

THE 100 MOST COMMON CANADIAN

# DRIVER'S EXAM QUESTIONS

KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT

LOSE THE FEAR OF THE UNKNOWN.  
STUDY THE MOST COMMON EXAM QUESTIONS SO  
YOU'LL KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT ON THE BIG DAY



# THE 100 MOST COMMON CANADIAN DRIVING TEST QUESTIONS

1. To use a traffic circle or roundabout, you must **TURN RIGHT TO ENTER IT AND TURN RIGHT AGAIN TO LEAVE IT.**

You must turn right to enter a traffic circle or roundabout and travel around the circle in a counterclockwise direction (i.e., to the right).

2. Never change lanes in traffic without **GIVING PROPER SIGNAL AND LOOKING TO MAKE SURE THE MOVE CAN BE MADE SAFELY.**

Before changing lanes, you must always give proper signal and look to make sure the move can be made safely.

3. There are two lines in the centre of the road to divide traffic. One is a solid line; the other is a broken line. The line closest to oncoming traffic is broken, but the line on your side of the road is solid. What does the solid line mean?

**IT IS UNSAFE TO OVERTAKE AND PASS.**

A solid line in the described situation means that it is unsafe to overtake and pass.

4. A double solid yellow line in the centre of a road means that

**PASSING IS NOT ALLOWED.**

A double solid yellow line means that passing is not allowed on either side of the line.

5. A solid white line means that you are

**NOT ALLOWED TO CHANGE LANES.**

White line markings separate lanes of traffic traveling in the same direction. A solid white line means that you may not change lanes.

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

**MOVE TO THE RIGHT AND ALLOW SUCH VEHICLE TO PASS.**

If another driver is about to overtake your vehicle, you should move to the right and let them pass.

7. If you receive a call while driving and you do not have a passenger who can take the call, you should

**PULL YOUR VEHICLE OVER AND PARK TO USE YOUR CELL PHONE.**

Make it a habit to pull over and park to use your cell phone, have a passenger take the call, or let it go to voice mail. If you must use a cellular phone when driving, you must use it hands-free for calls. Learner drivers may not use any type of cell phone while driving, not even a hands-free cell phone.

8. If you are involved in a crash, what should you do?

**STOP AT THE CRASH SCENE.**

If you are involved in a crash, you are legally required to remain at the scene, give all reasonable assistance and call for emergency services if necessary and possible. You must exchange your contact and insurance information with the other parties involved and provide this information to the police or witnesses if requested.

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

**REPORT THE ACCIDENT TO POLICE IMMEDIATELY.**

If you are involved in a collision, you must stop your vehicle immediately. Check to see if anyone is injured. If someone has been injured, you must get help. Call 911 for assistance and report the accident at once to a provincial or municipal police officer.

10. If you become very tired while driving, you should

**STOP AND REST.**

If you become very tired while driving, you should always stop and rest.

11. Upon approaching a yield sign, what does the law require you to do?

**SLOW DOWN, STOP IF NECESSARY, AND YIELD THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.**

When approaching a yield sign you must always slow down, come to a full stop if necessary, and yield the right-of-way.

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

**STOP. IF A STOP CANNOT BE MADE SAFELY, PROCEED WITH CAUTION**

If the light changes to amber when you're approaching it, stop. Only if a stop cannot be made safely, proceed with caution.

13. Are drivers responsible for requiring their passengers to buckle up?

**ONLY IF PASSENGERS ARE UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE**

If the passengers are 16 and older, they, not the driver, are responsible for buckling themselves up.

14. When can parking lights be used?

**PARKING LIGHTS SHOULD BE USED FOR PARKING ONLY.**

Parking lights are only for parking. In low light, use your headlights, not parking lights.

15. When driving in heavy fog or when you're approaching or following another vehicle, you should use

**LOW-BEAM HEADLIGHTS.**

If there is a fog warning, delay your trip until it clears, if possible. Use your low-beam headlights. High beams reflect off the moisture droplets in the fog, making it harder to see.

