

DRIVE

Permit Preparation Program

Created in 2018 by the
International Institute of New England



International
Institute of
New England

1918 **100** 2018
YEARS of WELCOMING
NEW AMERICANS



1. Obtaining Your Massachusetts Learner's Permit

Massachusetts		Learner's Permit							
Date of Birth	04-28-19	Sex	F	Height	5'10"	Class	D	Number	
Expires	04-28-17	Issued							

COLLAERT
LIESBET R
NEWBURYPORT, MA
01950

Class C. Dwyer
Registrar



Class - D: Single or combination vehicle, not Class A, B, or C.

Organ Donor

NOT VALID FOR IDENTIFICATION

Validation : 4-24-4630-272

Chas. C. Dwyer
Registrar

You did not register to vote today 04-28-2017

A 20274393

Vocabulary

Valid: legally acceptable
“My permit is *valid* for 2 years.”

Operate: to control a machine
“You can only *operate* a car if you have a permit or license.”

Passenger: a person who is traveling, but is not the driver
“You can be my *passenger* when I drive.”

Motor Vehicle: an automobile/car
“You can drive a *motor vehicle* after you get your permit.”

Obtain: to get, or secure
“I am taking this class so I can *obtain* my permit.”

RMV: Registry of Motor Vehicles
“I’m going to the *RMV* tomorrow to take my permit test.”

Why do you need a permit?

- * The Learner's Permit gives you permission to drive while you practice your driving skills and prepare for your road test.
- * Your Learner's Permit is valid for 2 years.
- * A Driver's License is valid for 5 years.



What do you already know?

How old do you have to be to drive in Massachusetts?

- * **16 years old**

How old do you have to be to get a driver's license in Massachusetts?

- * **16 and a half years old**

What kind of license do standard drivers receive Class A, B, C, or D?

- * **Class D License**

What documents do you need to show in order to apply for a permit, license, or Massachusetts ID card?

- * **Proof of date of birth, proof of residence, proof of signature, and social security card.**

How many questions do you need to answer correctly to pass your Learner Permit Exam?

- * **18 out of 25**

What's the difference between a permit, license, and JOL?

Permit:

- NOT a driver's license.
- Gives you permission to practice driving while you prepare for your road test.

JOL:

- Junior Operator License, for people 16.5 – 18 years old.
- Cannot operate motor vehicle for first 6 months with any person under age 18, unless you are with a person who is at least 21 years old, has had at least 1 year experience, and has a driver's license from MA or another state.

Driver's License:

- Gives you full permission to drive a personal motor vehicle.

List of Fees

* Learner's Permit Application	\$30
* License Application and Road Test	\$35
* Class D 5-year Driver's License	\$50
* Class D Driver's License Renewal	\$50

Other fees

* Vehicle Registration (2-year)	\$60
* Annual Vehicle Inspection	\$35
* MA ID	\$25

REQUIREMENTS

Vision Screening

- * You will have to take a vision test at the RMV (Registry of Motor Vehicles) office.
- * If you usually wear glasses, you must wear them to take the exam.



Documentation

- * You must bring at least 3 identification documents to the test:
 - * A document proving your date of birth
 - * A document proving you are a resident of MA
 - * A pre-existing document containing your signature

You must bring your Social Security Card as well.

Learner's Permit Exam


- * The exam has **25** multiple choice questions. You must answer **18** correctly in 25 minutes.
- * You must study the Driver's Manual to pass the test.
- * You cannot bring the manual or any other materials to the test.
- * You may use the “audio” if you bring headphones.
- * You will be able to do a few sample questions before you start.

Permit Test Languages

1. Albanian
2. Arabic
3. Armenian
4. Chinese
5. Czech
6. Farsi (Iranian)
7. Finnish
8. French
9. German
10. Greek
11. Hebrew
12. Hindi
13. Hungarian
14. Italian
15. Japanese

16. Khmer
17. Korean
18. Lao
19. Polish
20. Portuguese
21. Romanian
22. Russian
23. Spanish
24. Turkish
25. Urdu
26. Vietnamese

What can I do with my permit?

- 
- * Your permit is valid for **2 years**.
 - * You must carry your permit whenever you drive until you earn your full license.
 - * You must always be accompanied by someone who has a full license. They must be at least 21 years old and had their license for 1 year.
 - * If you are under 18, you can't drive between 12am and 5am unless your parent is with you.
 - * You can drive in another state.
 - * You can only operate a passenger car.

2. Parts of a Permit Card

Massachusetts

Learner's Permit

Date of Birth	04-28-19	F	5'10"	D	Number
Expires		Sex	Height	Class	
			04-28-17		
			Issued		

Class - D: Single or combination vehicle, not Class A, B, or C.

Organ
Donor

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Chris C. Jurek
Registrar

You did not register to vote today 04-28-2017

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Do you want to be an organ and tissue donor?

- * When you apply for a permit or license, you will have the choice to become an Organ and Tissue Donor.
- * By choosing yes, your name goes on the Massachusetts Donor Registry.
- * This means if you die, you want to give some of your organs to someone who really needs them.
- * There are currently 120,000 people in the U.S. waiting for an organ transplant.
- * This is a personal choice – there is no right or wrong choice.

Other Parts of the Permit

- * If you change your address or name, you must tell the RMV within 30 days.
- * If you are legally able, you can register to vote when you apply for your permit or license.
- * If you are not legally able, DO NOT register to vote.

3. Next Steps: Obtaining Your License/Next Steps

If you are under 18...

- * You must take driving lessons at a driving school.
- * You must complete 40 hours of supervised driving.
- * Your parent/guardian must participate in 2 hours of the driver's education curriculum.



The Road Test

- * You must have a learner's permit to schedule a test.
- * You cannot attempt the road test more than 6 times in 12 months.
- * You must schedule your road test ahead of time

The Day of the Test

- * You must bring:
 - * Your completed application
 - * Your learner's permit
 - * A legally registered car to use (must have room for the examiner to sit next to you)
 - * A qualified **sponsor**

Sponsor

- * For Class D licenses, you need a sponsor for your road test.
- * They must:
 - * Be at least 21 years old
 - * Have at least 1 year driving experience
 - * Have a valid driver's license in the U.S.

You and your sponsor cannot talk to each other during the test unless the examiner says it is okay!

Would this person be a good sponsor?

Hi, I'm Jon. We have been good friends for a year. I started driving in June 2017 and got my license in Massachusetts. I want to help you get your license too!



Would this person be a good sponsor?

Hi, I'm Maria. I was born in 1998. I have been driving since 2015, and I have my driver's license from New York. We have known each other our whole lives! Let me help you!



Would this person be a good sponsor?

Hi, I'm Samira. I was born in 1993. I have been driving since 2014, and I have my driver's license from New Jersey. I would love to be your sponsor for your road test!



