Please note that the driving school instructor may use a different presentation to teach this module.
Outline of Module 3

• Activity: Courtesy Feels Good!
• Environmental factors
  – Other road users
  – Road and weather conditions (covered in Module 7 – OEA Driving Strategy)

• Traffic signs, signals and rules
  – Quiz
Targeted Competencies

• Taking other road users into account  
• Driving cooperatively and courteously  
• Evaluating one’s behaviour with regard to sharing the road  
• Identifying the legal framework and the rules of courtesy that make safe, cooperative and responsible driving possible
Activity: Courtesy Feels Good!

• Instructions (individually)
  
  Complete the questionnaire entitled
  Courtesy on the Road (5 minutes)
Other Road Users

*Drive proactively!*

Driving proactively means anticipating problems to better prevent them.

**Why?**

- To avoid finding yourself in a stressful situation and growing impatient as a result.
- To avoid conflict with other road users.
Rules of Proactive and Courteous Driving

PATIENCE, TOLERANCE AND COURTESY

• Avoid driving while fatigued, tense or feeling very strong emotions
• Leave earlier
• Take routes with less traffic
• Avoid tense conversations with passengers
• Remember that bad manoeuvres by others are not always conscious or deliberate
• Accept the pace of other drivers
• Protect more vulnerable or less skilful drivers
The Environment

Courtesey on the Road

*Courtesy on the road begins with obeying the Highway Safety Code (HSC) and traffic rules...*

- Obeying traffic lights
- Obeying road signs (stop, speed limit, yield, etc.)
- Respecting the right of way of other users (pedestrians, cyclists, etc.)
- Meeting certain obligations (communicating one’s intentions, not following too closely, etc.)

*...but it also involves being polite and getting along with others*
Disrespectful or Aggressive Behaviour

In your view, what are the most irritating behaviours of drivers on the road?
Irritating Behaviours

- Cutting people off
- Following too closely
- Making unpleasant or aggressive gestures
- Speeding
- Honking needlessly
- Not obeying the HSC
- Not yielding the right of way or insisting on it
- Weaving between vehicles
- Not respecting rights of way
- Not signalling one’s intentions
- Changing lanes frequently
- Passing on the right or on the shoulder
- Blinding others with one’s headlights
Consequences of Aggressive Driving

Other than increasing fear, risks and accidents, the conflicts caused by aggressive driving can lead to administrative penalties (fines) and criminal penalties (prison sentences depending on the seriousness of the aggressive actions)
Traffic Signs, Signals and Rules

• Traffic rules:
  – Traffic rules are set by the *Highway Safety Code*
  Examples of traffic rules: speed limits, safe turning and passing, signalling one’s intentions, etc.

• Traffic signs and signals aim to:
  – Ensure the safety of road users
  – Improve the flow of traffic
  – Guide road users
  Examples of traffic signs and signals: traffic lights, pavement markings, road signs, etc.
Traffic Signs, Signals and Rules (cont.)

- Review of self-study since the beginning of the course
  - Chapters 3 and 4 of the *Driver’s Handbook*
  - Review exercises (website)
  - Does anyone have any questions?

- Reminders
  - Preparation for the evaluation to obtain a learner’s licence – Phase 1, Module 5
  - Preparation for the SAAQ knowledge test and road test at the end of the learning period
Quiz

Traffic Signs, Signals and Rules
Question 1

You’re driving in a town you don’t know. There’s no speed limit sign. What is the fastest you’re allowed to go?

• 30 km/h
• 50 km/h
• 70 km/h
Answer

50 km/h

– In a town or city, the maximum speed limit is 50 km/h unless otherwise indicated
Question 2

In what situation can you be charged with impaired driving even if you haven’t been drinking alcohol?

- You were involved in an accident
- You didn’t take medication prescribed by a doctor
- You drove after consuming drugs
Answer

You drove after using drugs

– No one is allowed to drive a vehicle when their driving ability is impaired by alcohol or drugs
Question 3

What is the permissible blood alcohol concentration for the holder of a probationary licence?

- Zero-alcohol rule
- 20 mg% (.02) rule
- 80 mg% (.08) rule
Answer

Zero-alcohol rule

– The holder of a probationary licence is not allowed to drive a road vehicle after consuming alcohol

Remember the zero-alcohol rule!
Question 4

Are you allowed to pass the bicycle in this situation?