16. When are you allowed to park on a sidewalk?

**NEVER**

It is illegal to park on a sidewalk.

17. Several cars and a pedestrian arrive at an intersection after each other. Who has the right-of-way over all others at an intersection when the signal light is green?

**PEDESTRIANS CROSSING WITH THE LIGHT**

Pedestrians crossing with the light always have the right of way over all others at an intersection when the signal light is green.

18. When may you lend your driver's licence to other drivers?

**NEVER**

No one else is allowed to use your driver's licence!

19. It is more dangerous to drive at the maximum speed limit at night than during daytime because

**YOU CANNOT SEE AS FAR AHEAD AT NIGHT.**

It is more dangerous to drive at the maximum speed limit at night than during daytime because you cannot see as far ahead at night.

20. When changing lanes on a multi-lane highway, a driver should

**CHECK MIRRORS AND SIGNAL BEFORE MOVING LEFT OR RIGHT.**

On multi-lane highways, a driver must check the mirrors first to make sure it is safe to change lanes, signal, and then move to another lane.

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

**THE ONE GOING STRAIGHT HAS THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.**

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

---

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

**OBEY THE POLICE OFFICER'S SIGNAL AND GO THROUGH AT ONCE.**

When police officers are directing traffic, you must follow their directions, even if the directions are different from traffic lights or signs.

---

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

**WHEN YOU ARE SURE THAT IT CAN BE DONE SAFELY.**

When getting out of your car on a busy street, you should open your door only when it can be done safely.

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

**CHECK OTHER TRAFFIC, SIGNAL, AND PULL FROM THE CURB WHEN IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.**

Before moving your car from a parked position, you should check for other traffic, signal, and pull from the curb only when it is safe to do so.

---

25. When approaching a construction area, drivers should

**SLOW DOWN AND YIELD THE RIGHT-OF-WAY IF NECESSARY.**

When approaching a construction area, drivers should always slow down and yield the right-of way, if necessary.

---

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

**PASS JUST AS YOU WOULD WITH ANOTHER CAR.**

Motorcycles, bicycles, limited-speed motorcycles, and mopeds often need to pull to the left or right side of their lane to avoid dangerous road conditions or to be seen by other drivers. Do NOT take this as an invitation to pass in the same lane. If you do want to pass these vehicles, do so by changing lanes.

---

27. What should you be aware of when sharing the road with a cyclist?

**CYCLISTS ARE ALLOWED TO USE A LEFTHAND LANE WHEN TURNING LEFT.**

When passing a cyclist, allow at least one metre between your car and the cyclist. If the lane is too narrow to share, change lanes to pass the cyclist. Motorcycles, bicycles and mopeds turn left at intersections in the same way as larger vehicles. If you are making a left turn behind one of these vehicles, do not pull up beside it to make your turn at the same time. Stay behind and turn when the way is clear.

28. You are approaching the intersection with a flashing red light. You must

**COME TO A COMPLETE STOP AND PROCEED ONLY WHEN IT'S SAFE.**

You must come to a complete stop at a flashing red light. Move through the intersection only when it's safe.

29. On a highway, when may you drive at the maximum speed limit?

**IF THE CONDITION OF TRAFFIC AND THE HIGHWAY PERMIT SUCH A SPEED TO BE DRIVEN SAFELY**

Obey the maximum speed limit posted on signs along the road, but always drive at a speed that will let you stop safely. This means driving below the maximum speed in bad weather, heavy traffic, or in construction zones.

---

30. When driving on a street designed for two-way traffic, you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle. What does the law require you to do?

**PULL TO THE RIGHT AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AND STOP.**

If you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle, pull to the right as far as possible and stop.