Passenger Vehicle Requirements

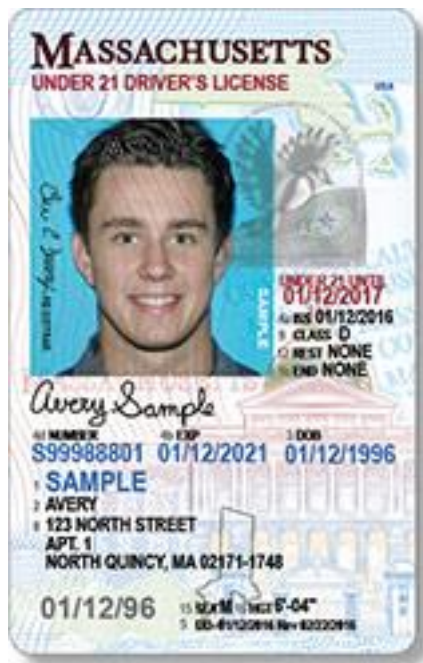
- * It must be in safe condition!
 - * Enough seating so your examiner can sit next to you, and your sponsor can sit in the back seat.
 - * An accessible parking brake so the examiner can make an emergency stop.
- * You must show the vehicle registration to the examiner and the vehicle has to be inspected.



Getting Your License

- * If you pass the road test, they will stamp the back of your permit, which is valid for 30 days.
- * Your new license will be mailed to you.

Under 21



Over 21



4. Keeping Your License

Driving in Massachusetts is a privilege, not a right!

Vocabulary

Revoke: to take back

“If you drink and drive, the RMV may *revoke* your license.”

Suspend: to stop or take back, temporarily

“They are going to *suspend* my license for 60 days.”

Violation: doing something that is not allowed by law or rule

“Stealing is a *violation*.”

Citation: an official order to appear before a court of law, pay a fine, or lose your driving privilege

“I got a *citation* because I was speeding.”

Criminal Violation: serious offense – you can be arrested!

“He hit another car and drove away – that’s a *criminal violation*!”

Infraction: noncriminal offenses

“Driving 10 miles over the speed limit is an *infraction*.”

Fault: responsibility for wrongdoing
“I was at *fault* in the accident.”

Obey: to follow instructions
“You must *obey* the law when you drive.”

Hearing: an opportunity to explain why you did something
“I was not at fault in the accident, so I am requesting a *hearing*.”

Dispute: to argue
“I want to *dispute* the speeding fine, because I don’t think I was driving that fast.”

Fine: serious offense – you can be arrested!
“He hit another car and drove away – that’s a *criminal violation*!”

mph: miles per hour – a measurement of speed
1 mph = 1.6 kph

Three types of events that can cause you to lose your driving privileges:

- * 1. Civil motor vehicle infractions
- * 2. Criminal violations
- * 3. Motor vehicle crashes where you are found to be more than 50% at fault

Everything goes on your driving record!

1. Civil Motor Vehicle Infractions

- * Examples: not obeying traffic signals, or speeding
- * You can pay a fee **OR** request a hearing to dispute it (within 20 days)
- * If you do neither, you are charged a late fee. If you do not pay the late fee, your license is suspended.
- * For a hearing, you must pay a \$25 filing fee to the RMV

1. Civil Motor Vehicle Infractions: Speeding

- * Lowest fine: \$105
- * If more than 10 miles over the speed limit, you must pay \$10 extra dollars for each mph over the limit
- * How much would your fine be if you were driving 73mph in an area with a 55mph limit?
 - * \$185

If you are speeding in a work zone,
your fine is **doubled!**



1. Civil Motor Vehicle Infractions: Speeding

- * Your license will be **suspended** for 30 days if you are found **guilty** for three speeding **violations** in 12-months.
- * For Junior Operator Licenses (JOL), a 1st **offense** will cause a 90-day license **suspension**! More **offenses** cause a one-year license **suspension**.

Civil Motor Vehicle Infractions: Speeding



I am 17 years old. I've never had any speeding **tickets** before. This is my first offense. What will happen to my license?

Civil Motor Vehicle Infractions: Speeding



This is my second time getting a speeding **ticket** this year. I am 30 years old. What will happen to my license?

2. Criminal Violations: VERY SERIOUS

- * Examples: operating under the influence (**OUI**), driving with a **suspended** license, or leaving a crash



3. Motor Vehicle Crashes


- * You are more than 50% at fault for an accident if your insurance company:
 - * Finds you at fault (page 148)
 - * Has paid more than \$500 in damage or injury



Surchargeable Events

- * **These are all surchargeable events:** events that can –
 - * Make your insurance payment increase
 - * Count toward license suspension

There are also some **mandatory** permit and license suspensions (page 50).

- 
- * 3 surchargeable events in 2 years = your license may be suspended unless you complete a **Driver Retaining Course** within 90 days
 - * 7 surchargeable events in 3 years = your license is automatically suspended for 60 days

Drugs, Alcohol & Driving

- * It is **illegal** to drive under the influence of drugs or alcohol – you could go to **prison!**
- * Your blood alcohol content (BAC) cannot be higher than .08
- * You can refuse a test, but your license will be automatically suspended (page 59)



Open Container Law & Marijuana

- * NO drinking while in the car! You cannot have an open alcoholic beverage in the car.
- * It is illegal to operate a vehicle under the influence of marijuana. It is a **criminal offense**.



5. Vehicle Safety Part I



Parts of a Car

At the Dealer



At the Mechanic



1.

5.

9.

13.

2.

6.

10.

14.

3.

7.

11.

15.

4.

8.

12.

16.

Vehicle Safety

- * **Your vehicle must have:**
 - * Safety-belt for everyone
 - * A mirror
 - * A horn
 - * Windshield Wipers
 - * An **exhaust muffler**
 - * A foot brake and a parking brake
 - * Lights for driving in the dark



- * If your brake lights or signals stop working, you must have them fixed right away!
- * Before they are fixed, use your hands.



Right Turn



Slow/Stop



Left Turn

WINDOW TINT PERCENTAGE EXAMPLES

5%

15%

20%

30%

35%

50%

NO TINT



Safety Belts/Seat Belts



- * MA law: every person in a car must wear a safety belt or sit in a **child passenger restraint**
- * If you don't wear it driving = \$25 fine
- * If you don't wear it as a passenger over 16 years old = \$25 fine
- * If you don't wear it as a passenger under 16 = the driver is fined \$25

Safety Belts/Seat Belts

- * Safety belts lower the chance of death or serious injury by **50%!**
- * **Your safety belt stops you from hitting yourself on the car or passengers**
 - * Hitting the windshield at 30mph is like falling from the third floor of a building and hitting the pavement!
- * **It will stop you from being thrown out of the vehicle**



- * Belt should be across your shoulder and chest

Child Passenger Restraints

- * Children must sit in Child Passenger Restraints until they are at least 8 years old or at least 57 inches tall



Child Passenger Restraints

- * Infant seats must face the back



Distracted Driving

- * NOTHING should stop you from seeing, reacting, and driving
- * It is illegal to wear headphones while you are driving



- * If you are over 18, you **can** use one earplug for cell phone use only

Mobile (Cell) Phones and Driving

- * You CANNOT read or send texts while driving
- * If you are under 18 you cannot use your phone AT ALL!
- * If you are over 18, you can use your phone for calls only, if you keep one hand on the steering wheel – BUT you cannot let it affect your driving



Your Health and Condition

- * **NEVER** drive when you:
 - * Have been drinking
 - * Have taken prescription or over-the-counter medication that causes drowsiness
 - * Are under the influence of any drug
 - * Are very tired
 - * Are sad or angry



Safe Distances

The two second rule!

