



Driver's Education
Written Exam Preparation
Part I

Introduction & Welcome

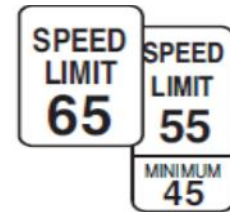
- Welcome to iDrivio's Online Written Exam Preparation Course part 3! This presentation will prepare you to take the Written Exam administered by the Illinois Secretary of State when you apply for an instruction permit or renew your driver's license.
- To navigate through the presentation, click the forward and back arrows on the screen.

Traffic Signs

- Traffic signs typically fit into one of three broad categories: Regulatory Signs, Warning Signs, or Guide Signs/Informational Signs.
- Regulatory signs indicate what motorists must do or must not do and must be obeyed. The next few slides will show you a variety of regulatory signs that you will see on the road.

Regulatory Signs

- Regulatory signs typically are:
- Red and white (such as a Stop sign);
- Red, white, and black (such as a No U-Turn sign); or
- Black and white (such a Speed Limit sign).



Stop Sign

- **Stop Sign:** This eight-sided red sign means STOP. You must make a complete stop at the marked stop line (the line painted on the ground). If there is no stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection.



Stop Sign

- When you reach a stop sign, yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and closely approaching traffic. If it is an all-way STOP sign, wait your turn.

Yield Sign

- The three-sided (triangle) sign tells you to give the right-of-way to all vehicles and pedestrians near you. Slow down to a safe speed and stop if necessary.
- When stopping, do so at a marked crosswalk or before entering the intersection.



Yield Sign

- You also may see YIELD signs on expressway ramps. These signs are posted when there is no extra lane where drivers may speed up to merge with expressway traffic.



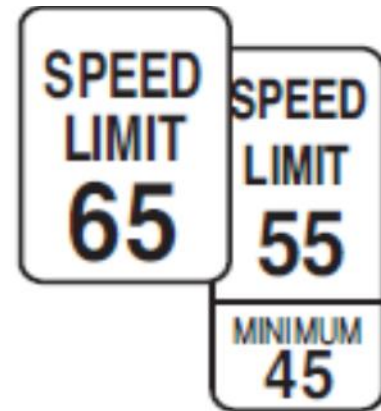
Do Not Enter

- This sign is posted on one-way streets and other roadways you are not allowed to enter. You also will see this sign if you try to enter an expressway ramp in the wrong direction.



Speed Limit

- The speed limit sign shows the fastest speed at which you can travel. Driving faster than the speed limit is illegal.
- Some signs show maximum and minimum speed limits for all types of vehicles on freeways and limited access highways.



Speed Limit

- In construction and maintenance zones, posted speeds legally reduce the speed limit on that portion of the highway. Unless necessary for safety, driving slower than the minimum is illegal.

Wrong Way

- This sign tells you that your vehicle is moving in the wrong direction.
- You will see this sign on expressway ramps a short distance past the DO NOT ENTER sign. You also might see this sign if you turn the wrong way into a one-way street, alley or driveway.



No U-Turn

- These signs are posted on divided highways or expressways to indicate that U-turns are not permitted.



No U-Turn

- You may see one where there is an opening in the divided highway that leads to the other side.
- These openings are for authorized vehicles only such as police cars, ambulances, snow plows, construction/maintenance equipment and other emergency vehicles. You may not use this opening.

No Right Turn/No Left Turn

- These signs indicate that right turns (or left turns) are not allowed.



Warning Signs

- Warning signs alert you to road conditions and dangers ahead. Warning signs usually are yellow or orange in color. These signs are usually diamond-shaped and warn you about road hazards, construction sites, schools or other situations that require your special attention.



Warning Signs

- While most warning signs are yellow, some Illinois communities may have fluorescent yellow-green pedestrian and school signs.
- Construction and maintenance warning signs are orange.



Pedestrian Crosswalk

- This sign tells you there is a crosswalk. However, it may not be at an intersection so you must watch both sides of the street for pedestrians.