---

31. You are driving on a wet road and have to make a stop quickly. The best way to do this if your vehicle does NOT have ABS is to

**PRESS DOWN ON THE BRAKE PEDAL, RELEASE SLIGHTLY IF THE WHEELS ARE LOCKING UP, AND RE-APPLY.**

Threshold braking should bring you to a reasonably quick controlled stop in your own lane, even in slippery conditions. 1) Brake as hard as you can without locking up or skidding the wheels. 2) Press down on the brake pedal, trying to get as much braking power as possible. 3) Then, if you feel any of the wheels locking up, release the brake pressure slightly and re-apply.

---

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

**CONTINUE STRAIGHT AND EXIT AT THE NEXT RAMP.**

Make sure you are not creating a dangerous situation. Continue straight ahead and take the next exit.

---

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

**TREAT IT AS A FOUR-WAY STOP SIGN.**

During an electrical failure, traffic lights at intersections will not work. Proceed cautiously and use the Intersection the same way you would use an intersection with all-way stop signs.

---

34. Overdriving your headlights (when the vehicle in front of you is within your headlights' range) at night is dangerous because

**YOU CANNOT STOP WITHIN THE DISTANCE THAT YOU CAN SEE.**

Your headlights' range shows an approximate distance that you should keep from the vehicle in front of you. If the vehicle you are following gets into your headlights, it means you are too close and you cannot stop within a safe distance if need be.

---

35. When you are in a roundabout

**KEEP TO THE RIGHT OF THE CENTRE ISLAND AND DRIVE IN A COUNTER-CLOCKWISE DIRECTION UNTIL YOU REACH YOUR EXIT.**

When you are in a roundabout: Keep to the right of the centre island and drive in a counter-clockwise direction until you reach your exit; - Don't pass large vehicles or change lanes; - Don't stop inside the roundabout, except to avoid a collision.

---

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

**A VALID DRIVER'S LICENCE, THE MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP DOCUMENT, AND A LIABILITY INSURANCE CARD.**

A police officer may require a motor vehicle owner to produce a liability insurance card, vehicle ownership documents, and a valid driver's licence.

---

37. To help prevent hydroplaning, you should

**REDUCE VEHICLE SPEED WHEN DRIVING IN THE RAIN, ENSURE THAT THE TIRES ON YOUR VEHICLE HAVE GOOD TREAD DEPTH AND ARE INFLATED TO THE PROPER TIRE PRESSURE.**

When hydroplaning happens, control becomes very difficult. Make sure you have properly inflated tires with deep tread, and slow down when the road is wet.

---

38. Using a hand held cellular phone while driving

**IS PROHIBITED AS IT INCREASES THE RISK OF COLLISION.**

Cellular phones can be an important safety aid for drivers, but using a hand held cellular phone while driving takes a driver's attention away from the task of driving and increases the risk of collision. Additionally, viewing display screens unrelated to driving (such as cell phones) is prohibited while driving. Learner drivers may not use any type of cell phone while driving, not even a hands-free cell phone.

---

39. If someone is tailgating you, what should you do?

**MOVE INTO ANOTHER LANE WHEN IT IS SAFE TO DO SO, SLOW DOWN SLIGHTLY TO INCREASE THE SPACE IN FRONT OF YOUR CAR, OR PULL OVER TO LET THE TAILGATER PASS IF YOU ARE ON A RURAL ROAD.**

40. In order to get your vehicle out of a skid, you should

**STEER IN THE DIRECTION YOU WANT TO GO.**

Straighten out your steering wheel slowly. Don't turn your steering wheel in different directions while trying to correct the skid; work on one direction at a time. If you've oversteered and the vehicle slides in the opposite direction, repeat the same procedure as before. Always steer in the direction you want to go.

---

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

**LOOK SLIGHTLY TO THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE.**

At night, should you meet another vehicle with blinding bright lights, the safest thing to do is to look slightly to the right-hand side.

---

42. Upon approaching a stop sign, a driver must

**STOP, AND WHEN IT IS SAFE TO DO SO, PROCEED.**

Upon approaching a stop sign, a driver must always come to a full stop, then proceed when it is safe to do so.

