move be made safely
 - b) Decreasing speed and giving correct signal
 - c) Looking into rare view mirror only
 - d) Blowing your horn and looking to the rare
11. When should you use the "Two second rule"
- a) To keep a safe gap from the vehicle in front
 - b) When emerging from side road into a busy main road
 - c) Before using mirror, signal, maneuver routine
 - d) When turning right at an intersection
- 12 Why should you make sure you have cancelled your indicators after lane change?
- a) To avoid flatterring your vehicle battery
 - b) To avoid damage to the indicator rely of your vehicle.
 - c) To avoid misleading other road user
- 13. What should be correct position to pass a standing vehicle at the road?**
- A). you are giving 1 feet gap with the standing vehicle.
 - B). you are giving 5 feet gap with the standing vehicle.
 - C). you are giving 3 feet gap with the standing vehicle
 - D). you are giving 3 inches gap with the standing vehicle.
- 14. What should be correct position to follow a vehicle at the road?**
- A). you are giving I sec gap with that vehicle.
 - B). you are giving 5 sec gap with that vehicle.
 - C) You are giving 2 sec gap with that vehicle
 - D). you are giving 3 minutes gap with that vehicle.
- 15 What do you mean by improper choice of lane.
- A). you are driving at the most right lane of the road. .
 - B). you are driving at the most left lane of the road.
 - C). you are driving at the middle of the road.
 - D). you are driving at the most right lane of the road which is moving.

16. What do you mean by straddles lane?
- A). you are driving at the most right side of the road.
 - B). you are driving at the middle of the road or between two lanes.
 - C). you are driving at the middle of the road.
 - D). you are driving at the most left side of the road
17. at the speed of 50 km per hour, If you are breaking your vehicle, your vehicle should stop at
- A). 10 m
 - B). 5 m
 - C). 7 m
 - D). 1 m
18. What do you think an idle speed for driving at 60 km zone?
- A) 65 km
 - B) 55 km
 - C) 58 km
 - D) 70km
- 19). While making multiple lane change, you should
- A) You decrease the speed
 - B) You increase the speed or same speed
 - C) You brake
 - D) You are giving horn to another vehicle that you want to make lane change
- 20) While making blind spot check, you should
- A) Move your body
 - B) Move your eyes
 - C) Move your chin words the shoulder and move your eyes
 - D) Check rear view mirror
- 21) Upon approaching a Yield — Sign, What does a law required you to do?
- a) Slow down, stop if necessary, and yield right of way
 - b) Stop, and then enter traffic slowly
 - c) Stop, and then enter traffic quickly
- 22) You should under all condition drive at a speed which will allow you to.... ..
- a) Stop within 90 meters
 - b) Stop within a safe distance
 - c) Stop within 150 meters





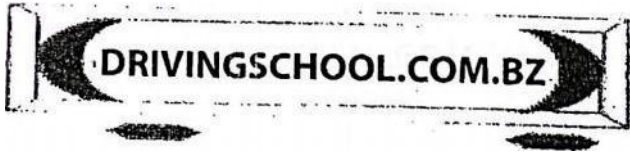
Two Second Rule



Passing Lane



Driving Lane



INTERSECTIONS / R.R CROSSING

FAILS TO OBSERVE PROPERLY CONTROLLED OR UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTION

Whether or not the intersection is controlled with signs or signals, it is necessary to adjust the speed according to the amount of visibility, and traffic situation as required. Faults that occur at R/R crossings are prefixed with the letter R. Here again, speed must be modified and observations made to enable you to look in both directions before proceeding.

FAILS TO OBEY SIGNS OR SIGNALS / PAVEMENT MARKING

Under this heading serious faults include:

Failure to stop at red traffic light, or Stop sign (to comply with the law. the wheels must stop turning). If, after having stopped to obey a sign, vision is obscured. the vehicle should be moved forward and if necessary stopped again. to be sure if it is safe to proceed. Avoid creeping into the intersection while waiting for a green light. It is necessary to understand and comply with all pavement markings and to know the correct positions where there is a stop sign. It is necessary to alert and to act promptly when dealing with light signals, and to demonstrate that the difference between a yield sign and a Stop sign is understood in the event of a stop at a railroad crossing, a distance of 4-5 meters or 15 feet between the vehicle and the trucks must be observed.

LATE IN SLOWING / STORING/ SLOW TO SOON

Properly time use of brakes on approaching into a intersection should be practiced. Braking too soon displays lack of confidence and proper instruction. Late and heavy braking could be a symptom of poor visual skills. or lack of judgment regarding speed and distance. An aggressive attitude is often displayed in this manner. Braking patterns should begin early.

STOPPING POSITION: TOO SOON BLOCK CROSSWALK / INTERSECTION

Correct stopping positions are illustrated and explained in most drivers handbook. They should be studied and practiced. Stopping too far back from the correct position often means poor distance judgment, and badly timed braking. Blocking crosswalks or intersection can be the result of ignorance about the rules of right of way or disregard for the law. Persistent behaviour of his mind may also be seen as evidence of an aggressive attitude.

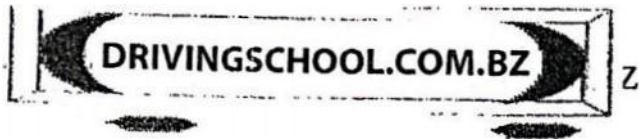
RIGHT OF WAY OBSERVANCE: PED / SELF / OTHER VEHICLE

Knowledge of law as it implies to two, three, four and five stops must be demonstrated. At pedestrian crossovers and traffic lights, positive behaviour should be displayed, so as not to leave others in doubt as to intent. Being predictable and proceeding promptly when others yield is essential, but it is dangerous to assume a "right of way".



CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. If two vehicle come to an Uncontrolled intersection from different road at the same time (yielding right of way)
 - a) The Driver in the Left must let the Driver on the Right to go first
 - b) The Driver in the Right must let the Driver on the Left to go first
2. At an Intersection with stop signs at all corners, you must yield the right-of-way to the.....vehicle to a complete stop.
 - a) Second
 - b) First
 - c) Third
3. At Intersections with no stop sign or light you must Yield right-of- way to any vehicle approaching from the
 - a) Right
 - b) Left
 - c) Neither one
 - d) The one moving faster
4. When the traffic signal light facing you is red and you intend to go straight through the intersection, what must you do?....
 - a) Stop, proceed only when the signal turns green and the way is clear.
 - b) Stop, proceed when the way is clear.
 - c) Slow down, proceed when the way is clear
5. Always watch for Pedestrians and people using wheelchair near the crossing. Do not pass vehicle within meters of a pedestrian crossing
 - a) 5 mt
 - b) 10mt
 - c) 30 mt
6. While making Right turn..... Lanes must be empty
 - a) One
 - b) No
 - c) all
7. Unless signs or pavement markings tell you not to, always begin and end a right turn close to the
 - a) Left side of the road
 - b) Centre of the road
 - C) Right side if the road
8. You may turn right on a red light as long as you first
 - a) Slow down and proceed



- c) Stop and proceed
- d) Complete stop and wait for clear way

9. Unless signs or pavement markings tell you not to, always begin and end a Left turn in the. ...In your direction

- a) Far Left lane
- b) Centre of the road
- c) Far Right lane

10. At an intersection where there is a flashing yellow traffic light, you must

- a) Stop if making right turn?
- b) Continue at same speed?
- c) Stop if making a left turn?
- d) Slow down and proceed with caution?