Safe Distances

- * If you drive too close to the car in front of you, that is called **tailgating**.
- * **This can cause crashes, and you can get a fine of up to \$100.**






Braking and Stopping

- * **Reaction time** is the time it takes you to **react, think,** and **hit the brakes.**
- * On **dry** and **level** ground:
 - * At **50mph**, your car will go another **55 feet** in the $\frac{3}{4}$ of a second that it takes to react.
 - * Once you hit the brakes, you may go another **160 feet** before you stop (total 215 feet!)

Braking and Stopping

- * At **60mph**, it takes **292** feet to react and brake
- * At **30mph**, it takes **104** feet to react and brake



MPH	Stopping Distance		Total
 20	22 ft.	37 ft.	59 ft.
 40	44 ft.	112 ft.	156 ft.
 60	66 ft.	226 ft.	292 ft.
Total Stopping Distance			

Jeopardy Review

Obtaining Your Permit	Road Test & Getting Your License	Keeping Your License	Vocabulary
100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400

Obtaining Your Permit	Road Test & Getting Your License	Keeping Your License	Vocabulary
Your learner's permit is valid for how many years?	If you are under 18, you must complete ___ hours of supervised driving before the test?	What happens to your fine if you are speeding in a work zone?	A person who is traveling, but is not the driver
What kind of license do standard drivers receive?	How many times can you attempt the road test in a year?	If you receive a ticket for speeding, what are your 2 choices?	To argue
List 2 things a Junior Operator cannot do.	List 3 requirements of a sponsor.	Name 3 events that can cause you to lose your driving privileges.	To take back
How much does it cost to apply for your license, take the road test, and receive the card?	List 3 requirements of the car you bring to the road test.	What will happen if you have 3 surchargeable events in 2 years?	Non-criminal offense

6.Vehicle Safety Part II

Pedestrian: someone walking around

“Be careful of *pedestrians* when you drive.”

One-way Street: moving in one direction only

“This is a one-way street! Why is that car coming my way??”

Oncoming Vehicles: coming closer (in the opposite direction)

“If you are driving on the right side of the road, the *oncoming vehicles* are on the left side.”

Yield: to let someone or something go before you

“You must always *yield* to pedestrians.”

U-turn: a turn that causes you to go in the opposite direction
“I am going the wrong way. I’m going to make a U-turn.”

Skid: to slide

“If you aren’t careful in the snow, your car will *skid* on the road.”

Should you use your horn?

- * To get a slower driver to move faster
 - * No!
- * To warn **pedestrians** or other drivers of danger
 - * Yes!
- * To show other drivers you are angry at them
 - * No!
- * To avoid crashes
 - * Yes!



Headlights and Taillights

- * You must use them: one-half hour after sunset, until one-half hour before sunrise
- * **ALSO** when you cannot see 500 feet ahead of you
- * **ALSO** when you use your windshield wipers



High Beams

- * **High beam headlights** help you see 350 feet ahead of you
- * **Low beam headlights** help you see 100 feet ahead of you
- * You must lower your high beams when you are within **500 feet** of a car coming toward you, or **200 feet** of a car in front of you



Winter Driving



Car driving along on icy road...



Car starts to skid and fishtail...



Turn tires in the direction of the skid...



Keep doing till you gain control....

Pedestrians

- * You must slow down and stop when a person walks into the street – even if they are WRONG!
- * **White Cane Law** – You must stop completely for blind pedestrians



Bicycles and Mopeds



- * They have the same rights as other drivers
- * When you park on the road, look before you open your door



Motorcycles

- * Always check twice before you move to a different lane
- * Use a FOUR SECOND rule with motorcycles
- * You **cannot** share a lane with a motorcycle



7. Rules of the Road

Posted Speed Limit



Minimum Speeds

- * Some roads have minimum speeds
- * Massachusetts Turnpike: 40mph minimum speed
- * Boston Harbor tunnels: 20mph minimum speed



Speeding Rules

- * You cannot drive more than 20mph in a **school zone**



- * Watch for children and crossing guards



Steady Red



- * **STOP!**
- * You can turn right only after you stop and **yield** to pedestrians and other vehicles.
- * Do not turn if there is a **NO TURN ON RED** sign
- * You can turn left on red if you are coming from a one-way street, and turning onto a one-way street

Steady Red Arrow



- * **STOP** if you are turning right
- * Same rules for turning on red

Flashing Red



- * **STOP** like it is a stop sign
- * Only go when it is safe
- * Stop **BEFORE** the crosswalk

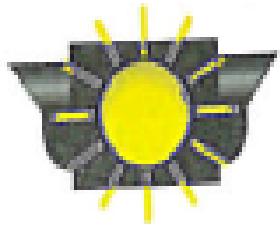


Steady Yellow



- * You must stop if it is safe

Flashing Yellow



- * Be careful, but you can go
- * Look both ways crossing an intersection

Flashing Yellow Arrow



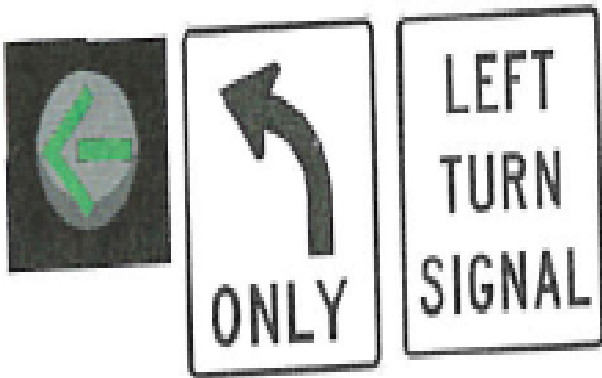
- * You can turn left when the oncoming traffic has a green light, if no one is coming
- * Make sure there is enough time for you to turn, and it is safe

Steady Green



- * Go!
- * Yield to other vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians
- * If you are making a left, you must yield to oncoming cars

Green Arrow



- * You can make a “protected” turn
- * Everyone else will stop
- * The lane will say “left turn only”

Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon



- * Only works when a pedestrian presses a button
- * When all lights are off, go ahead carefully
- * When yellow is flashing, slow down
- * When yellow is solid, prepare to stop
- * When red lights are solid, stop
- * When red lights are flashing, stop and then proceed with caution

Stop Sign



* STOP! 😊

Do Not Enter



- * Traffic is coming at you – don't go there!