School Crossing

- These signs warn you of school areas and crossings. Stay alert and watch for children.
- Adult school crossing guards, auxiliary police or police officers often supervise these street crossings when students are going to and from school.



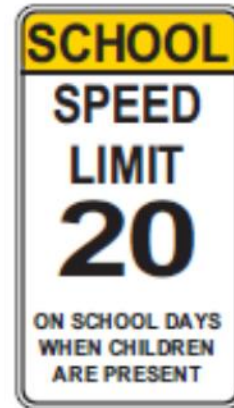
School Crossing

- The three signs below show two children walking. They warn of school crossings ahead or of school buildings or grounds next to the roadway.



School Speed Limit Signs

- These two signs are used in areas where a reduced-speed school zone has been established.



School Speed Limit Signs

- The posted speed applies only on school days when children are present (usual school hours are 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., but hours may vary), where a potential hazard exists because of the children's close proximity to traffic, or when a light is flashing.

Stop Ahead/Yield Ahead/Signal Ahead

- These signs warn of traffic controls ahead. Although the traffic signal may not yet be visible, the traffic signs are close enough to require you to start slowing down.
- Advance warning signs also are used in high-speed areas because of the longer distance needed to slow down or stop.



Intersections Ahead

- Signs warn you of intersections ahead where traffic may exist or where a right or left turn may be required. A sign naming the intersecting road also may be posted. The two intersections shown below are the Crossroad and the Side Road~



Crossroad



Side Road

Crossroad

- The Crossroad sign shows two streets that intersect at a typical intersection. The intersection could be uncontrolled (with no stop signs, yield signs, or traffic signal lights) or controlled (with stop signs, yield signs, or traffic signal lights).



Side Road

- The Side Road sign shows a road that terminates when it intersects with a second road.



Winding Road Ahead

- Certain signs are posted before turns and curves. The shape of the arrow tells you what to expect.
- The “Winding Road Ahead” sign shows that the road will curve both left and right.
- Slow down before the curve; sudden braking could cause a skid or locked wheels.
- A sign showing the maximum safe speed might be posted below the sign.



Winding Road Ahead

Reduction in Lanes

- These signs are used on multi-lane roads to warn you of a reduction in the number of traffic lanes in the direction you are traveling.
- **Hint for remembering the sign:** If you trace over the image on the sign, you form the letter “R,” which is the first letter of the answer: “Reduction in Lanes”!



Reduction in Lanes

- When you see the Reduction in Lanes sign, be prepared to change lanes or to allow other vehicles to merge into your lane.
- Drivers of all vehicles may need to adjust their speed and position to avoid a collision with another vehicle.

Reduction in Lanes

- The sign at right is another way of communicating to drivers that they need to make a lane change if they want to continue in their direction of travel.



No Passing

- This sign is used on two-lane, two-way roads. It warns you not to pass. The sign is posted at the beginning of a no passing zone.



Merging Lanes

- This sign tells you that two lanes of traffic going the same direction will soon merge into one lane. Be ready to either change lanes or allow other traffic to merge into your lane.



Merging Lanes

- Merge signs appear on expressways just before expressway ramps. The driver on the expressway slows down to let the driver on the ramp merge.



Divided Highway

- Divided highways have a center strip that separates traffic going in opposite directions. The first sign is posted before a divided highway begins.



Divided Highway

- This sign is posted just before the divided highway ends.
- Be careful as you near the end of a divided highway. Two-way traffic will begin again.



Two-Way Traffic

- This sign tells you that you are leaving a divided roadway and will be driving on a two-way highway with two-way traffic.



Railroad Crossing Ahead

- This sign means Railroad Crossing Ahead. It is an advance warning sign that means a railroad track will cross the roadway ahead. In rural areas the sign may be up to 750 feet in advance of the railroad crossing.



