

CLASS 7 PRACTICE QUESTIONS

109. What are the conditions of the learner's license (Class 7)?

1. Hold a learner's licence for one year.
2. Be accompanied by a fully licenced driver who is at least 18 yrs. old and seated next to the learner.
3. No driving between midnight and 5 am.
4. No more passengers than seatbelts.
5. Licence suspended at 8 demerit points.
6. Zero alcohol level.

110. What are the conditions of a stage two probationary licence (Class 5)?

1. Held for minimum of two years.
2. No more passengers than the seat belts.
3. Licence suspended at 8 demerit points.
4. Zero alcohol level.
5. No upgrading to commercial licence.
6. Cannot accompany a learner.

111. What is required to become a non-probationary (Class 5) fully licenced driver?

1. Remain suspension free for the last year of the two-year probationary period.
2. Pass the advanced road test.

112. Do parents or guardians have to give permission for a Class 7 or Class 5 licence if you are under 18?

Yes, and they can withdraw their consent at any time. Parental consent is not required if you can prove you are married or self-supporting.

113. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed limit on a provincial highway located outside an urban area (i.e., city or town)?

100 km/h



114. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed limit on a roadway *outside* an urban area or on a provincial highway located *inside* the corporate limit of a city?



80 km/h

115. Unless otherwise posted, what is the maximum speed limit on a roadway that is located within an urban area?



50 km/h

116. How fast are vehicles travelling when they have a sign indicating slow moving vehicles?

Less than 40 km/h

117. During what hours are school zone speed limits in effect?

School days from:

- 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.
- 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
- 3 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

You must not exceed the posted speed limit during these times.

Note: These hours may vary for different towns and cities. The times would be posted beneath the school sign.

118. What are the rules for playground zones?

Maximum 30 km/h (unless otherwise posted) from 8:30 a.m. to one hour after sunset. You may not pass a car going the same direction during these times.

119. Are you allowed to turn right on a red light?

Yes (unless a sign prohibits the turn), but only after coming to a complete stop and yielding to other traffic.

120. Can you turn on a red light when turning from a one-way onto a one-way?

Yes (unless otherwise directed), but only after coming to a full stop and yielding to other traffic.

121. What is an indication that a light is about to turn from green to yellow?

The presence of a pedestrian signal light changing from “walk” to “don’t walk.”

122. What does a steady green arrow mean?

Proceed (i.e., go) only in the direction indicated by the arrow.

123. What does a flashing red light mean?

Stop completely and then proceed when safe to do so. Treat like a stop sign.

124. What does a flashing yellow light mean?

Proceed with caution after yielding to pedestrians and other vehicles within the intersection.

125. What does a flashing green light mean?

Drivers are allowed to go through without stopping, unless required to yield to oncoming traffic when turning left, or to pedestrians in the crosswalk when turning right or left.

126. What does an  mean when it is over a driving lane?

The lane will be used by oncoming traffic so you must not enter or remain in the lane.

127. What does a yellow line mean?

It separates traffic travelling in opposite directions.

128. What does a white line mean?

It separates traffic traveling in the same direction.

Note: Solid white lines indicate that switching lanes IS NOT permitted. Broken white lines indicate that lane switching IS permitted.

129. What are bicycle lanes?

- They are painted in the curb lane of the road with a bicycle-shaped design and street signage.
- They may also appear beside a row of parking spots.
- Do not drive in these lanes except when you need to turn or when entering/exiting a parking spot.

130. What do broken yellow or white lines mean?

Lane changing IS permitted.

131. What do solid lines mean?

Passing or lane changing is not permitted if the solid line is on your side of the roadway.

132. When is a two-way left turn lane?

A lane in the centre of the road that is reserved for the left turning traffic travelling in either direction.

133. What does a diamond marking on the road mean?

The lane is reserved for specific vehicles (e.g., taxis, buses or bicycles).

134. What does an X marked on a roadway mean?

You are approaching a railway crossing.