No Right Turn



No Left Turn

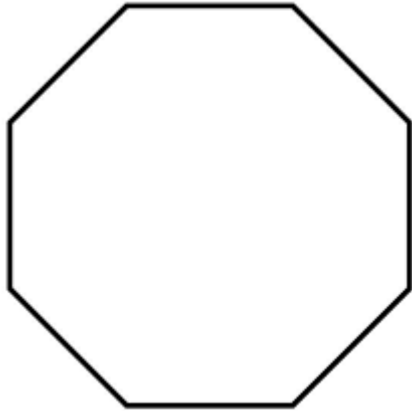


No U-Turn

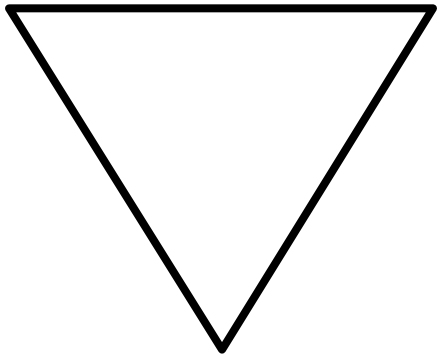


8. Rules of the Road Part II

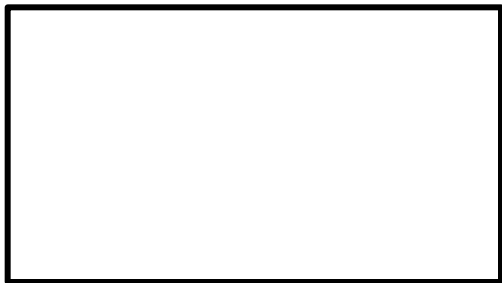
The shapes of the signs have meaning!



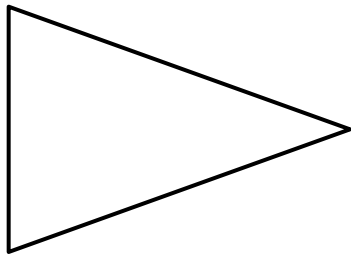
STOP



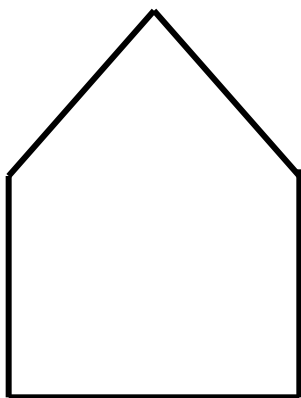
YIELD



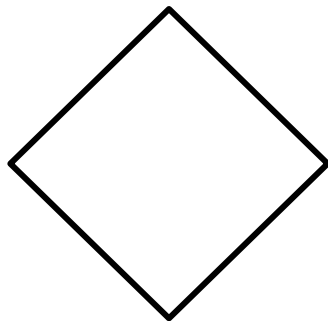
GUIDE/INFORMATION



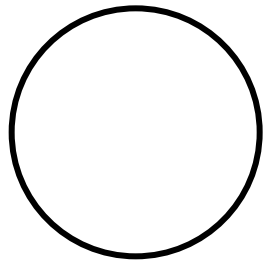
NO PASSING ZONE



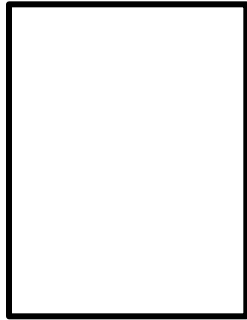
SCHOOL ZONE



WARNING



RAILROAD CROSSING



REGULATION



INTERSTATE HIGHWAY

The colors of the signs have meaning!



**STOP or
PROHIBITED**



**DIRECTION,
WHERE TO GO**



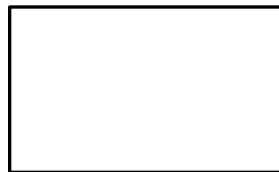
**MOTORIST
SERVICES**



**GENERAL
WARNING**



**RECREATION,
HISTORIC, or
SCENIC**



REGULATION



**SCHOOL ZONE,
BICYCLE, or
PEDESTRIAN**



**CONSTRUCTION/
MAINTENANCE**

Railroad Crossings



When you see this sign, prepare to stop



If you hear a train coming, do not speed up!

If the lights start to flash, stop at least **15 feet** before the gate

9. Lanes, Intersections, & Turns

Part I

Broken White Line

- * Separates lanes of traffic moving in the same direction
- * You can change lanes after you signal and see it is safe



Solid White Line

- * Marks the edge of a road OR separates lanes of traffic going in the same direction
- * You should **NOT** cross it unless you need to avoid danger



Double Solid White Line

- * Separates two lanes of traffic moving in the same direction
- * Crossing the double white line is NOT allowed



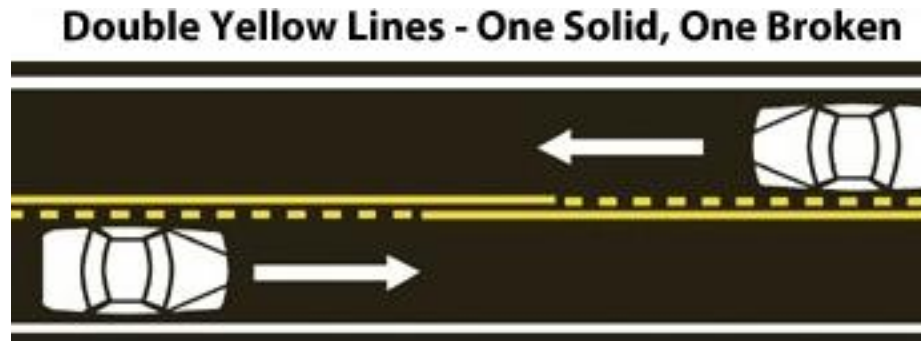
Broken Yellow Line

- * Separates lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions
- * Stay to the right unless you are passing a car in front of you
- * When passing a car in front of you, you can cross the line if it is safe



Double Yellow Lines: One Solid, One Broken

- * Separates opposite lanes of traffic
- * If the solid line is closer to you, you cannot cross the lines
- * If the broken line is closer to you, you may cross the lines only when it is safe



Double Yellow Lines: Both Solid

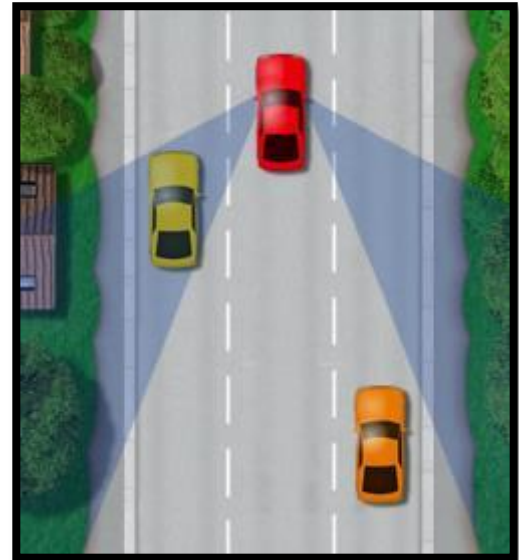
- * Prohibits vehicles from crossing them to pass another vehicle
- * You may **NOT** cross the lines, except to turn left when it is safe



Using Lanes

- * Any time you want to move lanes, you must:
 - * 1. Check your mirrors and your blind spot
 - * 2. Use a signal
 - * 3. Move

Remember to turn off your signal.



