



Driver's Education
Written Exam Preparation
Part II

Introduction & Welcome

- Welcome to iDrivio's Online Written Exam Preparation Course part 2! This presentation will prepare you to take the Written Exam administered by the Illinois Secretary of State when you apply for an instruction permit or renew your driver's license.
- To navigate through the presentation, click the forward and back arrows on the screen.

Additional Laws

Illinois law states that motorists **cannot:**

- Back up on any shoulder or roadway of any controlled access roadway.
- Open doors on the side of a vehicle on which traffic is moving unless it can be done safely and without interfering with traffic.

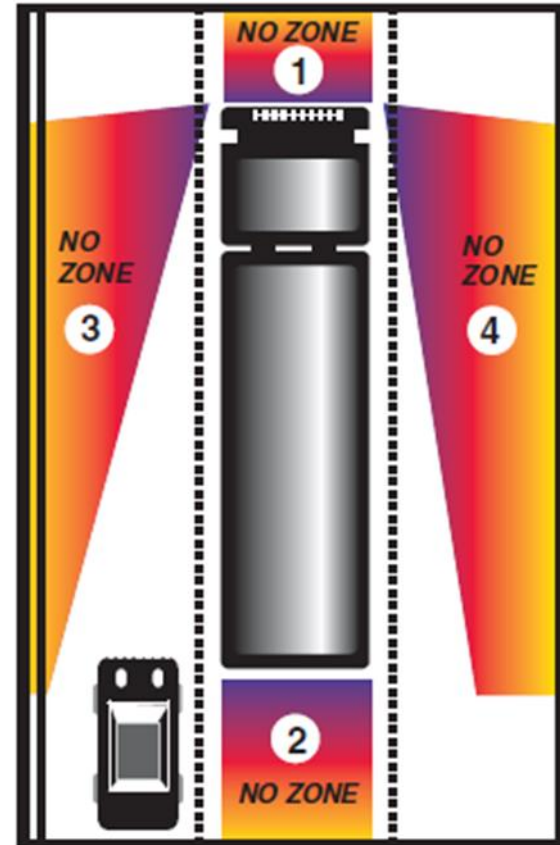
Additional Laws

- Illinois law states that motorists **cannot**:
- Wear a headset while driving. (The use of a single-sided headset or earpiece with a wireless/cellphone device is permitted while driving.) Motorcycle, motor-driven cycle and moped operators may use intercom helmets that permit drivers and/or passengers to speak to one another.
- Drive onto a railroad crossing, enter an intersection or drive within a marked crosswalk unless there is enough space to allow passage of other vehicles, pedestrians or railroad trains.

Sharing the Road: Large Vehicles

When sharing the road with trucks, buses or other large vehicles, follow these tips:

- When following a large vehicle, stay out of its blind spots. If you want to pass, pass on the truck's left side. Position your vehicle so the driver can see it in the side mirrors.



Sharing the Road: Large Vehicles

- Pay close attention to turn signals, and give large vehicles plenty of room to maneuver and make turns. Large vehicles make wide right turns and sometimes leave an open space to the right just before the turn.
- Size and weight affect a vehicle's ability to maneuver and stop. Always allow extra space for large vehicles.



Driving Near Motorcycles



Driving Near Motorcycles

- Motorcycle riders have the same rights and responsibilities as other roadway users. Because of their size and vulnerability in a crash, it is important to pay special attention to motorcycles.
- **Intersections:** More than 50 percent of all motorcycle collisions occur at intersections. The most common situation occurs when an oncoming automobile makes a left turn in front of a motorcycle.

Driving Near Motorcycles

- **Lane Sharing:** Although there may be enough room in the traffic lane for an automobile and a motorcyclist, remember that the motorcyclist needs the room to maneuver safely and is entitled to the entire lane. **Do not share the lane.**