---

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

**SLOW DOWN AND PROCEED WITH CAUTION.**

At an intersection where there is a flashing amber (yellow) traffic light, you must slow down and proceed with caution.

---

44. If your brakes fail,

**TURN ON EMERGENCY FLASHERS, PUMP THE BRAKE PEDAL AND IF THAT DOES NOT HELP, APPLY THE PARKING BRAKE GENTLY BUT FIRMLY.**

Try not to panic, and think quickly. Engage the emergency brakes. Although total brake failure is very rare on modern vehicles, it is still crucial to know what to do should brake failure occur. Try pumping the brake pedal to temporarily restore hydraulic brake pressure. If this does not work, apply the parking brake gently but firmly while holding the release button. It is a good idea for new drivers to practice a parking brake emergency stop under controlled conditions with a qualified driving instructor.

45. The use of alcohol or drugs affects the driver by impairing

**VISION, JUDGEMENT, AND REACTION TIME.**

The use of alcohol or drugs affects the driver by impairing vision, judgement, and reaction time.

---

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

**ON A ONE-WAY STREET OR HIGHWAY THAT HAS MORE THAN ONE LANE OF TRAFFIC MOVING IN THE SAME DIRECTION**

Broken white lines (dashes) are used on one-way streets and highways when there is more than one lane of traffic moving in the same direction.

47. When parking downhill on a street with a curb, in which direction should you turn your front wheels?

**TOWARD THE CURB**

If you're parking facing downhill on a street with a curb, turn the front wheels toward the curb. If your vehicle's brakes fail, the curb will block your vehicle from rolling forward. Make sure you still set your parking brake and leave your transmission in the correct gear (Park for an automatic transmission or Reverse for a standard transmission).

48. When parking uphill on a two-way street without a curb, in which direction should you turn your front wheels?

**TO THE RIGHT**

If you're parking facing uphill on the right side of a street without a curb, turn the front wheels to the right (i.e., toward the edge of the road). If your vehicle's brakes fail, the vehicle will roll backward but away from traffic. Make sure you still set your parking brake and leave your transmission in the correct gear (Park for an automatic transmission or first gear for maximum forward torque with a standard transmission).

49. What type of a car seat must be used for a newborn?

**A REAR-FACING CAR SEAT**

A rear-facing child safety seat must be used for babies from birth until they reach at least one year of age and certain weight. A newborn's head weighs about 25% of its total body weight. In a collision, the head of a baby in a front-facing car seat could snap forward.

50. You must signal when you are

**CHANGING LANES, TURNING AND MOVING AWAY FROM THE CURB OR PARKING LANE.**

Signal lights and brake lights tell other drivers what you are going to do. You must use your signal lights when you are moving away from the curb or parking lane, changing lanes or turning left or right.

51. What is the first thing you need to do when approaching a traffic circle?

**SLOW DOWN.**

Your first step when approaching the traffic circle, as it would be when you approach any intersection, is to slow down for the sake of safety.

52. Why should you do a shoulder check when you're going to change lanes?

**TO CHECK YOUR BLIND SPOTS**

Even when your mirrors are properly adjusted, there are still areas that you can't see in your mirrors (the blind spots). The largest blind spots are to the sides of your vehicle. Whenever you're going to turn or change lanes, check your mirrors and also do a shoulder check to make sure that the blind spot on that side is clear. (Look at least 45 degrees over your shoulder.)

53. Tailgating is dangerous, mainly because

**YOU DON'T HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO REACT SAFELY.**

Tailgating (following too closely behind the vehicle in front) is a major cause of rear-end collisions. If you tailgate, the vehicle in front can block your view of hazards ahead. Worse, if the vehicle stops suddenly, you'll have no time to slow down and stop safely. If you rear-end the other driver, you will be held responsible for the crash.