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

- A) Close to right hand side of the roadway
- B) Close to left hand side of the roadway
- c) Immediately to the right of the centre line of the roadway
- d) Does not matter provided you signal

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

- a) You may turn to the left if the way is clear
- b) You may turn to the right if the way is clear
- c) You may proceed straight through if the way is clear
- d) You may do any of above

13. Which of the following has right of way over all others at an intersections when the signal light is green

- a) Pedestrians crossing against the light
- b) Pedestrians crossing with the light
- c) Vehicles turning right
- d) Vehicles turning left

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

- A) Close to the right-hand side of the roadway
- b) Close to the centre line of the roadway
- C) Close to the left side of the roadway
- d) Does not matter provided you signal

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

- a) Slow down, proceed with caution
- b) Stop, then edge into traffic
- c) Stop, signal, and make the turn so as not to interfere with other traffic, including pedestrians
- d) Slow down, signal and turn



16 In what way of traffic should you drive when you intend to make right hand turn?

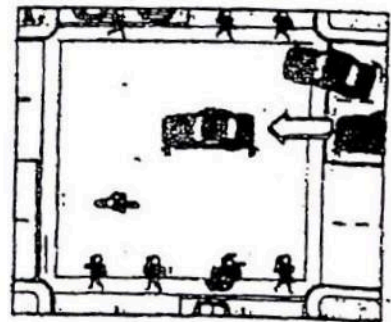
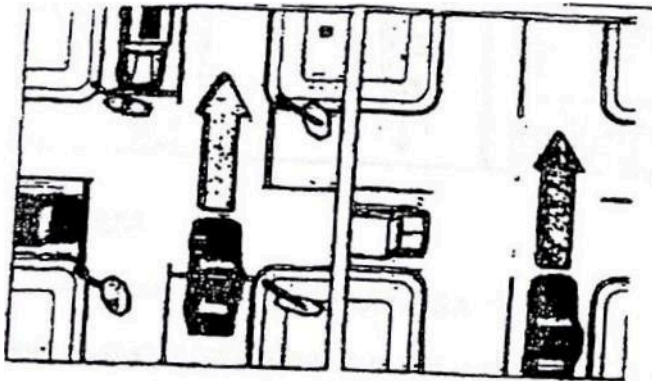
- a) Close to the centre line of the roadway
- b) Close to the left side of the roadway
- c) Does not matter provided you signal
- d) Close to the right-hand side of the roadway

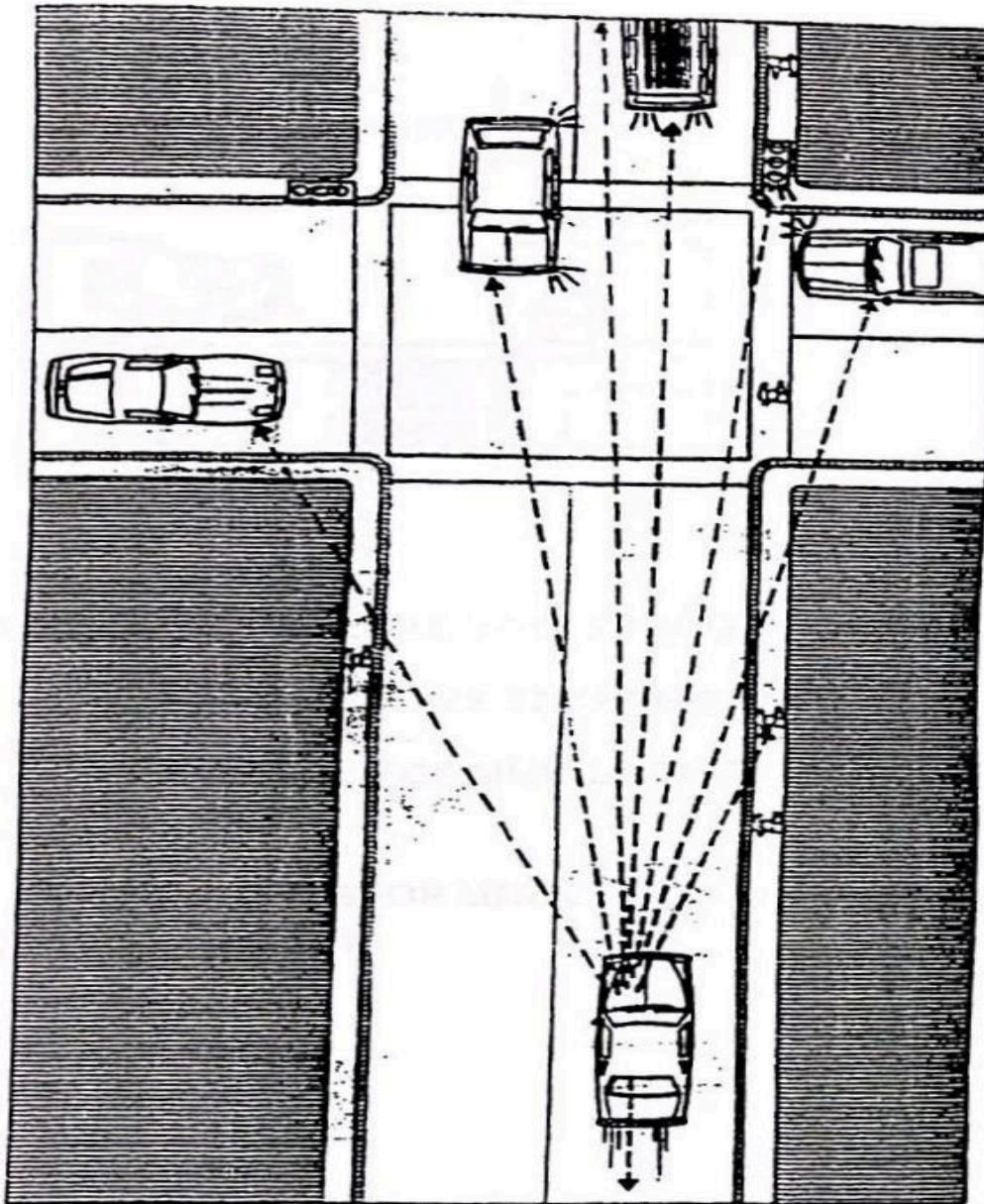
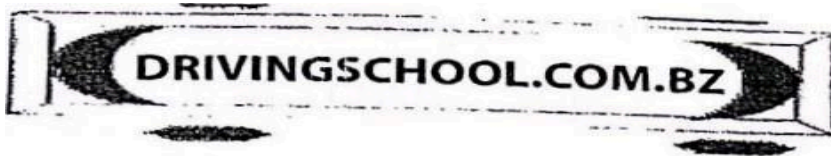
17 If the signal light changes from green to yellow as you approach an intersection. what should you do

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

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

- a) Keep as close as possible to the car ahead
- b) Proceed slowly into the intersection until the traffic ahead moved on
- c) Stop before entering the intersection and wait until traffic ahead moved on

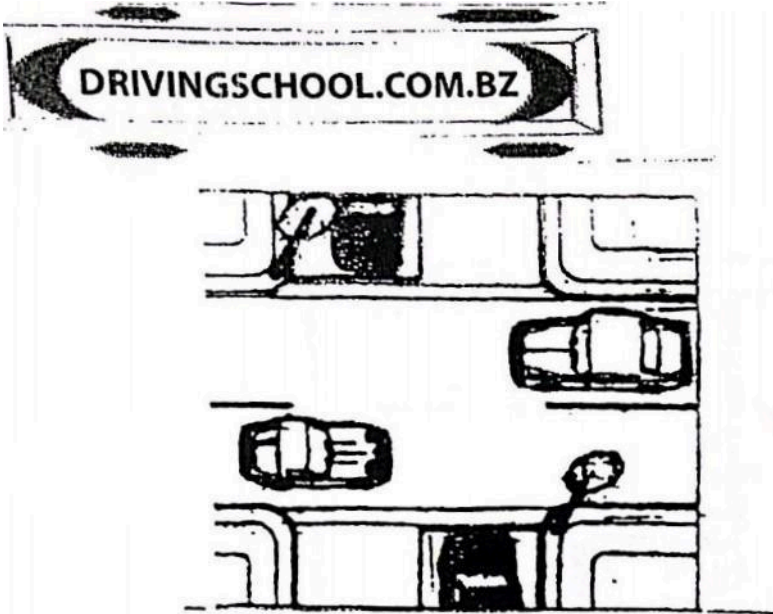




SMITH SYSTEM

1. SCAN THE TRAFFIC AND OBSERVE THE VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS.
2. THINK WHICH AREA YOU'RE DRIVING, IS THIS BUSINESS OR RESIDENTIAL.
3. MAKE YOURSELF BIG PICTURE.
4. IF INTERSECTION IS NOT CLEAR DON'T GO INSIDE.