135. What does a sign of this shape and colour mean?



Direction

Example:

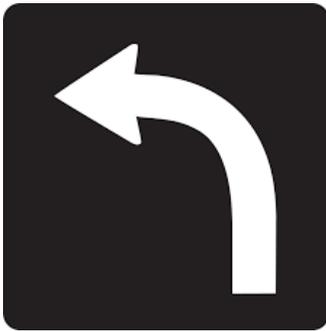


136. What does a sign of this shape and colour mean?

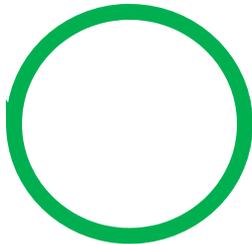


Lane use designation (i.e., it tells you which direction you can drive in).

Ex:



137. What does this sign mean?



Actions permitted (i.e., allows you to do the action or activity within the green circle).

Example:

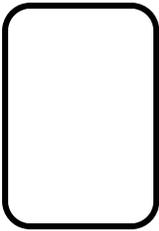


138. What does this sign mean?



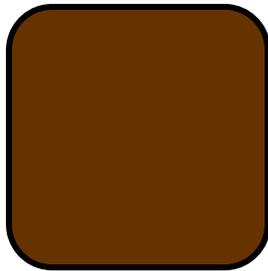
Actions not permitted (i.e., tells you what action or activity is not allowed).

139. What does a sign of this shape and colour mean?



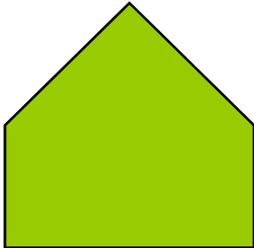
Regulatory message (e.g., speed limit).

140. What do signs of these shapes and colours mean



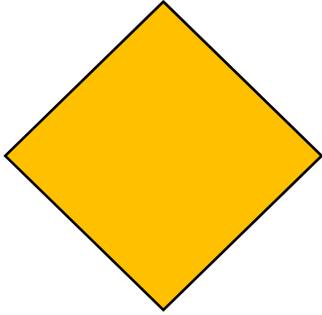
Roadside facilities including fuel, food, lodging or assistance/help.

141. What does a sign of this shape and colour mean?



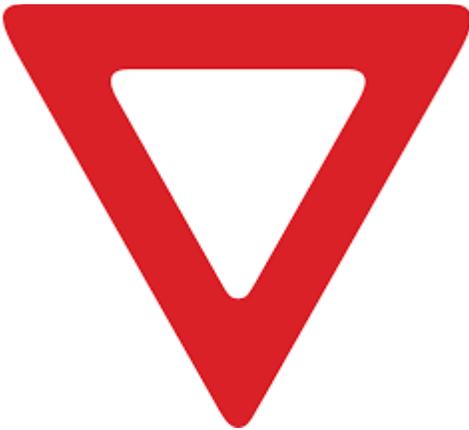
School zone/area or school crosswalk.

142. What does a sign of this shape and colour mean?



Caution or warning of a hazard.

143. What does this sign mean?



Yield.

(Yield means to **give way** to or to **give in**. Therefore:

- Wait until all pedestrians within the crosswalk or intersection have crossed the street.
- Allow cars **not** facing a traffic sign to clear the intersection or roadway before you go.

144. What does a sign of this shape and colour mean?



Construction area information.

145. What does a sign of this shape and colour mean?



One way.



146. What does this sign mean.



Railway Crossing.

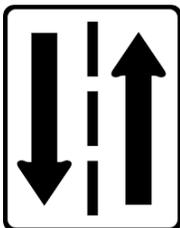
147. What does sign mean?



School Crosswalk

Note: Pedestrian crosswalk has only one person on the sign.

148. What does this sign mean?



Two-way traffic.

149. What does this sign mean?



Divider ahead, keep right.

150. What is the proper position for the car head restraint?

The centre of the restraint should be level with the top of your ears

151. What should you do before entering your vehicle before driving

Before entering check for:

- Children and pedestrians
- Anything in your vehicle's path
- Inflation levels on your tires

Before driving:

- Lock your doors
- Adjust your seat
- Adjust your head restraint.
- Adjust mirrors
- Fasten your seatbelt

152. What should you do when you are ready to drive away?

1. Check your path again to be sure that it's clear.
2. Check your mirrors.
3. Shoulder check to be sure your blind spots are clear.