54. The shoulder of a highway is intended for

**EMERGENCIES ONLY, NO PARKING OR PASSING IS ALLOWED.**

The portion of a primary highway that lies between the edge of the roadway and the first lane of travel is an emergency stopping lane (sometimes called the shoulder). This area is for drivers who need to stop because of problems with their vehicle or some other urgent situation.

55. If you must stop suddenly in an emergency and your vehicle is equipped with antilock braking system (ABS), you should

**BRAKE FIRMLY AND CONTINUOUSLY AND STEER IN THE DIRECTION YOU WANT TO GO.**

If your vehicle is equipped with ABS brakes, don't pump the brakes; pumping the brakes will disable the ABS. Press down hard on the brake pedal and hold it down until you come to a complete stop.

56. You are approaching a railway crossing and hear or see a train approaching. What should you do?

**STOP AND DON'T PROCEED UNTIL IT IS SAFE.**

If you hear or see a train approaching, stop and wait for it to cross completely before you proceed. Never try to race a train to a railroad crossing.

57. When you approach a school bus which was moving in the same direction as you and has now stopped with its red lights flashing and its stop arm extended, you should

**COME TO A COMPLETE STOP.**

When a school bus stops to let students on or off, its alternating red lights will come on, and the stop arm on the left side of the bus will be extended. You must stop before reaching any school bus with flashing red lights.

---

58. You arrive at an uncontrolled intersection or a four-way stop at about the same time as another vehicle. Which vehicle has the right of way?

**THE VEHICLE ON THE RIGHT**

As you approach an uncontrolled intersection or four-way stop, watch for other road users. If another vehicle arrived at the intersection before you, you must yield to it. If the other vehicle has arrived at about the same time as you, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right.

59. When more than one vehicle arrives at a four-way stop, which one has the right of way?

**THE FIRST VEHICLE TO STOP SHOULD BE THE FIRST TO GO.**

At four-way stops, courtesy dictates that the first vehicle that stops should be given the right of way. The remaining vehicles then yield the right of way to the driver on their right.

60. You are preparing to turn left at an intersection when you see an oncoming vehicle. What should you do?

**YIELD THE RIGHT OF WAY TO THE ONCOMING VEHICLE.**

When you are preparing to turn left, you must yield the right of way to pedestrians and oncoming vehicles.

61. When entering a street from a private road or alley, you must

**YIELD TO ALL TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIANS ON YOUR PATH.**

When entering a street, road or highway from a private road, you must yield the right of way to pedestrians on the sidewalk and to vehicles on the street, road or highway.

62. What is the best way to handle a curve?

**DECELERATE BEFORE THE CURVE AND THEN ACCELERATE WHEN YOU PASS THE MIDDLE OF THE CURVE.**

Before you enter a curve, slow down so you won't need to brake in the curve. Braking in a curve can cause a skid, especially on a slippery road. Accelerate slightly after you pass the middle of the curve.

63. Why is it important for you to wear a seatbelt?

**IT WILL REDUCE YOUR CHANCE OF SERIOUS INJURY AND HELP YOU STAY IN CONTROL IN THE EVENT OF A CRASH, IT IS ALSO REQUIRED BY LAW.**

It's important for you to wear your seatbelt. Seatbelts are proven to reduce the risk of serious injury or death in the event of a crash. Also, should a crash occur, the seatbelt will help keep you in control of your vehicle by preventing you from sliding out from behind the steering wheel. In all territories and provinces wearing a seatbelt is required by law; you can be fined for not wearing a seatbelt.

64. You can use cruise control

**UNDER IDEAL HIGHWAY DRIVING CONDITIONS.**

Don't use cruise control in situations where it may be dangerous to maintain constant speed, such as in urban areas or on slippery roads. If your vehicle loses traction on a slippery surface, the cruise control might spin the wheels as it tries to maintain the vehicle's speed.