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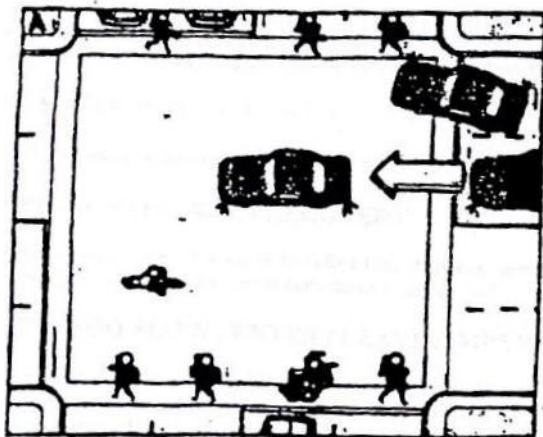
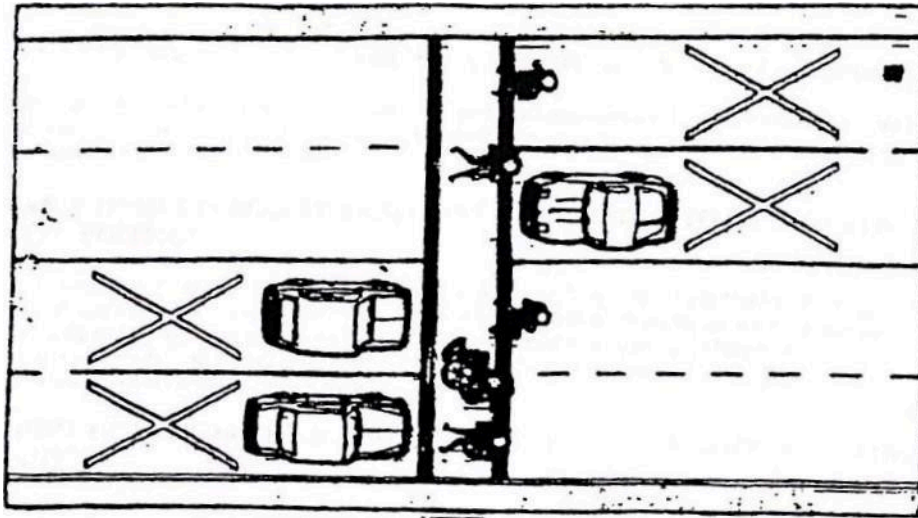


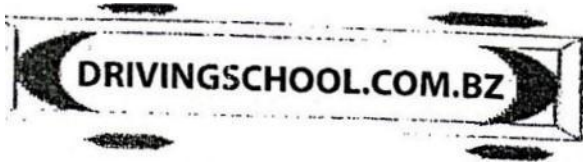
CELL 416-666-4155

TO STOP YOUR VEHICLE YOU SHOULD:

1. LOOK FOR THE WHITE STOPPING LINE THEN STOP BEFORE THE LINE.
2. IF THERE IS NO STOP LINE LOOK FOR THE SIDEWALK, THEN STOP BEFORE SIDEWALK.
3. IF THERE IS NO STOP LINE OR SIDEWALK LOOK FOR EDGE OF THE ROAD, THEN STOP BEFORE THAT.

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TURNS

SIGNALLING: - WRONG / EARLY / LATE / NOT GIVEN / NOT CANCELLED

Obviously you must Signal Only in the direction in which you intend to turn. A signal given to early can be misleading to other driver. If it is late, people do not have time to react. Properly timed signals are essential for road safety.

FAILS TO GET IN PROPER POSITION / LANE / LATE INTO LANE / LATE INTO POSITION

Selection or correct lane for the turn intended must be taken done in good time. During left turn choose left lane and for right turn choose right lane. Late lane change could mean ending up in wrong position. Crowding another Driver in order to gain a place in a lane would be infringement of the right of way rules. Careful lane positioning is the key to avoid many hazards. Positive positioning for left turns is essential, but wheels must drift over the centre line.

RIGHT OF WAY OR YIELD OBSERVANCE: PED / SELF / POSITION / OTHER VEHICLE

Obedying right of way law is important for safe driving. If law Says right turn on red traffic light is permissible, a full Stop prior to movement into the turn must be made. The same basic rules apply when turning as when going Straight ahead.

URNS TO WIDE / ENTER WRONG LANE

When turning right, position reasonable close to the curb, all the way round must be maintained. Steering in a smooth are into the left—most lane when entering a multi-lane road when turning left. Particular attention must be paid to one-way street Signs. Again use the closes left hand lane, when turning left. .

CUTS CORNER / ENTER WRONG LANE

Cutting left corner may be avoided by proceeding to the right of centre of the intersection.

STEERING: METHOD / CONTROL / RECOVERY

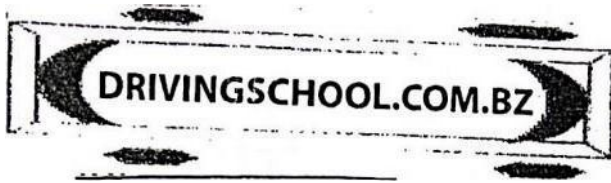
A smooth and positive steering action must be done. Therefore should always steer with both hands on the wheel around. Taking hands off the steering wheel is considered a serious fault.

SPEED: TOO FAST / TOO SLOW / ENTER / LEAVE / IMPEDES

Each corner must be assessed carefully, and speed should be adjusted according to it. All braking and Gear changing must be done before arriving at the point of turning, Slow in and fast out is a maxim borrowed from the racing driver, and it works for any corner.

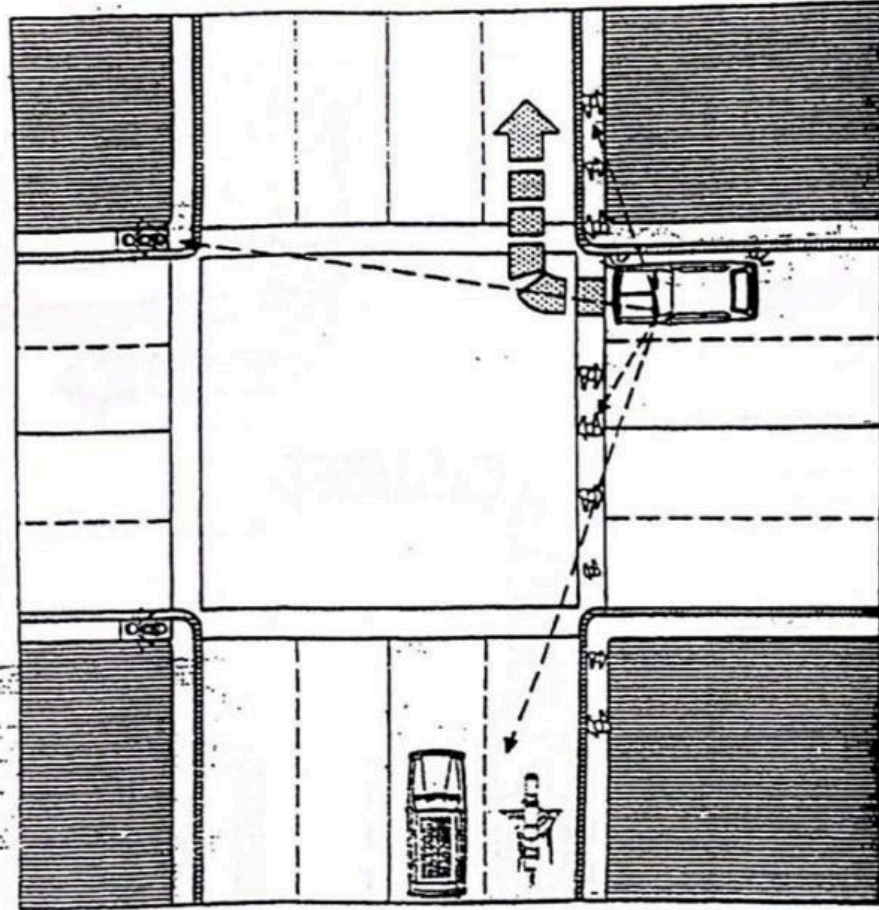
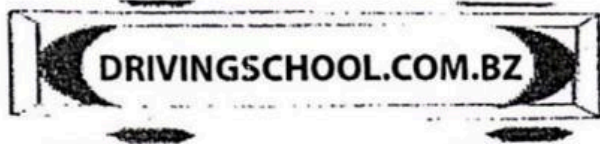
INCORRECT USE OF CLUTCH / BRAKE / ACCELERATOR / GEARS

Good co-ordination and smooth operation of these controls will be checked: Stalling frequently and rough jerky use of gas / brake / clutch pedal will not create a good impression, misusing of this control will create so many problems to your car.