153. What is the correct position of your hands on the wheel?

Left hand: 9 or 10 o'clock.

Right hand: 2 or 3 o'clock.

154. What method should you use when turning the steering wheel?

Use a hand over hand method, and then let the steering wheel slide back through your hands.

155. When angle or parallel parking, what is the maximum allowable distance between your wheels and the curb?

50 cm.

156. What is perception time?

It is how long it takes your brain to recognize a situation and understand that you need to stop, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second.

157. What is reaction time?

It is the time it takes you to physically react to a danger by moving your foot to the gas or brake pedal, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second.

158. What is braking time?

It is how long it takes a vehicle to stop from the time the brake is first applied until the vehicle stops.

159. What is total stopping distance?

The sum of perception distance, reaction distance, and braking distance. It depends on the condition of the roadway, your alertness, your vehicle, the speed, brakes, tires etc.

160. What is the threshold braking technique?

It is used for cars without ABS brakes when you are required to brake quickly:

-Brake almost to the point of locking the wheels.

-If the wheels lock, ease up slightly

161. How do you back-up in a straight line?

1. Make sure your path is clear of traffic, pedestrians and other obstacles.
2. Place your left hand on top of the wheel (12 o'clock)
3. Look over your right shoulder through the rear window.
4. Make quick glances ahead to make sure the front of the car doesn't hit anything.
5. Turn the wheel in the way you want the car to go.

162. How do you back-up to the right of left?

First, make sure your path is clear of traffic, pedestrians and other obstacles.

-When backing up to the left, look over your left shoulder

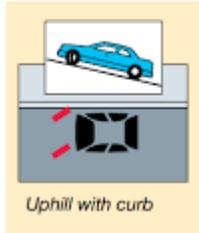
-When backing up to the right, look over your right shoulder.

163. When is it illegal to drive your vehicle in reverse?

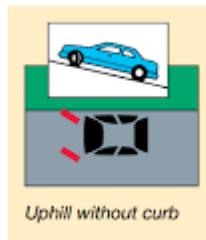
You may never back up into an intersection or a crosswalk.

164. Which way do you turn your wheels when parking uphill with a curb?

Turn **wheels** toward the **left** and then let the car roll back until the right front tire touches the curb.

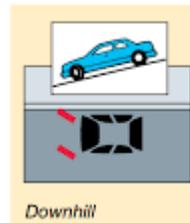


165. Which way must you turn your wheels when parking uphill without a curb?



Turns the front **wheels** towards the **right**.

166. Which way do you turn your wheels when parking and facing downhill?



Turn front **wheels** to the **right** (with and without curb).

Note: When parking on a hill, the wheels are always turned to the right except when parking **uphill with a curb**.

167. Where are you not allowed to park a vehicle?

- On a sidewalk or boulevard.
- On a crosswalk.
- In an intersection.
- Alongside or opposite any street evacuation or obstruction.
- On a bridge, underpass or their approaches.
- Where prohibited
- Beside other vehicles where you may be double parked.
- Within 1.5 meters of an access to a garage, private roadway or driveway.

168. How far away must you be when parking near a yield sign, stop sign, hydrant or crosswalk?

5 meters.

169. Who goes first at a four way stop?

- Courtesy is to let the driver who gets there first go first.
- If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the right goes first.
- These intersections are called “courtesy corners.”

170. How do traffic circles and roundabouts (i.e., circular intersections) work?

When entering a traffic circle, you must yield to traffic already in the circle.

- Enter the right-hand lane if you intend to leave at the first exit.
- Enter left lane if you are proceeding to the second exit or beyond.

When driving in a circle, the vehicle on the right must yield to the vehicle on the left.

When exiting the circle, turn on the right signal and use caution.

Note: Do not change lanes when in a circle.