65. When should you increase the following distance behind the vehicle ahead of you?

**IN ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS, WHEN YOU'RE TRAVELLING AT HIGHER SPEEDS AND IF THE VEHICLE AHEAD BLOCKS MOST OF YOUR VIEW.**

If you are driving in heavy traffic, at high speeds or behind a larger vehicle that blocks your view. You should also increase your following distance in adverse weather conditions.

66. To make a left turn from a one-way road onto a two-way road, you should start your turn

**FROM THE LANE CLOSEST TO THE LEFT EDGE OF THE ROAD.**

To turn left from a one-way street, first move as close as possible to the left edge of the roadway. If you're turning left onto a two-way street, turn into the lane immediately to the right of the centre line.

67. Centre turning lanes are used for

**MAKING LEFT TURNS.**

In a centre turning lane (also known as a two-way left-turn lane), vehicles travelling in either direction can make left turns. Where a centre turning lane is provided, you may not make a left turn from any other lane. Use this lane with caution because vehicles travelling in the opposite direction may also be using it. Never use this lane for passing. Each side of this lane is marked with a solid yellow line and a broken yellow line.

68. If a vehicle ahead of you is stopped at a crosswalk, you should

**NOT PASS THE STOPPED VEHICLE.**

When a vehicle ahead of you stops for a pedestrian in a crosswalk, you must not pass the stopped vehicle even if there are other lanes available. This is a frequent hazard for pedestrians.

69. What are some of the major causes of a skid?

**POOR DRIVING SKILLS RESULTING IN TURNING A CORNER TOO FAST OR SLAMMING ON THE BRAKES.**

The main cause of skidding is poor driving skills. A sudden change of speed (caused by slamming on the brakes) or direction (such as a sharp turn) can lead to a skid, especially on a slippery road. Before you start to drive, find out about the road conditions and drive appropriately.

---

70. Why should you leave space margins between your vehicle and other vehicles?

**YOU WILL HAVE ROOM TO MANOEUVRE IF OTHER VEHICLES START TO MOVE INTO YOUR SPACE.**

While you're driving, keep at least one metre of clear space on each side of your vehicle and maintain a safe following distance behind the vehicle in front of you. Doing this will provide an escape route for you. If something happens in your lane, you can pull into another lane to avoid trouble.

71. If another driver starts to act aggressively behind the wheel, you should NOT

**MAKE EYE CONTACT AND RETURN THE AGGRESSION.**

If another driver starts to act aggressively behind the wheel, try to respond with good driving manners and do not return the aggression. Give the other driver plenty of room and the right-of-way.

---

72. When is greater stopping and braking distance required?

**IN WET AND/OR WINTER WEATHER CONDITIONS.**

In the rain, leave two times the space you normally need to brake. In the wintertime, roads may be covered with ice and snow. On such surfaces, it may take a much greater distance to bring your vehicle to a stop.

---

73. At an uncontrolled intersection, you should

**SLOW DOWN, MAKE SURE IT IS SAFE AND PROCEED WITH CAUTION.**

As you approach an uncontrolled intersection, slow down and look out for other road users. Scan the intersection from left to right.

---

74. Do cyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers?

**YES, THEY DO.**

Bicycle riders have the same rights and responsibilities on the road as drivers do. However, observe them carefully at all times. Cyclists, like pedestrians, are vulnerable.

---

75. Driving much slower than the surrounding traffic

**CAN BE HAZARDOUS.**

Speeding is risky, but the safest speed isn't always the slowest speed. If you drive much slower than surrounding traffic, other drivers might get frustrated and try to pass you. Aim for a speed that's appropriate for the conditions under which you are driving, but don't exceed the speed limit. If you must drive slower than surrounding traffic, stay in the rightmost lane.

---

76. What should you remember about sharing the road with a large truck?

**INCREASE YOUR FOLLOWING DISTANCE, ALLOW LOTS OF SPACE ON THAT SIDE AND MAKE SURE THAT YOU CAN SEE THE TRUCK'S HEADLIGHTS IN YOUR REAR-VIEW MIRROR**

Large vehicles, such as trucks and buses, need a lot more space in which to slow down or stop.