- * Many intersection have special lanes for turns



- * If there are two lanes in the same direction, stay in the right lane unless:
 - * You want to pass another car
 - * You are making a left turn
 - * The right lane is blocked

- * Never change lanes in the middle of an intersection
- * Do not use the “break down lane” for driving unless it is allowed

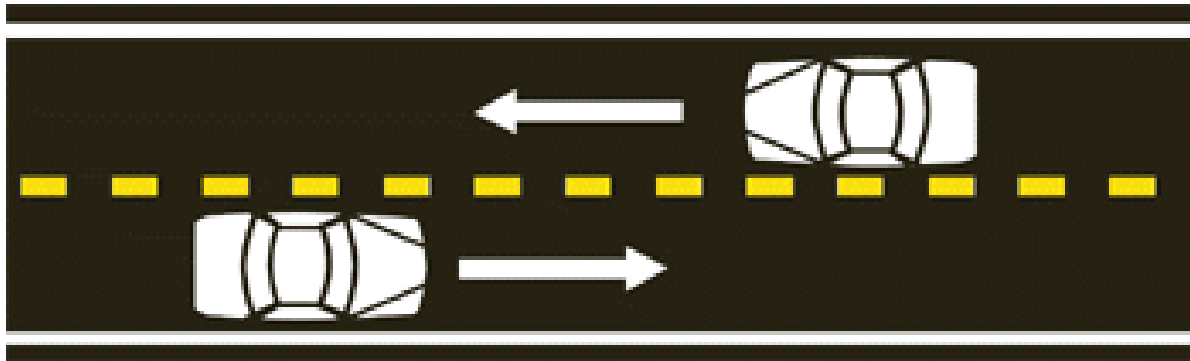


Quiz Yourself!

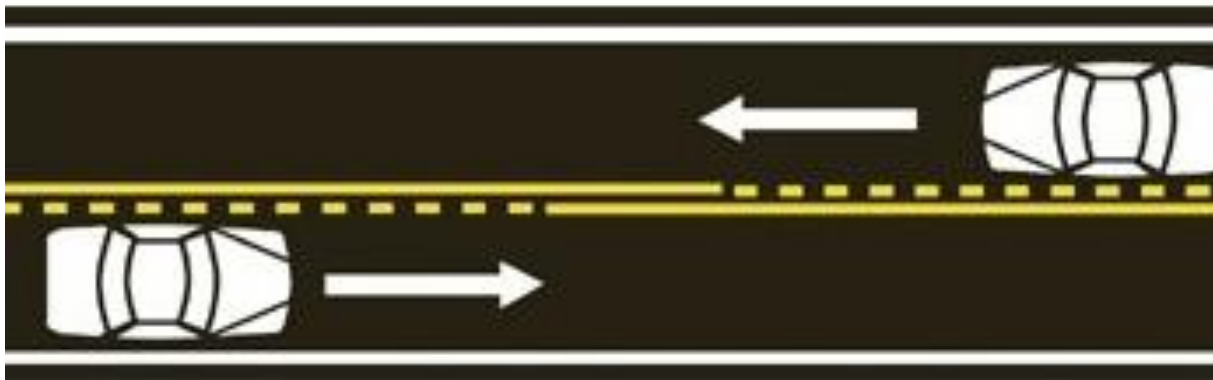






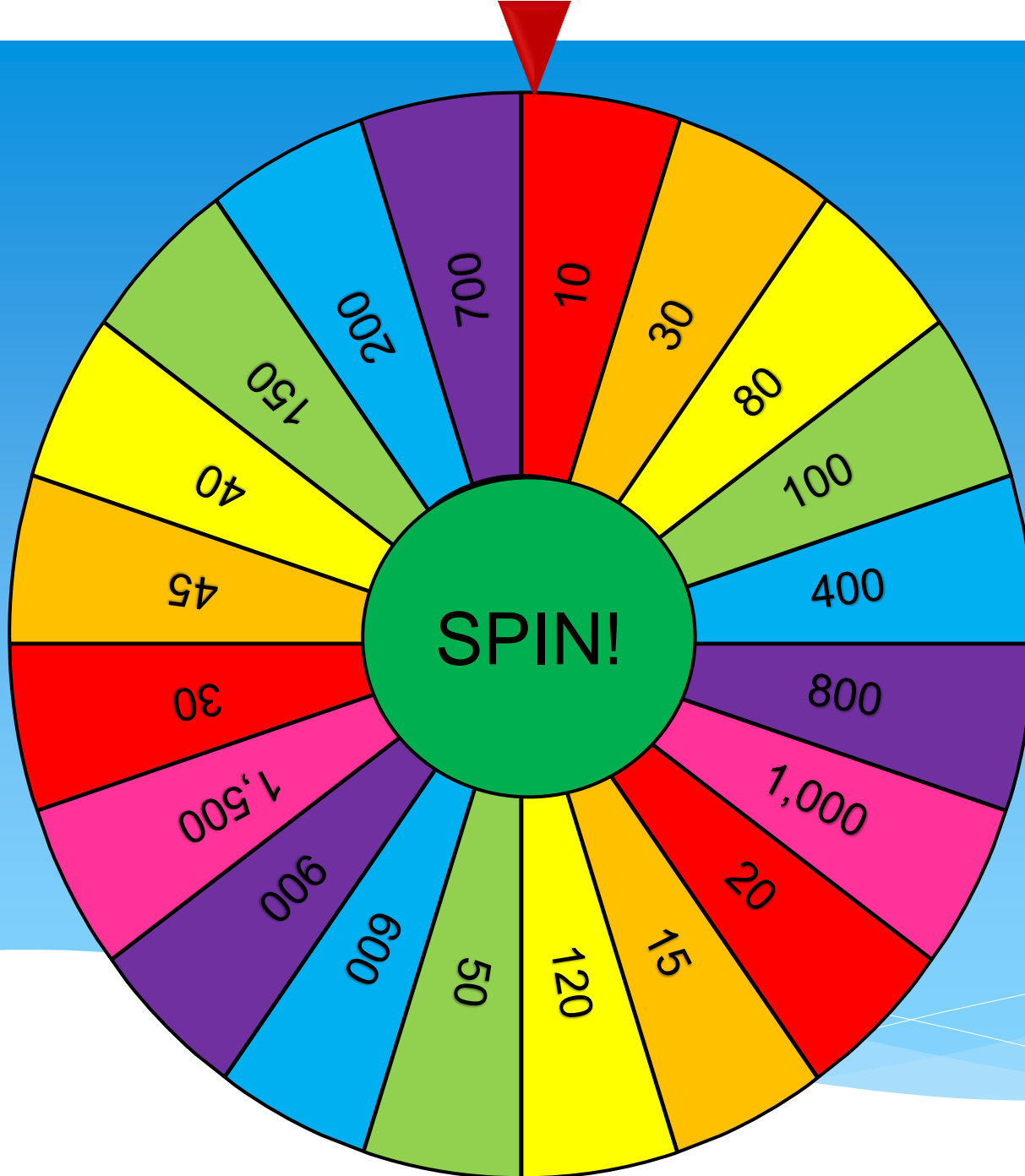


Double Yellow Lines - One Solid, One Broken





Spin the Wheel Review



10. Lanes, Intersections, & Turns

Part II

Intersections

- * It is illegal to block an intersection with your car



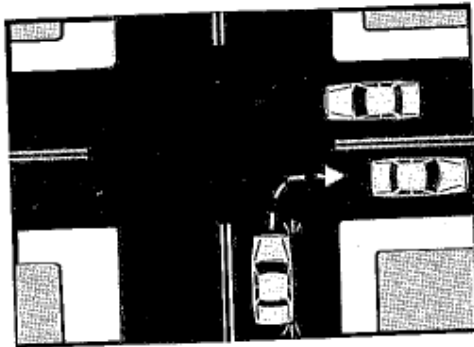
Steps for Turning

- * 1. Plan for your turn
- * 2. Signal at least 100 feet before the turn, before braking
 - * 500 feet on highway
- * 3. Reduce your speed
- * 4. Check your mirrors and blind spot
- * 5. Give right of way when appropriate
- * 6. Turn carefully into correct lane