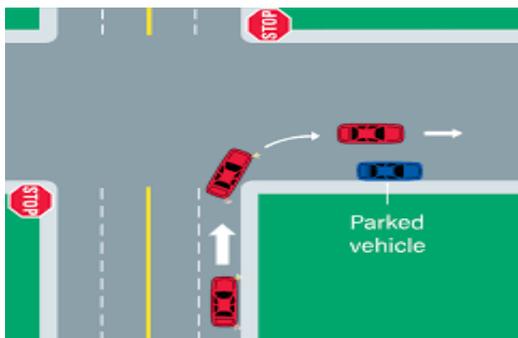
171. What happens at an uncontrolled intersection?

- If there are no traffic signs or signals, slow down and be prepared to stop.
- Yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on your right.

Note: T intersections that have no traffic control signs or signals follow the rules of uncontrolled intersections. All drivers must yield to the vehicle on the right.

172. When turning right, what should you remember?

- Yield right of way to pedestrians.
- Check over your right shoulder for cyclists who may have moved up on the right side.
- If a vehicle is parked immediately around the corner, turn into the first available lane to the left



173. When turning left, what should you remember?

-They are a leading cause of crashes.

-If you must stop in the intersection, stay close to the right of the centre line with your wheels pointing straight ahead.

174. U-turns are not permitted in urban areas in which situations?

-On a roadway between intersections.

-Where a sign prohibits them.

-At an intersection with traffic lights.

-At an alley intersection.

Note: Outside urban areas, U-turns are not permitted on a curve or near the crest (i.e., top) of a hill where the driver of another vehicle cannot see you.

175. What are blind spots?

They are the areas right beside and slightly behind your car that cannot to be seen using your mirrors.

176. What steps should you take when you want to change lanes?

1. Be sure the lane change is allowed.
2. Check for traffic using your inside and outside mirrors.
3. Shoulder check to ensure no vehicle or cyclist is in your blind spot.
4. Signal.
5. If safe, change lanes.
6. Make sure your signal light is turned off.

177. How far in advance should you be in the proper lane when preparing to turn a corner?

15 meters

178. Where should your car be when nearing the top of a hill?

Stay to the right-hand side in case an oncoming car crosses the centre line.

Note: Do not pass near the top of a hill on a two-lane highway because you cannot see what is ahead of you.

179. What is an emergency stopping lane?

-It is sometimes referred to as the shoulder.

-It is the portion of the primary highway that lies between the edge of the roadway and the first lane of travel.

-It is used for drivers who need to stop due to an emergency situation.

180. List the steps used to merge safely.

1. Check the traffic flow on the highway.
2. Choose your gap in the traffic and begin adjusting your speed.
3. Use your signal light before or when you are in the acceleration lane.
4. Accelerate to the speed of the traffic on the main road.
5. Keeping shoulder checking to view the gap in the traffic.
6. When it is safe, move into the gap. Do this after you have passed the solid white line of the acceleration lane.
7. Make sure your signal light is turned off.

181. What is a weave zone?

Where the entrance and exit to a highway are close together - the area where the cars cross.

182. What should you do when entering a curve?

1. Maintain a safe and steady speed after entering a curve.
2. Your vehicle will want to go straight ahead even though you are turning the wheels. If you lose traction:

-Stay off the brake or the accelerator.

-Continue to look in the direction you want to go.

-Make small steering adjustments to come out of the skid.

Note: It is unsafe and illegal to pass vehicles on curves on highways with one lane in each direction.

183. When must you turn on your headlights?

-When you are driving at night.

-When you cannot see 150 meters in front of you.

184. What should you do if your headlights don't work?

- Turn your hazard lights on.
- Turn the headlights on and off.
- If headlights don't come on, slow down and safely park in a safe place.

185. What must be done if you get a flat tire while driving?

1. Take your foot off the gas and let the engine slow you down.
2. Hold the steering wheel firmly. Look and steer in the direction you want to go.
3. When the vehicle has slowed down and you have control, apply gentle, steady pressure to the brakes.
4. Move to a safe place to park (i.e., the emergency stopping lane or the edge of the roadway).
5. Turn on your hazard warning lights.