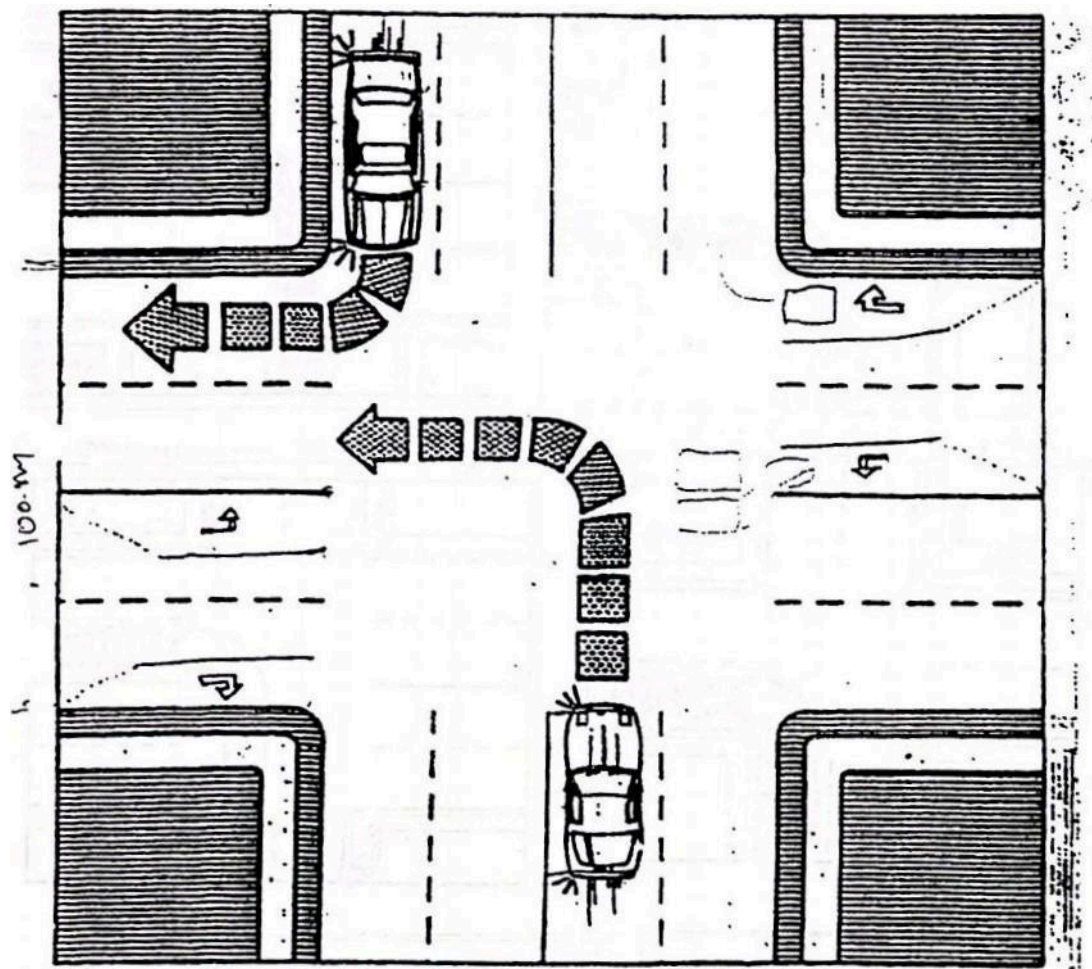
Turns

- 1 - You can make right turn in red light
 - A. Full stop and look your traffic from left side if the way is clear you can
 - B. You don't have to stop
 - C. Look traffic only
 - D. Stops and goes
- 2 - You can make right turn in green light
 - A. Full stops and looks your traffic from left side if way is clear, you can
 - B. You don't have to stop if only pedestrian is coming
 - C. Look traffic only
 - D. Stop and goes
- 3 - You can make right turn in amber light
 - A. Full stops and looks your traffic from left side if way is clear, you can
 - B. You don't have to stop if only pedestrian is coming
 - C. Look traffic only
 - D. If you over the edge of road go, otherwise full stop
4. You can make left turn in red light
 - A. Full stops and looks your traffic from left side if way is clear, you can
 - B. You don't have to stop if only pedestrian is coming
 - C. Look traffic only
 - D. You can't make turn
5. You can make left turn in green light
 - A. Full stops and looks your traffic from left side if way is clear, you can
 - B. You don't have to stop if only pedestrian is coming
 - C. Go one third of the intersection, look oncoming traffic and pedestrian if it is clear, you can go
 - D. Stops and goes
6. You can make left turn in amber light
 - A. Full stops and looks your traffic from left side if way is clear, you can
 - B. You don't have to stop if only pedestrian is coming
 - C. No
 - D. If you over the edge of road go, otherwise full stop
7. If you inside of the intersection for left turn, suddenly traffic light turn to yellow and then turn red
 - A. You go back
 - B. Quickly you clear intersection
 - C. You wait for green light
 - D. Wait for ongoing traffic if they stop clear the intersection and finish your turn



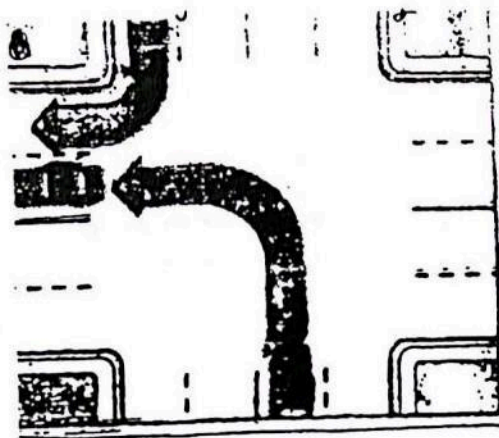
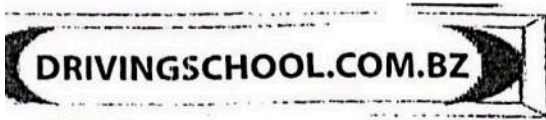
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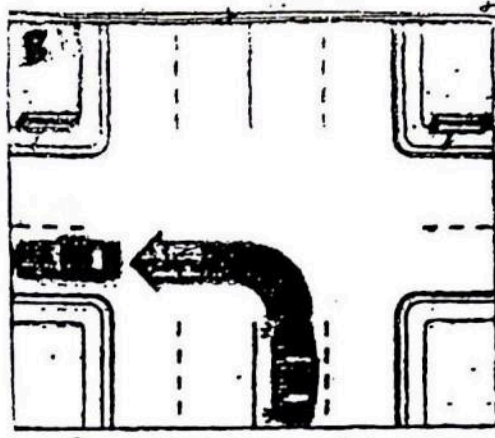


LEFT TURN (FOUR LANE TO FOUR LANE)