77. If you are faced with an unavoidable collision, what should you do?

**SLOW DOWN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE AND STEER FOR SOMETHING THAT WILL CUSHION YOUR VEHICLE.**

If a collision is inevitable, slow down as much as possible and steer for something that will cushion your vehicle (like bushes or a high snow bank). Avoid hard objects like parked cars or trees.

78. What must you NOT do when passing other vehicles?

**YOU MAY NOT EXCEED THE SPEED LIMIT TO PASS ANOTHER VEHICLE.**

You may not exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle. Also, make sure you know the pavement markings that allow you to pass and only pass other vehicles where it is allowed and when it is safe to do so.

79. If you are in an intersection when the traffic light turns amber (yellow) you should

**CONTINUE THROUGH.**

An amber light means a traffic light is preparing to turn red. If you are already in the intersection when the light turns amber, continue on through.

80. You are preparing to turn left at a green light when you notice an oncoming vehicle. What should you do?

**YIELD TO THE ONCOMING VEHICLE.**

Before you make a left turn at a green light, you must first yield to oncoming vehicles and pedestrians within the crosswalk or intersection.

81. When leaving a highway, you should slow down

**AFTER YOU ENTER THE EXIT LANE.**

Signal your intention to turn off the highway, maintaining your speed until you enter the exit lane. Then slow down gradually as you prepare to enter roads with lower speed limits. Do not slow down on the highway.



---

82. When approaching a solid red light where there is no stop line or crosswalk, you must

**STOP JUST BEFORE YOU ENTER THE INTERSECTION.**

When you encounter a solid red light, you must stop before the stop line. If there is no stop line, stop before the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk either, stop before the intersection. If you plan to go straight, remain stopped at the red light until it turns green.

---

83. When can you change lanes at intersections?

**NEVER**

You should not change lanes at intersections. Doing so may confuse other drivers and lead to a crash.

---

84. If your engine fails while you are driving on a highway, what should you do?

**SIGNAL, PULL OFF THE HIGHWAY, TURN ON YOUR HAZARD LIGHTS AND STAY WITH YOUR VEHICLE.**

An unexpected vehicle breakdown can create a dangerous situation, so try to get your vehicle away from traffic. If your engine fails, signal and steer to the edge of the road. Try to get to the nearest exit or service area or pull off the road as far as possible if you are on a highway. Turn on your hazard lights and stay with your vehicle. Don't try to do roadside repairs on crowded and fast-moving highways.

85. While backing up, remember to

**LOOK THROUGH YOUR REAR WINDOW.**

Before you back up, do a 360-degree vision check. Look all around your vehicle by looking in your mirrors and performing shoulder checks. Then turn your body and look out the rear window as you back up.

86. To exit a roundabout or a traffic circle, always use

**YOUR RIGHT TURN SIGNAL.**

A roundabout is a one-way circular intersection in which traffic flows counterclockwise around a central island. Use your right turn signal to exit the roundabout.

87. To identify hazards while driving, you should

**SCAN AHEAD AND AROUND REGULARLY.**

Make sure you know what's coming up by scanning at least 12 seconds ahead. This means looking one to two blocks ahead in city driving and half a kilometre ahead on the highway. This will give you time to prepare for a potential hazard instead of being taken by surprise. Keep your eyes moving. As you look ahead, also scan to the left and right so you can see what's happening along the sides of the road.

88. When using your turn signal, you should

**MAKE SURE YOU USE IT IN TIME TO ALERT OTHER DRIVERS BUT NOT TOO SOON, YOU SHOULD ALSO ENSURE THAT IT IS TURNED OFF AFTER YOUR TURN OR LANE CHANGE IS COMPLETE.**

Always use your turn signal to let people know you are planning to turn, change lanes, pull out or pull over. Use your turn signal well ahead to give other road users plenty of warning, but don't apply your turn signal so soon that you end up confusing other drivers about your intentions.