186. What should be done in case of a mechanical breakdown on a highway?

1. Change lanes safely and, if possible, park in a safe location.
2. Do not stop on a bridge or in a tunnel.
3. If the vehicle is in a dangerous spot:
 - Turn on the hazard lights.
 - Raise your hood.
 - Place reflective triangles to the rear of your vehicle about 10 to 20 meters apart.

187. What is a braking skid?

It happens with vehicles that do not have anti-lock brakes (ABS) when you apply the brakes too firmly, causing the wheels to lock. Steering control will be lost. If this happens:

- Take your foot off the brake pedal. When the wheels start to roll again, steering control will return.
- Look and steer in the direction you want to go.

188. What is a power skid?

When you accelerate too hard, causing the tires to spin. If this happens:

1. Take your foot off the gas pedal.
2. Make steering corrections. Remember to look and steer in the direction you want to go.
3. Do not over correct, or you may skid in the opposite direction.
4. Use gentle acceleration to continue moving forward

189. What is a cornering skid?

When a turn is made too fast, causing the vehicle to slide sideways.

Note: Correct by easing up on the gas pedal and steer in the direction you want to go.

190. When should you use low beams?

- When you are 150 m or less behind another vehicle.
- When you are 300 m or less in front of an oncoming vehicle.
- During poor weather conditions including rain, snow, smoke or fog.

191. Where should you look when an oncoming vehicle's lights are shining in your eyes?

Look slightly down and to the right edge of your driving lane.

192. What does "overdriving" your highlights mean?

Driving at a speed that does not let you respond safely or stop in the distance lit by your headlights.

193. What is the speed limit when passing a stopped emergency vehicle with it's lights on?

60 km/h or as posted.

Speed fines will double.

194. What must you do when an emergency vehicle approaches you from any direction and is sounding its siren?

- Safely move your vehicle to allow the emergency vehicle to pass.
- Drive as closely as possible to the right curb or edge of the **two-way** roadway.
- Stop until the emergency vehicle has passed.

Note: Move to the closest curb when on a **one-way** street.

195. How far away should you follow an emergency vehicle that has its lights and siren operating?

150 meters

196. When are speeding fines doubled in construction sites?

When workers are present, or signs indicate fines will be doubles.

197. What is hydroplaning?

When a thin layer of water builds up between your tires and the road surface causing the vehicle to skid.

If this happens:

- Reduce the pressure on the gas pedal so that your vehicle slows down.
- Look and steer in the direction you want to go.

198. What is black ice?

When moisture freezes on the road surface. Usually drivers can't see it. It looks shiny and black.

199. What should you do to avoid a collision with an animal?

1. Use extra caution in areas with wildlife warning signs. Reduce your speed and look well ahead.
2. Scan the sides of roads.
3. Be careful at dawn and dusk. Animals tend to be more active at these times.
4. Watch for sudden, unusual spots of light on or near the road. This may be the reflection of your headlights from the animals' eyes.
5. If an animal suddenly appears in front of you, brake hard and try to move away from oncoming traffic.
6. Animals sometimes move in groups. If you see one, there may be more.

200. What must you do if you are involved in a collision?

1. Give help where you can.
2. Protect the scene.
3. Notify emergency assistance if needed.
4. Record information including:
 - Names, contact information, and insurance details of drivers
 - Names, contact information of witnesses
 - Times, location, weather, and other details.
5. Report all collisions to police if:
 - Anyone is injured or killed.
 - Overall damage exceeds (i.e., is more than) \$2000
 - You damage any traffic control device, parking meter or public property.

201. What is a space cushion?

It is the space between you and the vehicle ahead, behind and to either side. It allows you to stop safely or steer around a possible hazard.

Hazards can be:

- Fixed**-those that do not change (e.g., hills, curves, intersections, or merging roadways).
- Variable**-those that do change (e.g., children, icy roads, left turning vehicles, or emergency vehicles).

202. What is the “two second” rule?

It is used to make sure that you are not following too closely behind a vehicle.

It is calculated by:

-Watching when the back of the vehicle ahead of you passes a fixed object.