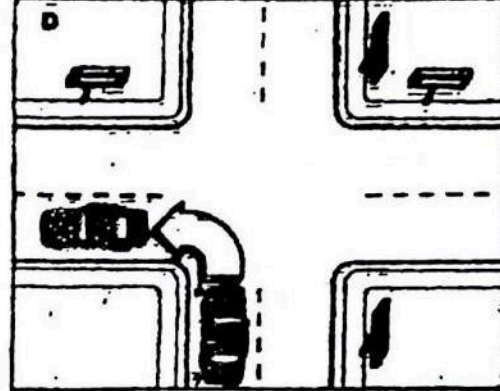
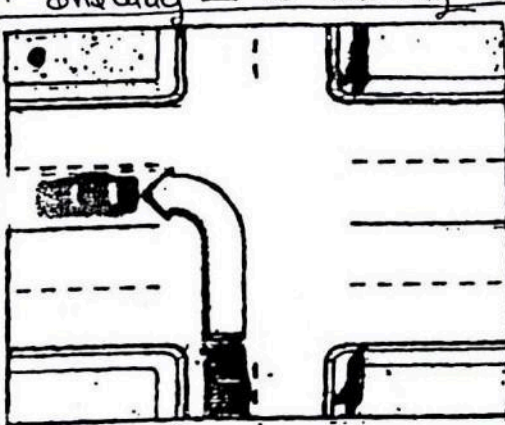
L.T.P



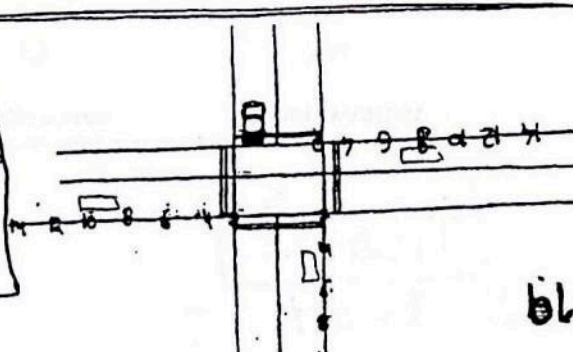
C. one-way — to two-way



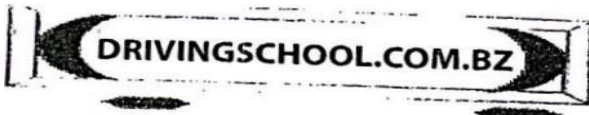
D. one-way to one-way



2 sec = Turn
 " = Speed-up
 " = Softly
 6 sec



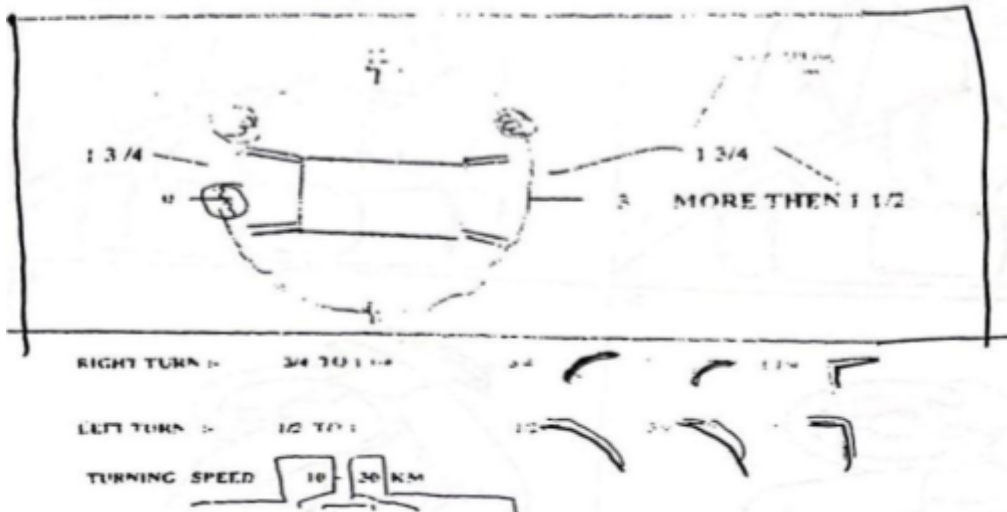
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STEERING - JOCKLEIN AND BY HAND HA