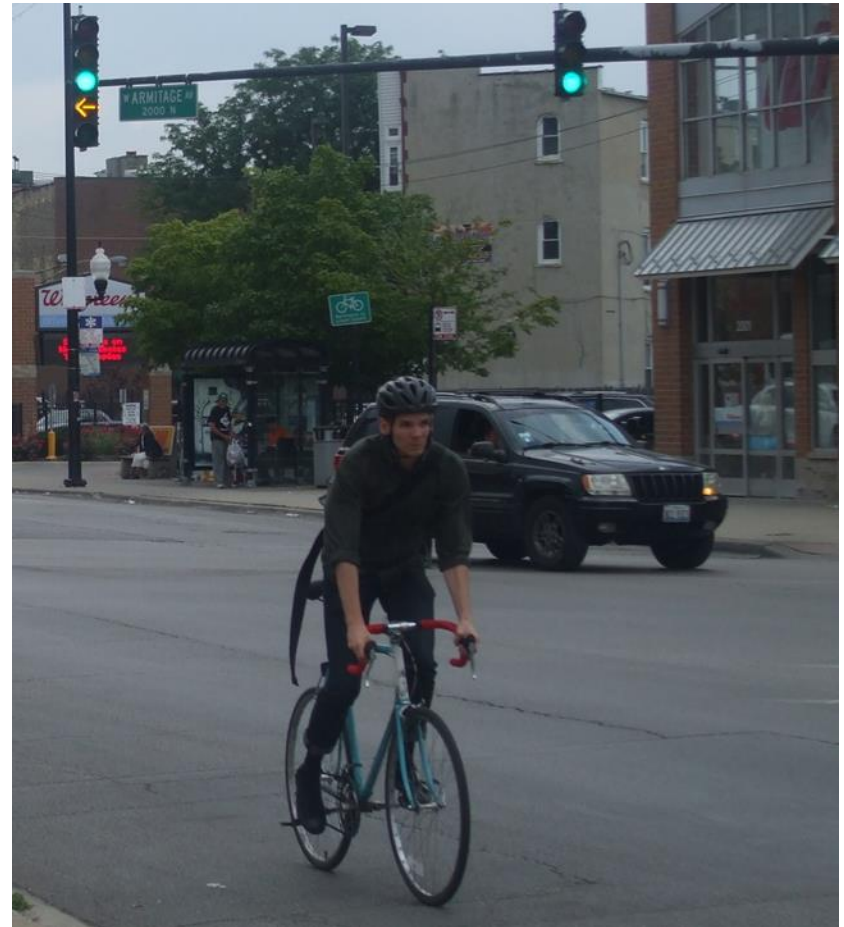
Driving Near Motorcycles

- **Following Distance:** Allow at least three to four seconds of following distance when behind a motorcycle. In dry conditions motorcycles can stop more quickly than a car.



Driving Near Bicycles

- Drivers must yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist just as they would to another vehicle.
- When passing a bicyclist, motorists must do so slowly and leave at least **3 feet** of passing space.



Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

- **Alcohol is the number one killer on American roadways.** Alcohol affects your vision and slows your reaction time so it takes longer to act in an emergency. Alcohol affects your driving even if you are below the level of illegal intoxication.
- Drinking even a small amount of alcohol increases your chances of causing a crash. Stay safe on the roads: Do not drink and drive.

DUI: Blood-Alcohol Concentration (BAC)

- Blood-alcohol concentration is a measurement of the amount of alcohol in your system based on a test of your breath, blood or urine. It is illegal to drive if your BAC is **.08 percent** or more. However, you can be convicted of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) if your BAC is less than .08 percent and your driving ability is impaired.

Alcohol Awareness: The Role of Time

- Time is the only way to remove the effects of alcohol. Food, coffee, and showers do not speed up the elimination of alcohol from the body.



DUI: Other Drugs; Implied Consent Law

- **Other Drugs:** It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle on Illinois highways with any trace of a controlled drug, substance or intoxicating compounds in your blood.
- **Implied Consent Law:** When driving on Illinois roadways, you automatically consent to submit to certain tests. These can include breath, blood and/or urine tests to determine if you were drinking or using any other drug or intoxicating compound before or while driving.

DUI Penalties

- **Statutory Summary**
Suspension/Revocation Law: (Note:
These consequences apply following a traffic stop, regardless of a conviction in court.)
- If you are arrested for driving with a **BAC of .08 percent or more** and/or any impairing drug in your system, your driving privileges will be suspended for **six months**.
- If you **refuse** to submit to testing, your driving privileges will be suspended for **one year**.

DUI Penalties: Failing or Refusing Sobriety Test

- If you are a **second offender within a five-year period**, your privileges will be suspended for **one year if you fail the test** or **three years if you refuse to test**. A test refusal may be used as **evidence against you** in the DUI court case.
- Rule to Remember: DUI=LOP (Lots of Penalties)
- The cost of a taxi ride is far less expensive than the fines, court costs, lawyer fees, and economic costs a person faces after being stopped while under the influence and charged with DUI.