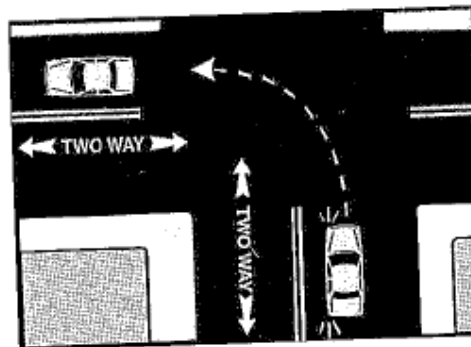
Turning Rules

- * Turn from the lane closest to the lane you want to enter
- * Keep your car in your lane as you turn
- * Once you've started a turn, you have to continue
- * You may only make a U turn from the lane closest to the center line

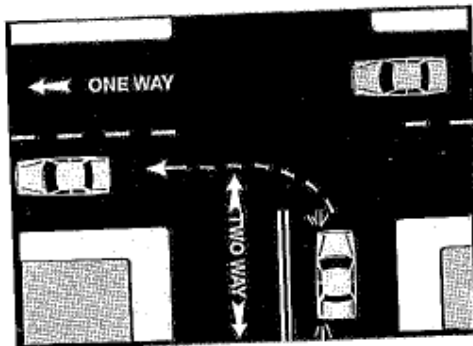




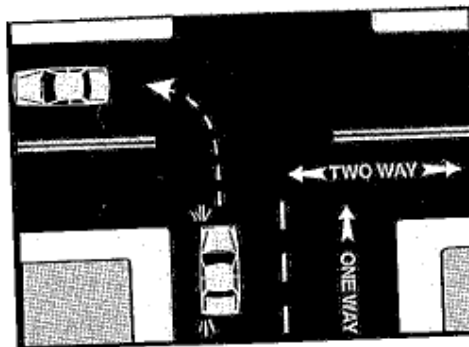
Right turn



Left turn from a two-way road to a two-way road



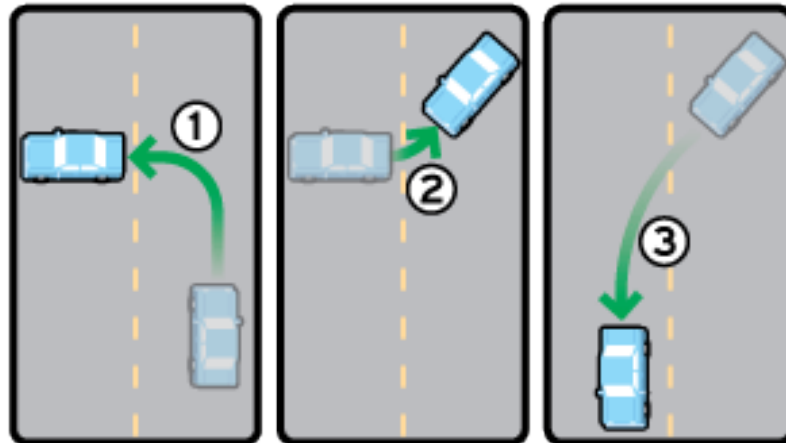
Left turn from a two-way road to a one-way road



Left turn from a one-way road to a two-way road

Three-Point Turns

- * When there is not enough room for a U-Turn, you can make a three-point turn
- * Page 95



“Right-of-Way”

- * “Right-of-way” rules help you know who should move when signs or signals are not there
- * Let’s look at a few situations...

Right-of-Way: Pedestrians

- * You must yield to pedestrians:
 - * Anytime they are in a roadway
 - * If a traffic light turns green and they are already in the crosswalk
 - * When you are turning, and the pedestrian is using a sidewalk or crossing a driveway
 - * If they are blind



Right-of-Way: Intersections with no signals or signs

- * This is called an “uncontrolled intersection”
- * Look both ways and go if it is safe
- * You must yield to any vehicle that entered the intersection from your right or is coming from your right
- * Even if you have the “right of way,” look for traffic from the left to make sure they are yielding to you

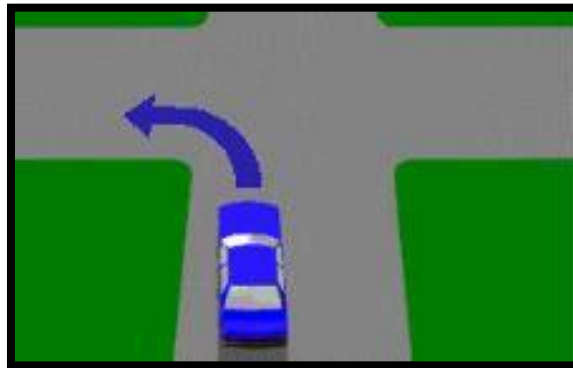
Right-of-Way: Four-Way Stops

- * At an intersection with stop signs in all directions, yield to:
 - * Any other vehicle that has already stopped
 - * Any vehicle directly to your right that stopped at the same time as you
 - * Try to make eye contact with other drivers to avoid crashes!



Right-of-Way: Turning Left

- * When making ANY left turn, you must yield to:
 - * Oncoming vehicles
 - * Vehicles already at the intersection
 - * Pedestrians or bicyclists crossing your path



Right-of-Way: Private Roads, Driveways, and Unpaved Roads

- * When entering a **paved** road from a private road, driveway, or unpaved road, you must stop
- * Then, give right-of-way to pedestrians, bicyclists, or vehicles on the road you are entering



Right-of-Way: Throughways

- * When you arrive at a **throughway**, you must yield to the cars already on the throughway before turning

Right-of-Way: Intersection of Single/Two-Lane Road and Multiple-Lane Road

- * If you are on a road with one or two lanes, like this...



...and come to an intersection, you must yield to cars on a road with three or more lanes.

11. Sharing the Road & Other Rules of the Road

Rotaries

- * There are more rotaries in MA than in other states
- * Traffic moves in a **counter-clockwise** direction
- * Once you are in a rotary, never stop your car



Entering a Rotary

- * Always **yield** right-of-way to pedestrians and vehicles already in the rotary
- * Use your turn signals the same way you would at an intersection



Choosing a Lane

- * If the rotary has a single lane:
 - * Enter from the right lane of the road you are coming from, and exit on the right lane of the road you are going to
- * If the rotary has multiple lanes:
 - * First, look for signs
 - * If there are no signs, follow these steps
 - * For a quarter-turn or to continue straight, use right lanes
 - * For a three quarter turn or U turn, enter from the left lane and exit on right lane

Passing

- * The law requires you to drive on the right side of the road unless you are passing
- * On a road with multiple lanes, use the middle and left lanes to pass



Passing on the Left

- * If crossing a broken yellow line, you must be able to see at least 400 feet in front of you.