NASD OVER HAND

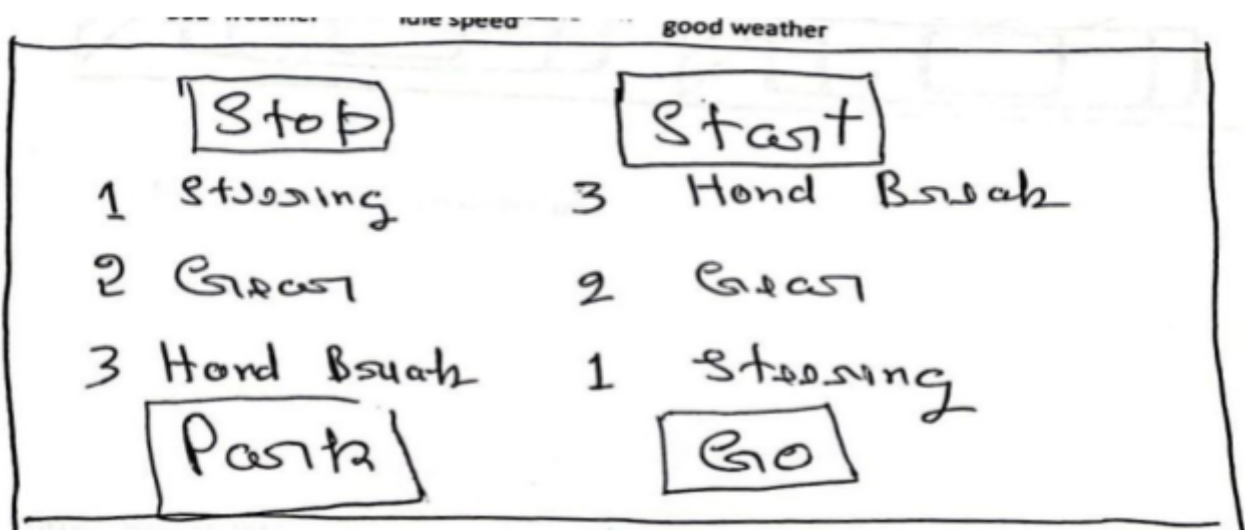
USE 10:10 OR 09:10 WITH BOTH HANDS

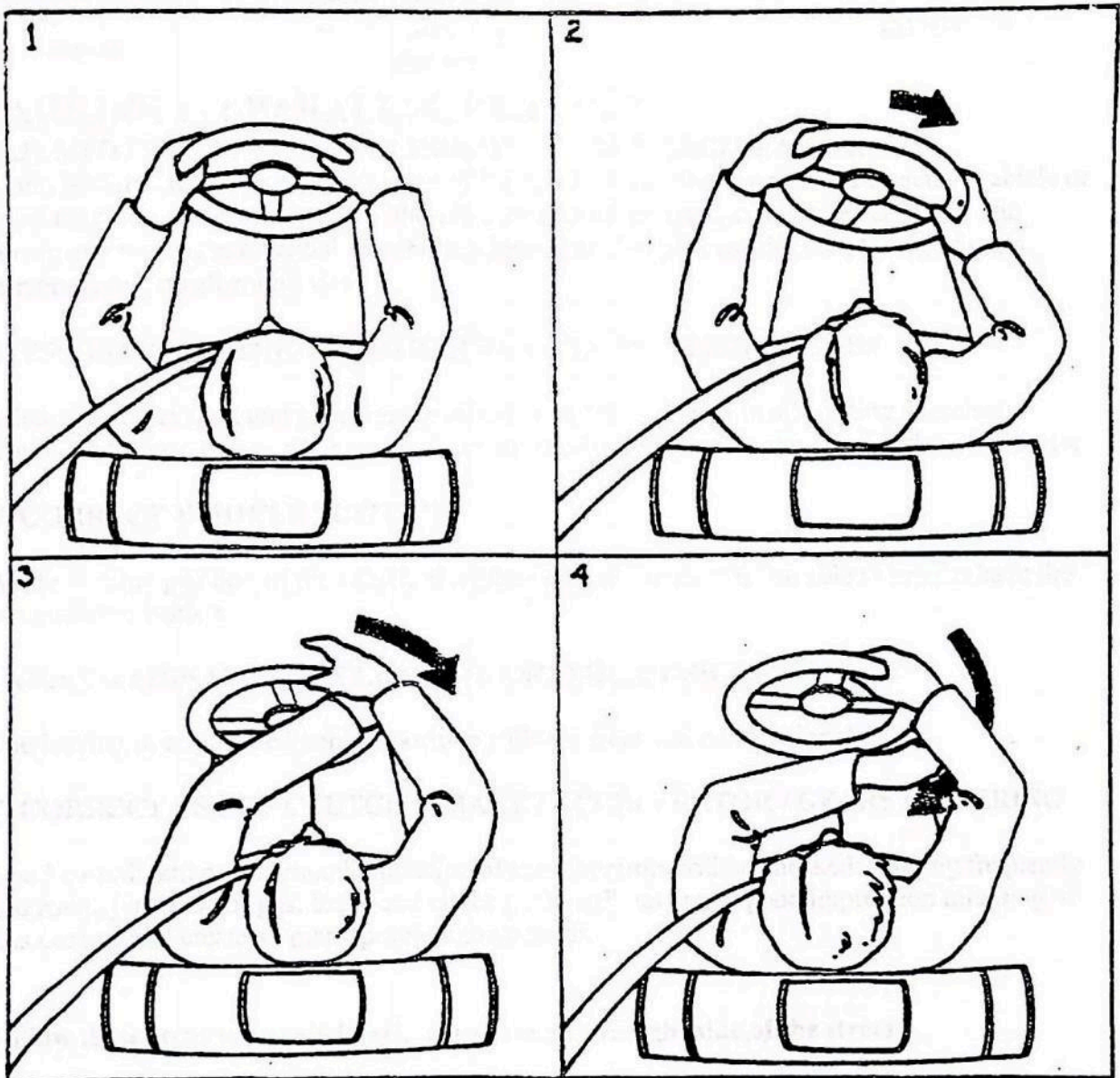


15
Bad Weather

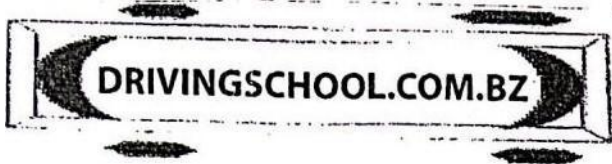
20
Idle weather

25
Good weather





Steering problem hand over hand



PARKING : - (PARALLEL PARKING)

FAILS TO OBSERVE USES MIRROR ONLY / BACKING/ LEAVING

When backing, it is important to realize visibility, awareness of any possible or actual vehicle or Pedestrian movements is essential, therefore careful observation around the car before and during any parking is essential. Disabilities involving the spine require the placing of extra mirrors giving an all-round view.

HITS: OBJECTS VEHICLE / OTHER VEHICLE OR CLIMBS CURBS

Adequate observation and good control of the vehicle is essential in all parking exercise:
If you are trying to hit another car or if you are climb over the curb you can fail the road test too

INCORRECT VEHICLE POSITION

While Parking position of the vehicle should be proper. you should be able to see the back tire of your front vehicle

FAILS TO SIGNAL WHEN LEAVING/ INCORRECT SIGNAL

The leaving of any parked vehicle position calls for clear and correct signals

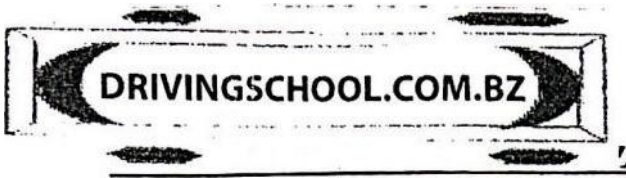
INCORRECT USE OF CLUTCH / BRAKE / ACCELERATOR / GEARS / STEERING

Good co-ordination and smooth operation of these controls will be checked: Stalling frequently and rough jerky use of gas, brake and clutch pedal will not create good impression misusing of this control will create so many problem to your car.

Follow these steps to parallel park in a space on the right side of the street

Step : 1

- 1) Check both side of traffic, look in mirror, and turn on the right signal
- 2) Stop your car 2 ft away from the Parked vehicle in such a way that other vehicle bumper is the last window of your car



Look both sides to see if the traffic is clear. Then put car in reverse gear and turn the steering wheel I to the right and as you look over your right shoulder, slowly move back checking both sides

- 3) Stop when you see other vehicle light in the passenger's window then continue moving back till you see the other light as well
- 4) Now you should be at 45 degree angle

Step 2

- 6) Turn the steering wheel back $2\frac{1}{2}$ ($1 + 1\frac{1}{2}$) to the left and turn the steering wheel while backing up
- 7) When in line on Parallel with the curb, straighten up the wheel, and then straighten the vehicle by moving forward.
- 8) Then change the gear to Park, put on the Hand brake and turn off the car.

Step 3

Follow these steps to exit a parallel parking

I. Put off the Hand brake, and then change the Gear to drive

2 .Do the m s b

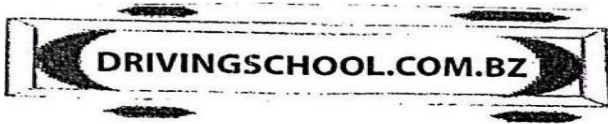
3. Give left signal and check blind spot. Sharply turn the Steering wheel to the left. Slowly move forward and make sure you are not in danger of hitting the vehicle on front of you.
4. When your car is halfway out, slowly turn right to centre your car in the nearest lane. Lastly, stop your signal light.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. When Parallel Park stop your vehicle, away from the Parked Car?
 - a) 4 ft away
 - b) 3 ft away
 - c) 2 ft away
 - d) 1 ft away

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CELL 416 666 4155



2. When in line with the curb, park your vehicle, away from the curb.
 - a) Not more than 20 centimetres away from curb
 - b) Not more than 30 centimetres away from curb
 - c) Not more than 10 centimetres away from curb
 - d) Not more than 25 centimetres away from curb

3. While parking do not Park within..... meters of intersection
 - a) 6 meters
 - b) 9 meters
 - c) 15 meters
 - d) 3 meters

4. While Parallel Parking turn your steering wheel FIRST in which direction and how much?
 - a) Right side, 1
 - b) Left side, $1^{1/4}$
 - c) Left side, $1^{1/2}$
 - d) Right side, $1^{1/2}$