– No
– Yes
– No, because cyclists have the right of way
Answer

No

– You may not pass the bicycle, because there is not enough room to do so safely
Question 5

At night, you must switch from the high beams to the low beams when a car coming from the opposite direction is at a distance of less than

- 50 metres
- 100 metres
- 150 metres
150 metres

- When an oncoming vehicle is less than 150 metres away, you must switch to the low beams so as not to blind the other driver
Question 6

You’re following a farm tractor up a hill. Are you allowed to pass it?

• No
• Yes
• Yes, because it’s a tractor
Answer

No

– You are not allowed to pass, because you cannot check to see whether the left lane is free
Question 7

It is prohibited to pass using the lane reserved for oncoming traffic

• As you near and reach the top of a hill
• Alongside a bicycle path
• In a 50 km/h zone
Answer

As you near and reach the top of a hill

- Near or at the top of a hill, it is prohibited to pass using the lane reserved for oncoming traffic
Question 8

You’re parking uphill. Which way are you supposed to turn the wheels?

To the left

To the right

Straight ahead
Answer

To the left

– In the event of parking brake or transmission failure, the vehicle will be stopped by the curb
Question 9

To back up, your father unbuckles his seat belt. Under the *Highway Safety Code*, is he allowed to do so?

- Yes
- Yes, but only to back out of a private driveway
- No
Answer

Yes

– The *Highway Safety Code* does not require the driver to wear a seat belt while backing up
Question 10

A driver is travelling in lane C. He wants to turn left at the intersection. What does he have to do?

- He can’t turn left; he has to go to the next intersection
- He has to change lanes twice: from C to B and from B to A
- He can cross two travel lanes at once
Answer

He can’t turn left: he has to go to the next intersection
  – A driver must plan turns and the lane changes that precede them
Question 11

When you reach this sign, what do you have to do?

- Stop immediately
- Prepare to stop
- Do nothing in particular
Prepare to stop

– This sign announces a stop sign ahead: start slowing down, because you’ll have to stop soon
Question 12

The shape and colour of this sign are reserved for indicating

- Speed limits
- Hazards
- Road work
Answer

Hazards

– Signs with this shape and colour warn you of a road hazard
Question 13

The shape of this sign indicates that

- A school zone begins
- A school zone is ahead
- A school crossing is ahead
Answer

A school zone begins

– The shape of this sign indicates you’re entering a school zone
Question 14

This sign indicates that

• A bridge is ahead
• The pavement ends
• Road construction begins
Answer

The pavement ends

– The road surface will change from asphalt to gravel or dirt
Question 15

This sign indicates

- The slowest speed allowed
- The fastest speed allowed
- The recommended speed
Answer

The recommended speed

– This sign indicates the recommended safe speed on highway exits
Question 16

When you come to a yellow light, you have to

- Stop
- Speed up
- Slow down
Answer

Stop

– You must stop, unless you are in the intersection or so close to it that it would be dangerous to stop
Question 17

You can cross over a solid single line to pass one of the following vehicles. Which one?

A bus  A truck  A carriage
Answer

A carriage

– If it is safe to do so, a solid line may be crossed, exceptionally, in order to pass a vehicle drawn by an animal
Question 18

What does this sign tell you?

• Before entering a road, you must yield the right of way to the vehicles travelling on it
• The vehicle travelling the fastest has the right of way
• You must yield the right of way to vehicles coming from the opposite direction
Answer

Before entering a road, you must yield the right of way to the vehicles travelling on it

– This sign tells a driver wishing to enter a road that he or she must yield the right of way
Question 19

This sign indicates that

- Stopping is prohibited
- Parking is prohibited
- Access is prohibited
Answer

Access is prohibited

- This sign indicates that automobiles are not allowed to enter a road or a traffic lane
Question 20

Which sign warns you that a road ahead is temporarily closed to traffic?

1. ROUTE BARRÉE
2. ROUTE BARRÉE X km
3. DÉTOUR
Answer

Sign 2

– This sign warns you that a road ahead is temporarily closed
References

- *Driving a Passenger Vehicle*
- *Driver’s Handbook*
- *Road Access Binder*
- Review exercises