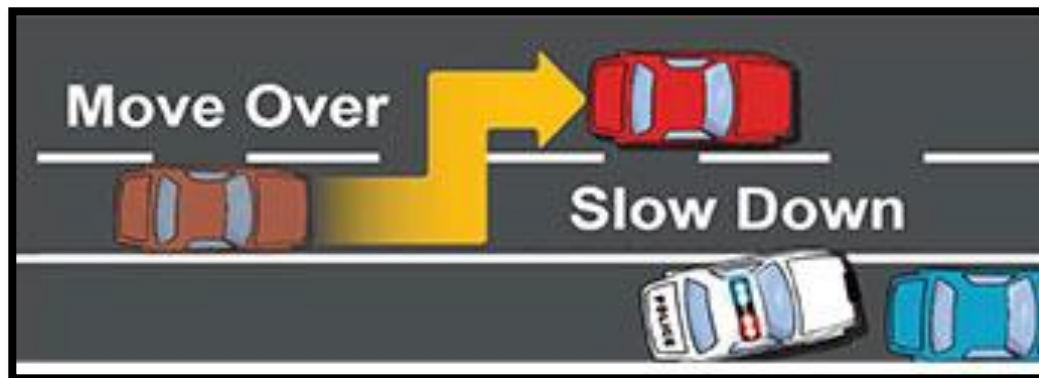
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WEl8pabOmqE>

Passing on the Right

- * There are only a few circumstances when this is allowed
 - * When the vehicle you are passing is about to make a left turn
 - * When you are driving on a one-way street
 - * When you are driving on a road where traffic moves in one direction

Other Passing Rules

- * If you are being passed, slow down and stay to the right. Do not speed up
- * **“Move Over Law”** – if you see an emergency vehicle stopped on the road, you should move over to allow one lane of space



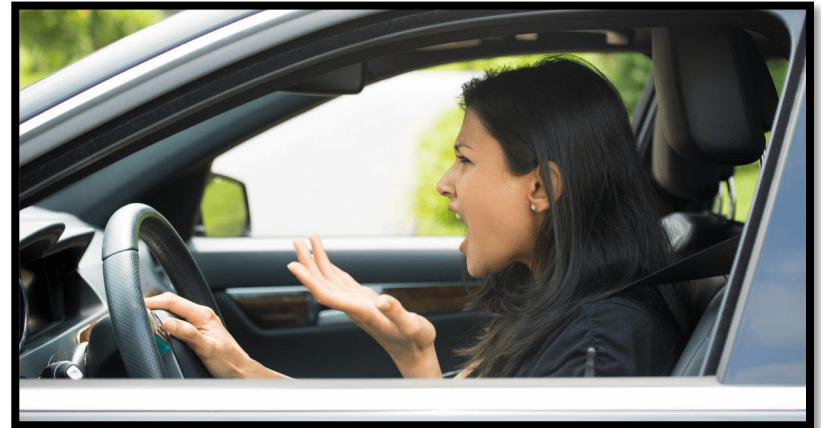
Aggressive Drivers

- * What is an aggressive driver?
- * Aggressive drivers do these things:
 - * Cut people off
 - * Exceed the speed limit
 - * Switch lanes without signaling
 - * Tailgate
 - * Run red lights
 - * Prevent other motorists from passing them



Aggressive Drivers

- * When you are **confronted** by an aggressive driver, what should you do?
 - * Get out of the way
 - * Do not challenge them
 - * Avoid eye contact
 - * Ignore rude gestures
 - * Wear your safety belt



Treat others the way you want to be treated!

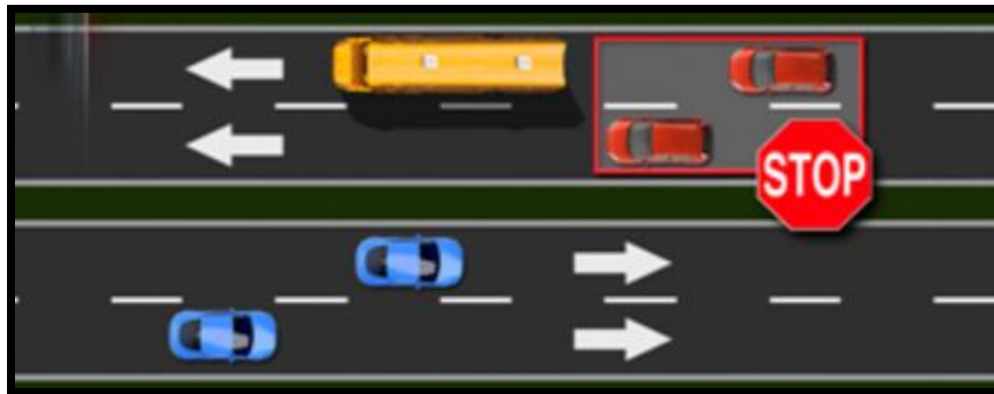
School Buses

- * If a school bus has its lights flashing and stop sign out, you must stop. **It is the law!**
- * It does not matter what side of the road you are on
- * You must stop until the lights stop flashing or the stop sign closes



School Buses

- * Even once the lights and stop sign are gone, be careful of children and proceed slowly
- * A first violation of this law = \$250 fine!
- * **One exception:** if the bus has stopped on the other side of a divided highway with a barrier, you do not have to stop



Trucks, Tractor Trailers, and Buses

- * Share the road with large vehicles like trucks, tractor trailers, and buses
- * Do not follow a truck or bus too closely. These vehicles have large blind spots, which means they cannot see your vehicle.



Trucks, Tractor Trailers, and Buses

- * Do not **tailgate**. If you cannot see a truck's side view mirrors, you are **tailgating**, which is dangerous.
- * Do not **cut in front of** a large vehicle. Large trucks may need twice as much distance to stop as a car. If you pull in front of a large vehicle, do not slow down or stop suddenly. The vehicle may not have enough distance to slow down behind you.

Trucks, Tractor Trailers, and Buses

- * Don't drive too slowly in the middle lane on a highway. Trucks and buses can only use the right two lanes. Stay with the flow of traffic so that trucks will be able to pass in the middle lane
- * Passing on the left of a tractor trailer takes longer than passing a car



Trucks, Tractor Trailers, and Buses

- * DO NOT pass a truck on the right unless it is absolutely necessary. You may be in the vehicle's blind spot, and they make very wide turns
- * If a large truck is coming towards you on an undivided road, stay to the right side



Trolleys

- * You cannot drive closer than 8 feet to a trolley passenger step when the trolley is letting people off



Funeral Processions

- * Funeral processions have right-of-way at intersections
- * If the first car in the procession drives through the intersection, all the following cars can follow, even if the light turns red



If you are driving in the procession...