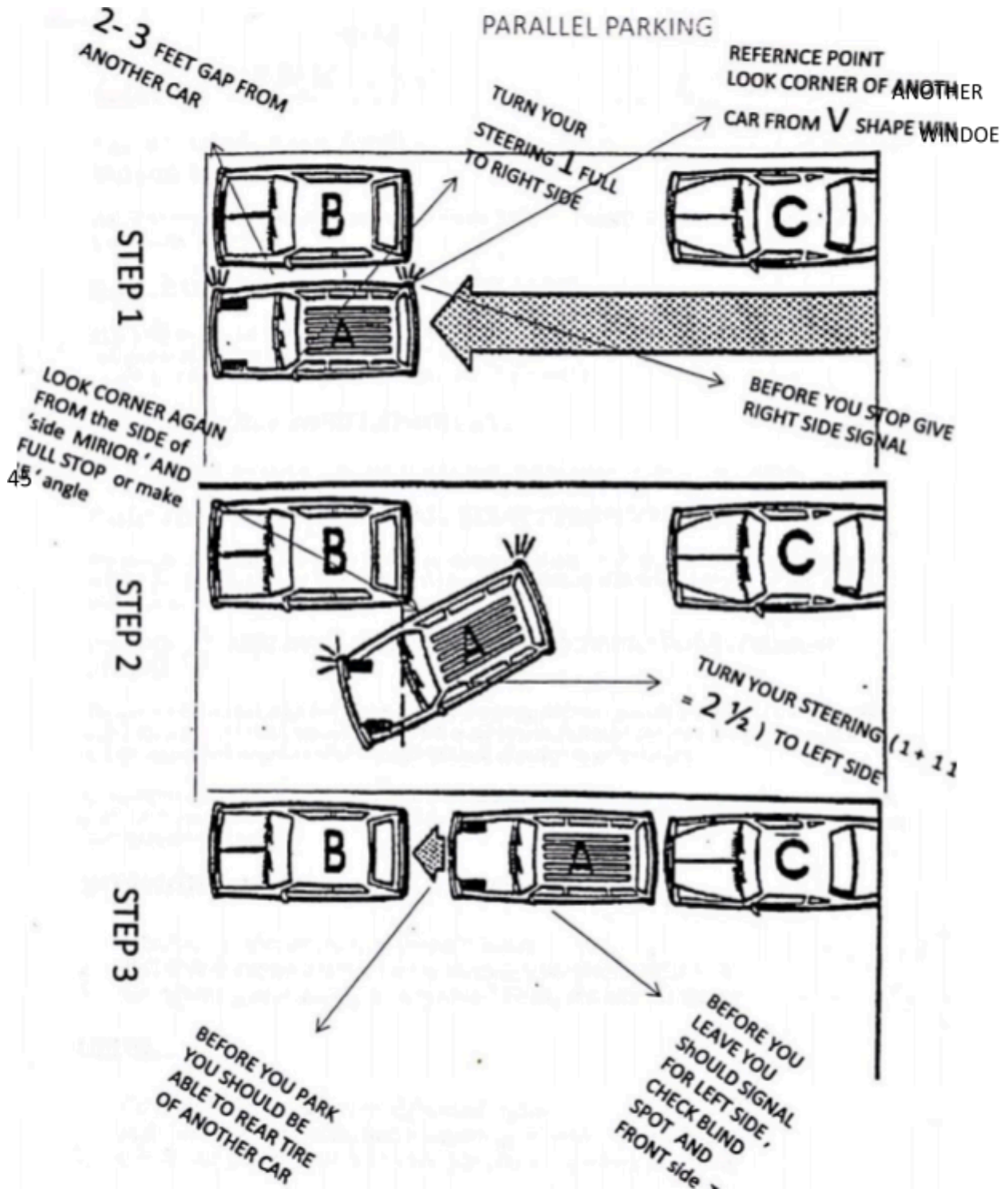
5. While resuming (exit) Parallel Parking driver must indicate signal?
 - a) Right side
 - b) Left side
 - c) Signal not necessary

6. Before moving your car from a parked position, you should.....
 - a) Check other traffic, signal and pull from curb only
 - b) Sound your horn and pull from curb slowly
 - c) Check other traffic, signal and pull from curb when it is safe to do so?

7. Never parked your vehicle within of railway road
 - a. 5 meters
 - b. 20 meters
 - c. 15 meters
 - d. 50 meters

8. For parallel parking find a space that is times longer than your vehicle
 - a. $1/2$ times
 - b. $1^{1/2}$ times
 - c. 1 time

9. How far the vehicle should be stopped from the fire hydrant?
 - A) 1.5meters
 - B) 6 meters
 - C) 3 meters





STOP, PARK AND START ON A GRADE

FAILS TO OBSERVE PROPERLY / USES MIRROR ONLY / AND / OR SIGNAL BEFORE LEAVING

All round observation and clear signal must be given before moving off. Just glancing in mirror is never good enough

ROLL BACK WHEN PARKING OR STARTING

If, in order to 'set' the front wheels, the vehicle must move backward or forward under control, no penalty will be scored. Rolling due to misuse of clutch, brake or gas paddle is another matter, and will be judged according to how far the vehicle travels before control is regained.

FAILS TO ANGLE WHEELS PROPERLY

The decision as to the angling of wheels must be made prior to arriving at the Sloped position.

FAILS TO SET PARKING BRAKE / SELECT PROPER GEAR

The vehicle having been brought to its final position parallel to the curb, must be secured by putting the gear selector into park and setting the parking brake promptly. Standing shift vehicles should be left in first or reverse depending on the grade.

INCORRECT USE OF CLUTCH / BRAKE / ACCELERATORS / GEARS 1 STEERING

The use of controls has dealt with under previous headings, and there is nothing more that can be usefully added. Expect to say that manoeuvring on a hill requires skill, judgment and coordination of eyes, hands and feet and should be practiced until a high standard of performance is reached.

Good co-ordination and smooth operation of these controls will be checked: Stalling frequently and rough jerky use gas, brake, and clutch pedal will not create good impression misusing of this control will create so many problems to your car.

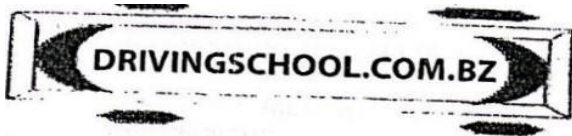
DOWNHILL WITH CURB AND NO CURB

1. Check both sides and turn on the right signal.
2. Pull over to the right side, turn the steering wheel to the right $1\frac{1}{2}$
3. Change the gear to park, put on the hand break, and turn off the car.

UPHILL

1. Check both sides and turn on right hand signal.
2. Pull over to the right-side, turn the steering wheel to the left $1\frac{1}{2}$
3. Change the gear to park, put on the hand break, and turn off the car.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