2. Count one-thousand-and-one, one-thousand-and-two.

3. If you pass the same object before you are finished counting, you are following too closely.

203. Is it legal to use a cellular phone while driving?

No! You cannot use any electronic device while driving.

204. Why should you show extra caution when sharing the road with bicycles and motorcycles?

Bicycles:

-They do not have brake lights to warn you when they are stopping.

-You may not notice them when you are turning right. Be sure to shoulder check your blind spot to the right.

-Cyclists may not notice you when you open your door after parking, so always check for a cyclist who may ride up beside your vehicle.

Motorcycles:

-They often drive in the left portion of the lane-never share a lane with a motorcycle.

-Their turn signals can be hard to see.

-They can stop very quickly so allow extra following space.

-Motorcyclists can lose control in poor weather or road conditions

205. Why should you be cautious when sharing the road with larger vehicles?

-They need extra space to stop, so don't move in front of them when approaching a traffic light.

-They may roll back when releasing the brakes, so leave extra space when stopping behind them.

-They spray debris (i.e., rocks), so they may not be able to see you when you are backing up or driving. If you can see the driver in the side mirror, then the driver can see you.

-They require extra room to turn.

206. What rules apply to funeral processions?

If you are driving in a funeral procession:

- You may follow the procession through an intersection without stopping, if it is safe to do so.
- You must have your headlights on, and you must be following right behind the vehicle ahead in the procession.

Do not pass through a funeral procession:

- Yield the right-of-way until it has passed.

207. What do you do if you see a school bus stopped on a non-divided highway?

If alternating amber lights-pass with extreme caution and be prepared to stop.

If alternating red lights-do not pass. **Stop 20 m behind or 20 m in front** (depending which way you are travelling).

208. What do you do if you see a school bus stopped on a divided highway?

-If alternating amber lights-pass with extreme caution and be prepared to stop

-If alternating red lights, - drivers on the same side cannot pass. Stop 20 m behind. **Drivers on the opposing side can proceed with caution.**

209. How many demerit points are deducted from a Graduated Driver's Licence when an offence has been committed?

Same as for a fully licenced driver, but you will also lose 2 points for:

- Driving between midnight and 5 am (Class 7 only).
- Having more passengers than seatbelts.
- Supervising when not fully qualified (i.e., acting as a supervisor to an individual with a Class 7 licence).

Note: If you accumulate (i.e., build up) 8 or more demerit points within a 2-year period, your operator's licence will be suspended. For fully licenced drivers, a suspension will occur with **15 or more** demerit points.

210. For drivers in the GDL program, what are the laws regarding alcohol/drug use and driving?

GDL drivers cannot consume any alcohol or drugs (including cannabis) before driving. If they do, their operator's licence will be suspended for 30 days and their vehicle will be seized.

Drivers are committing a **Criminal Code of Canada** offence if they:

- provide a breath sample of 80 mg% (.08 BAC) or more.
- have 5ng/ml or more of THC
- have 2.5ng/ml or more of THC combined with 50 mg% (.05 BAC) or more of alcohol
- refuse a breath or blood sample.

If found guilty, they may face penalties including fines, disqualification from driving, and imprisonment.

211. For fully licenced drivers, what are the laws regarding alcohol/drug use and driving?

It is **against the law** to register:

- a breath sample of alcohol between 50 mg% and 80 mg% (.05 and .08 BAC). If they do, they are subject to immediate licence suspensions, vehicle seizures, as well as towing and impound charges.
- a blood sample of 2ng/ml but less than 5ng/ml for THC (an active ingredient in cannabis). If they do, they face a fine up to \$1000 and a summary conviction.

Drivers are committing a **Criminal Code of Canada** if they:

- provide a breath sample of 80 mg% (.08 BAC) or more.
- have 5ng/ml or more of THC.
- have 2.5 ng/ml or more of THC combined with 50 mg% (.05 BAC) or more of alcohol.
- refuse a breath or blood sample.

If found guilty, they may face penalties including fines, disqualification from driving, and imprisonment.