- * Do not drive faster than 55mph on a highway
- * Do not go more than 5mph slower than the speed limit



- * If you are not in the procession, do not drive between the cars in the procession or separate them in any way

Animals/Horse-Drawn Vehicles

- * Always give right of way to an animal that is leading a vehicle
- * Do not honk your horn or make loud noise
- * If the animal looks scared, pull over and stop



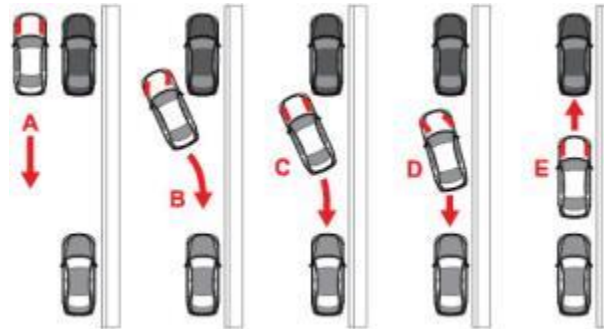
12. Parking

General Rules

- * You must not create a traffic **hazard** while parking
- * You must leave at least 12-feet of road available for cars to pass
- * When you leave your car, the law requires you to park, remove your key, and lock the door
- * When you leave your parking spot, you must signal that you are pulling out



Parallel Parking



- * Make sure the space is big enough
- * Leave 1-3 feet between you and parked vehicles
- * Look directly out your rear window when backing up

Parking on Hills



CURB

- * If parking uphill against a curb, turn wheels toward the travel lane
- * If parking downhill against a curb, turn wheels toward the curb

Parking Uphill



Parking Downhill



Parking Regulations

- * If you park in a business or residential district, your car must be no more than 12 inches from the curb
- * You must park between the lines – you cannot take two spaces!



Parking Regulations

You also may **not** park in
these situations...

If there is a sign...



In front of a bus stop...



The **penalty** is a \$100 fine!

In a taxi stand...



Within 20 feet of an intersection...



In a crosswalk, in front of a driveway,
or in front of a handicap access
ramp...



In a zone for HP-DV parking only...

- * HP-DV: Handicapped or Disabled Veteran



Within 10 feet of a fire hydrant...



On a sidewalk, curb, traffic island, or median...



During a weather emergency...



Facing the wrong way against traffic...



In a traffic lane next to a row of parked cars...



This is called “Double Parking”

13. Special Driving Situations

Moving Emergency Vehicles

- * Always yield the right-of-way to fire engines, ambulances, police cars, and other emergency vehicles with sirens and lights



Moving Emergency Vehicles

- * If an emergency vehicle is coming from any direction, you must pull over and stop until they pass
- * It is illegal to follow closer than **300 feet** behind an emergency vehicle with their lights or sirens on



If you are pulled over by the police

- * You must pull over to the right side of the road
- * Your actions may determine the officer's reaction – don't argue or make any quick movements



If you are pulled over by the police

- * Do not stop your vehicle in an intersection, in front of a drive way, or in a travel lane
- * Put your car in “Park” and turn off the car
- * Stay in the car (you and the passengers)



If you are pulled over by the police

- * If it is dark, leave your low beams on and put your inside light on
- * Roll down your window as the officer walks toward you
- * Wait until they ask for your license and registration before you reach for them – there is a **\$35 fine** for a first offense of failing to show these documents

If you are pulled over by the police

- * Keep your hands where the police can see them
- * Be polite to the officer
- * If you believe you were stopped by a police officer because of your race or gender, you can report this to the police department of the officer who stopped you



Driving Emergencies: Running Off The Pavement

- * Hold the steering wheel tightly and slowly remove your foot from the gas pedal
- * Gently press the brake to reduce your speed
- * Check for traffic behind you and **steer** back onto the road



Driving Emergencies: Flat Tire, Blowout or Wheel Loss

- * If this happens, hold the steering wheel tightly and slowly remove your foot from the gas pedal
- * Gently apply the brakes
- * Straighten out your car and pull your car off the road



Driving Emergencies: Brake Failure

- * If your car does not have anti-lock brakes, you should pump the brakes quickly
- * If your car has antilock brakes:
 - * Shift to a lower gear
 - * Apply the parking brake gently
 - * If you cannot slow down, honk your horn and use your lights to warn other drivers



Driving Emergencies: Car Catches Fire

- * If you see smoke coming from your car, pull off the road, turn off the ignition, and move away from the car
- * Call the fire department



14.Crashes

Never leave the scene of a crash. You could be charged with a “hit and run” violation.

Property Damage Only

- * 1) Move your car off the road
- * 2) Exchange information with the other driver
- * 3) If you hit a parked vehicle, you must try to find the owner, or call the police
- * 4) Within 5 days, file a crash report with the RMV and the police
- * 5) If you injure someone's pet, notify the police and the owner if possible



Crashes Involving Injuries

- * 1) Check to see if anyone is injured
- * 2) Call the police and request ambulance if necessary
- * 3) Move your vehicle off the road if possible
- * 4) Exchange information with the other driver
- * 5) Within 5 days, report it
- * 6) Notify your insurance company



Hit and Run

- * **If you leave a crash that caused damage to property:**
 - * Up to \$200 OR up to 2 years of prison OR both!
- * **If you leave a crash that caused injury but not death:**
 - * Up to \$1,000 AND prison for up to 2 years
- * **If you leave a crash that caused death:**
 - * Up to \$5,000 AND prison for up to 2.5 years OR state prison for up to 10 years!!

15.Owning a Vehicle & Standards of Fault

Registration

- * You must register your car with the RMV, get a license plate, and pay \$75 fee



- * Your car must be inspected within 7 days of registration
- * Always carry your registration in your car


Sales Tax

- * You must pay 6.25% sales tax on any car you buy
- * You must show proof you paid this tax – otherwise they will charge you at registration



Registration

MA Registration Number

		CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION				RMV Division	
M.G.L. Chapter 90 Section 248 makes it a crime to alter this Certificate							
PLATE TYPE PAV	REGISTRATION NUMBER NOREG	REGISTRATION TYPE PASSENGER	EFFECTIVE DATE 10/01/15	EXPIRES LAST DAY OF →	MONTH 11	YEAR 15	TRANSACTION NUMBER 03530806070101
MFIS MODEL YEAR 1986	MAKE KAWK	MODEL EN450	BODY STYLE TYPE VAN	COLOR BLACK	Not valid without official signature of Registrar		IF VEHICLE CARRYING PASSENGERS FOR HIRE, MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PASSENGERS THAT CAN BE SEATED.
VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER JKAENGA19GA013271		INSURANCE COMPANY SELF INSURED		TITLE NUMBER Y863291		TOTAL REGISTERED WEIGHT FOR A COMMERCIAL VEHICLE OR TRAILER.	
RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)					REGISTRAR <i>Chris C. Dwyer</i>		
NAME(S) OF OWNER(S) AND MAILING ADDRESS MOTOR-VEHICLES, REGISTRY REGISTRY, MOTOR VEHICLE 25 NEWPORT AVE EXT QUINCY, MA 02171-1748					FEES REGISTRATION 0.00 TITLE 0.00 SPECIAL PLATES 0.00 SALES TAX 0.00 TOTAL 0.00		
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES DIVISION The records of the RMV database constitute the official status of the vehicle registration.							