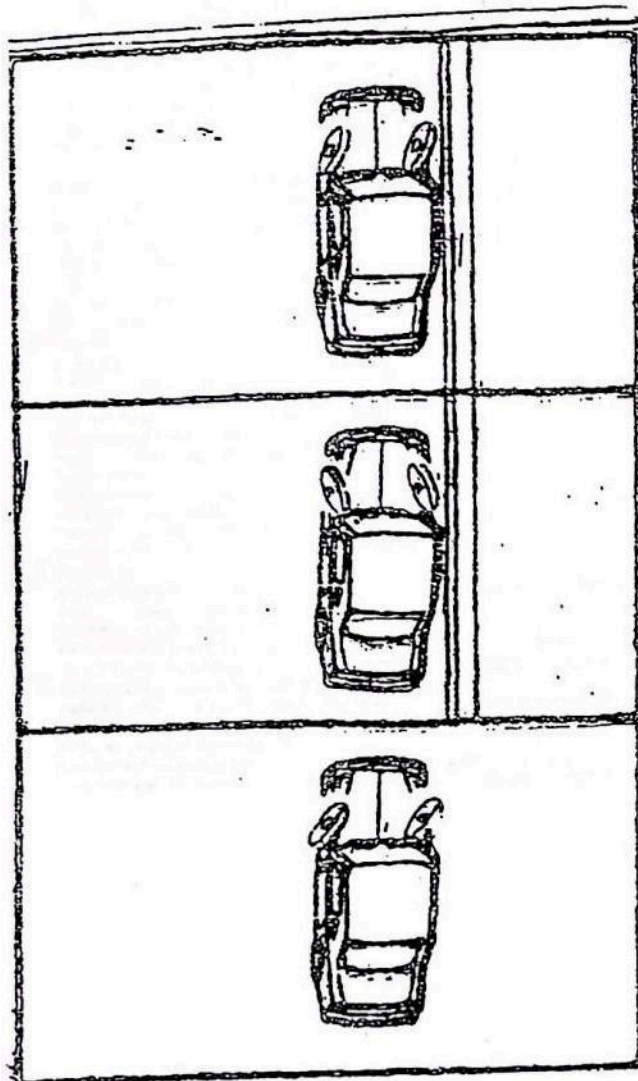


STOP, PARK AND START ON GRADE

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- 1 On approaching a stop sign, a driver must
 - a) Slow down, sound horn and proceed
 - b) Slow down, and if the way is clear proceed
 - c) Stop, sound horn, then proceed
 - d) Stop, and when it is safe to do so, proceed
- 2 While stopping, if there is no stop line, no crosswalk, no sides walk, then stop at the?
 - a) Crosswalk marked or not
 - b) Edge of the road
 - c) Edge of the Intersection
- 3 Before leaving your car parked on a downgrade, you should
 - a) Leave front wheels parallel to the curb
 - b) Turn your front wheel to the left and set your parking brake
 - c) Set your parking brake only
 - d) Turn your front wheel to the right and set your parking brake
- 4 At railway crossing where signal lights are flashing, Stop at least from the nearest crossing away?
 - a) 10 meters
 - b) 12 meters
 - c) 5 meters
 - d) 20 meters
- 5 You wish to park facing UPHILL on a steep incline. Which of the following should you do?
 - a. Turn the steering wheel away from the curb
 - b. Turn the steering wheel towards the curb
 - c. Apply the hand brake
 - d. Park close to curb
- 6 When the vehicle is stopped, after that what should the driver do before driving.
 - a) Signal and drive
 - b) Check traffic, signal and drive
 - c) Signal, check mirror, check blind spot and drive when it is safe to do so

USE (DR) METHOD
DOWN RIGHT
UPHILL LEFT



**Parking
Downhill
With Curb**

**Parking
Uphill
With Curb**

**Parking Up
or Downhill
Without Curb**



1. Start			
Unable to locate/adjust/operate safety devices		☐	☐
Fails to observe - uses mirror only		☐	☐
Fails to signal	Incorrect signal	☐	☐
Incorrect use of clutch	Brake accelerator ignores reversing	☐	☐
2. Backing			
Fails to look around	As rear view while backing - mirror only	☐	☐
Turnabout: control	Reversing method observation vehicle position	☐	☐
Incorrect use of clutch	Brake accelerator ignores reversing	☐	☐
3. Driving along			
Follows or passes too closely/pushes in too soon		☐	☐
Improper choice of lane/straddles lanes	Armed/roadway	☐	☐
Fails to check blind spot	Observes properly	☐	☐
Lane change signal: wrong	Early late not given not cancelled	☐	☐
Right of way observance: ped.	ped. cross-overs ahead emergency veh.	☐	☐
Fails to use caution or obey		☐	☐
Speed: too fast	slow for conditions impedes traffic	☐	☐
Incorrect use of clutch	Brake accelerator ignores emergency services	☐	☐
4. Intersections/T.L.R. crossing			
Fails to observe properly	Controlled/uncontrolled intersections	☐	☐
Fails to obey signs or signals	pavement markings	☐	☐
Late in slowing/stopping	slows too soon	☐	☐
Stopping position: too soon or blocks crosswalk	Intersection	☐	☐
Right-of-way observance: ped.	tail other vehicle	☐	☐
5. Turns		Left	Right
Signalling:			
Wrong	Early late not given not cancelled	☐	☐
Fails to get in proper position/ lane/		☐	☐
late into lane	late into position	☐	☐
Right-of-way observance:			
Ped.	position other vehicles	☐	☐
Turns too wide	- enters wrong lane	☐	☐
Cuts corner	- enters wrong lane	☐	☐
Steering: method control recovery		☐	☐
Speed: too fast	too slow later leaves/impedes	☐	☐
Incorrect use of clutch	Brake accelerator ignores	☐	☐
6. Parking			
Fails to observe - uses mirror only	Backs Reversing	☐	☐
Hits: objects other vehicles or curbs		☐	☐
Incorrect vehicle position		☐	☐
Fails to signal when leaving	Incorrect signal	☐	☐
Incorrect use of clutch	Brake accelerator ignores reversing	☐	☐
7. Stop, park and start on a grade			
Fails to observe properly/ use mirror only	And/or signal before leaving	☐	☐
Pulls back when parking or standing		☐	☐
Fails to angle wheels properly		☐	☐
Fails to set parking brake	select proper gear	☐	☐
Incorrect use of clutch	Brake accelerator ignores	☐	☐



PRACTICE NOTES

- 1 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY T INTERSECTION
- 2 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY ONE WAY STOP SIGN
- 3 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY TWO WAY STOP SIGN
- 4 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY 6 SECOND GAPS?
- 5 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY RIGHT TURN ON RED LIGHT 6
- WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY RIGHT TURN ON GREEN LIGHT 7
- WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY LEFT TURN ON RED LIGHT
- 8 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY LEFT TURN GREEN LIGHT
- 9 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY BLIND SPOT
- 10 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY PEDESTRIAN
- 11 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY PARKING AND STOPPING
- 12 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY EMERGENCY VEHICLE
- 13 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY STEERING
- 14 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY BRAKE AND GAS

Night Driving Knowledge Test

1. Night driving depends on:
 - a. Street light
 - b. Head light
 - c. Reflected traffic sign and road marking
 - d. All of the above
2. High beam lights allow the driver to see approximately how many meters ahead.
 - a. 45m.
 - b. 135m.
 - c. 200m
 - d. 150m.
3. When approaching an oncoming traffic at night your headlights should be on:
 - a. High beam
 - b. Low beam
 - c. Parking light
 - d. It does not matter
4. What is meant by overdriving your headlight?
 - a. You are exceeding the limit
 - b. You are using high beam instead of low beams
 - c. You are using low beam instead of high beams
 - d. You are driving too fast to stop in the distance you can see ahead
5. What special consideration must a driver given when turning a corner at night?
 - a. Due to short sight distance, it is necessary to slow down
 - b. Let your eyes follow the headlight and maintain speed
 - c. Turn on high beam for greater visibility and cover your brake
 - d. Use the center line of the road as a steering guide
6. What should you do to maintain the same degree of safety as driving in the day, when driving at night?
 - a. Increase the space cushion
 - b. Wear tinted glasses to reduce glare
 - c. Drive close to the center of the road
 - d. Keep your eyes directed to the left side of the road
7. What is the proper procedure to use of head light while driving?
 - a. Turn "on" half an hour before sunset
 - b. Headlight must be 'on' all the time [But the safest practice is to drive with your -
 - c. Turn "off" 30 minutes after sunrise light on all the time because it is much easier-
 - d. A and C to see and are involved in fewer collision as statistic show]
8. Does headlight glare affect the driver's eyes?
 - a. Yes [That can make driver blind for several seconds and length of recovery -
 - b. No depends on driver's physical situation]
9. Driving at night in bad weather even more worst.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Possible safest procedure to overtaking another vehicle at night
 - a. Dim your headlight as you approach the vehicle
 - b. Quickly switching high beam 'on' and "off"
 - c. When safe do the lane change procedure [S.M.O.G]
 - d. All of the above

1. One litre of gasoline produces
 - a) 3.1 kg of CO₂
 - b) 2.4 kg of CO₂
 - c) 1.6 kg of CO₂
2. Canadians drive more than approximately?
 - a) 1.5 million km/year
 - b) 300 million km/year
 - c) 290 billion km/year
3. using air conditioning in summer decreases fuel efficiency
 - a) True
 - b) False
4. Resting left foot on the brake pedal increases fuel consumption and wears-out the brake prematurely?
 - a) True
 - b) False
5. Manual transmission car uses more fuel than automatic car?
 - a) True
 - b) False
6. Idling your engine more than 10 seconds wastes fuel?
 - a) True
 - b) False
7. Poor tire pressure cause an increase in fuel consumption
 - a) True
 - b) False
8. How much extra fuel does aggressive, stop and go driving burn?
 - a) 5%
 - b) 15%
 - c) 39%
9. What is the best way to warm up a vehicle in winter?
 - a) the engine run for 5 to 8 minutes
 - b) Using a block heater with timer
 - c) Cover hood with blanket
10. Cut back on idling by 5 minutes a day, by each motorist, the reduction in emission would be equal to taking 350,000 cars off the road?
 - a) True
 - b) False