89. When you see a potential hazard ahead, you should

**SLOW DOWN AND COVER THE BRAKE PEDAL WITH YOUR FOOT.**

Since it's only a potential hazard, you may not need to pull over and stop. Instead, prepare to deal with the hazard if necessary. Slow down and cover the brake by resting your foot lightly on the brake pedal without activating the brake. Your vehicle will slow slightly, and you will be able to respond more quickly if you must stop.

90. The most common accidents while merging on to a highway are

**REAR END COLLISIONS FROM HIGHWAY TRAFFIC OR OTHER VEHICLES IN THE MERGE LANE.**

A rear-end collision is the most common accident while merging on to highways. They can be caused by not matching speed and not finding an appropriate opening in traffic on the highway.

91. If you collide with and damage an unattended vehicle, you must

**LEAVE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON THE VEHICLE.**

If you collide with and damage an unattended vehicle or other property, you must take reasonable steps to find and notify the owner of the unattended vehicle or property. If you are unable to do so, leave a note with your name and address.

92. What will happen if a novice driver is found to have alcohol or drugs in his or her system?

**NOVICE DRIVERS WITH ALCOHOL OR DRUGS IN THEIR SYSTEM WILL BE IMMEDIATELY SUSPENDED FROM DRIVING.**

Novice drivers must not have any drugs or alcohol in their system. Anyone who violates this restriction will receive an immediate roadside suspension of their license and will face other province specific penalties.

93. When travelling on multi-lane highways, slower traffic should use

**THE FAR RIGHT LANE.**

On a multi-lane highway, slower vehicles should use the lane farthest to the right (unless they are turning left). This keeps the left lane available for drivers that are passing.

---

94. Which vehicles must have a public liability insurance policy?

**ALL MOTOR VEHICLES**

All motor vehicles must be insured with a public liability insurance policy. It is illegal to operate an uninsured motor vehicle.

95. After you've entered an acceleration lane before merging with highway traffic, you should NOT

**SLOW DOWN OR STOP.**

As you approach and enter the acceleration lane, increase your speed to match that of the vehicles in the through lanes. Watch for an opening in highway traffic, activate your turn signal, and merge smoothly with the other traffic. Don't stop or slow down in the acceleration lane unless absolutely necessary.

96. When you are following a motorcycle, allow extra space between your vehicle and the motorcycle because

**MOTORCYCLES CAN STOP VERY QUICKLY.**

When you are following a motorcycle, allow extra space between your vehicle and the motorcycle because motorcycles can stop very quickly.

97. Where in a vehicle should you never install a rear-facing child car seat?

**IN A SEAT EQUIPPED WITH AN AIR BAG**

Never place a rear-facing child restraint in a seat equipped with an air bag. There is too much force exerted on the child restraint by the deploying air bag.

98. You are approaching an intersection, but traffic is blocked on the other side. You should

**NOT ENTER THE INTERSECTION UNTIL IT CLEARS.**

Never enter an intersection unless you are sure you can completely clear the intersection and the crosswalk on the opposite side. Never block an intersection.

99. Can your ability to safely operate a vehicle only be impaired by illegal drugs and alcohol?

**NO, OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUGS AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS CAN IMPAIR YOUR ABILITY TO SAFELY OPERATE A VEHICLE AS WELL.**

Drugs from any source can cause drowsiness, altered perception and slowed reactions. If you are unsure about the effects of a prescription or over-the-counter medication, read the warning label or ask your pharmacist or doctor.

100. You may not park in a parking space designated for persons with disabilities unless

**YOUR VEHICLE HAS A DISABLED PARKING PLACARD OR LICENCE PLATE.**

It is illegal for any vehicle to park or stop in a parking space reserved for persons with disabilities unless the vehicle has an identifying parking placard or licence plate.