DUI Penalties: Refusing Test When Serious Injuries Occurred=1 Year Revocation

- As you learned earlier, a person who refuses to submit to a chemical test typically faces a one-year license suspension. However...
- If you refuse to submit to chemical testing after being involved in a **crash where serious personal injury or death was involved**, your **driving privileges will be revoked for a minimum of one year.**

DUI: License-Related Penalties Upon Conviction in Court

- In addition to a statutory summary suspension/revocation, you may be convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, other drugs and/or intoxicating compounds.
- A DUI conviction results in a revocation of driving privileges:
- A **first conviction** results in a **minimum one-year revocation**.
- A second conviction within 20 years results in a minimum five-year revocation.
- A third conviction results in a minimum 10-year revocation.
- A fourth and subsequent conviction results in a lifetime revocation.

DUI Consequences: SR-22 Insurance and LOP (Lots of Penalties)

- A DUI conviction also subjects you to filing Financial Responsibility Insurance (SR-22) for three years. Before your driving privileges are restored, you must undergo an alcohol/drug evaluation and successfully complete a rehabilitation or alcohol/drug education program, pay a reinstatement fee and/or meet other requirements.

Traffic Crashes

Traffic Crashes/Crash Reports: After a crash occurs, a motorist should:

- Contact the police by dialing 911.
- Help any injured person at the scene.
- Activate the hazard flashers.
- Exchange insurance information and vehicle registration information with the other driver.
- Ask all those involved for their names, addresses, phone numbers, driver's license numbers and license plate numbers.
- Obtain a police report from the investigating officer.

Traffic Crashes: Motorists' Responsibilities

- Regardless of fault, a crash report must be filed by the driver of a vehicle if the crash involves death, bodily injury or property damage of more than \$1,500. (If any vehicle involved in the crash is uninsured, a report must be filed for \$500 or more.)



Traffic Crashes: Motorists' Responsibilities

- Notify the police immediately. Many towns and cities require a report if a crash occurs within their limits. If an officer is not at the scene of the crash, a report must be made at the nearest police station as soon as possible. If in a rural area, the county sheriff or Illinois State Police must be notified. If the driver is unable to make the report and there is a passenger, the passenger must make the report.



Traffic Crashes—Motorists' Responsibilities

- A report also must be made to the Illinois Department of Transportation. This confidential report must be sent no later than 10 days after the crash. The form may be obtained from a police officer or an automobile insurance agency.



Driver's License Revocation and Suspension

- **Revocation:** Revocation is the indefinite withdrawal of driving privileges by the Secretary of State's office. To regain your driving privileges, you may be eligible to reapply for a license after a minimum of one year, unless otherwise noted. The Secretary of State will immediately revoke the driving privileges of someone convicted of a moving violation that caused a crash and resulted in the death of another person.

Driver's License Revocation

Other offenses for which your driver's license may be revoked include, but are not limited to:

- **Aggravated DUI** — Causing personal injury or death as a result of a DUI; having a prior conviction of reckless homicide or aggravated DUI involving a death and committing a DUI; receiving a third or subsequent DUI conviction; committing a DUI without a valid license, permit or vehicle insurance; or committing a DUI violation while transporting children in a school bus.
- **Aggravated Reckless Driving** — Driving resulting in great bodily harm, permanent disability or disfigurement to another person.
- **Drag Racing or Street Racing** — Illegally racing with another vehicle.
- **DUI** — Driving under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, other drugs and/or intoxicating compounds.
- **Leaving the Scene** — Leaving the scene of a crash that killed or injured someone.

Driver's License Suspension

- **Suspension:** Suspension is a temporary loss of driving privileges. When the suspension is for a specific length of time, you may regain your driving privileges after your suspension has ended and you have paid a reinstatement fee. In other cases, your driver's license will not be returned until you meet a requirement of Illinois law.

Driver's License Suspension

Offenses for which your driver's license may be suspended include, but are not limited to:

- **Drug/Alcohol Test Failure** — Failure to pass a test following a DUI arrest, revealing a BAC of .08 percent or more or any trace of cannabis, controlled drug substances or intoxicating compounds.
- **Drug/Alcohol Test Refusal** — Refusal to test for drugs or alcohol after being arrested for DUI in Illinois or another state.
- **School Bus Violations** — Failure to stop for a school bus picking up or dropping off children, or failure to pay five or more violations of yielding to a stopped school bus when recorded by a camera.
- **Traffic Violations** — Three traffic violation convictions during a 12-month period. (If you are under age 21 at the time of arrest, two traffic violations within any 24-month period.)
- **Zero Tolerance Violation** — An alcohol violation by a person under age 21.