Railroad Crossing Ahead

- When you see this sign, especially in rural areas, slow down, look and stop if necessary. Roll your vehicle windows down and listen to see if a train is coming.
- If a train is approaching, stop and wait. Never try to race a train to a railroad grade crossing.

Slow-Moving Vehicle

- A vehicle displaying this sign is moving slowly. Drivers must slow down and may pass only when safe and legal to do so.
- The sign is typically displayed on tractors.



Guide Signs

Guide Signs

- ❑ Most are rectangular in shape except for those marking country roads and route markers on freeways
- ❑ Information given determines the color of the sign
- ❑ Tell you:
 - ✓ Where you are
 - ✓ What road you are on
 - ✓ How to get where you want to go
 - ✓ Point of interests and recreation Areas



• US Route



• State Route



• Country Route



• Interstate Route



• Destinations & Mileage



• Recreation & Point of Interest

Traffic Signals

- Traffic signals must be obeyed at all times (unless a police officer is directing traffic).
- Leaving the roadway to avoid a traffic signal (such as a red light) is illegal.



Traffic Signals

Red Light



- Come to a complete Stop
- Stop Behind marked stop line or Crosswalk
- If no Stop line, Stop before entering the intersection

Yellow Light



- Means Caution
- Slow down and prepare to Stop safely
- If too close to Stop when yellow appears, Proceed carefully through the intersection

Traffic Signals

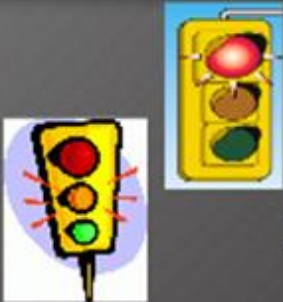
Green Light



- May Proceed
- yield right of way to pedestrians & vehicles in the intersection/crosswalk

Before proceeding on a green light, always check left and right for both pedestrians and vehicles.

Flashing Lights & Traffic Signal Arrows



Flashing Red Light

- Same as Stop Sign - MUST STOP
- Yield Right of Way to traffic within intersection
- Proceed when safe

Flashing Yellow Light

- Slow Down
- Proceed with caution



- Red Arrow: You may not proceed in the direction of Arrow until Green appears
- Yellow Light: Green Arrow ending, Prepare to stop
- Green Arrow: May proceed in the direction of the arrow with caution

Pavement/Road Markings



The diagram illustrates various road markings. At the top, a close-up shows a solid white line, a dashed white line, and a solid white line. Below this, a road with two lanes is shown with a solid yellow line in the center and arrows pointing in opposite directions. At the bottom, a road with a dashed yellow center line and solid green edges is shown.

White Lines ➤ Separate traffic lanes moving in the same direction

- Broken White lines: can be crossed when changing lanes or turning
- Solid White lines: Crossing is discouraged and requires special care
- Solid Double White lines: Crossing is prohibited

Yellow Lines ➤ Separate traffic lanes moving in opposite directions

- Broken Yellow lines: Separate single lanes in opposite directions, Passing is allowed
- Solid Yellow lines: **MUST NOT** be crossed except to make a left turn to or from an alley, private road, driveway or street
- Solid Double White lines: Crossing is prohibited. Use same as single solid yellow line

Safe-Driving Tips

- The slides in this section provide a range of tips for driving safely in all conditions, including bad weather.
- You'll learn how to drive safely in rain, snow, fog, and at night.

Following Distance

- Following Distances: **Following a vehicle too closely or tailgating is the cause of most rear-end collisions.** Use the three-second rule to determine a safe following distance.



Using the Three-Second Rule

- When the driver in front of you passes a fixed object, such as a sign or tree, start counting, “One-thousand one, one-thousand two, one-thousand three.” If you get to the fixed object before “one-thousand three,” you’re following too closely and should reduce your speed.
- In adverse weather conditions, you will need a longer following distance, such as a six-second or eight-second following distance.

Driving in Fog

Driving in the fog is dangerous because your line of sight can become extremely limited. If you must drive in fog, take the following precautions:

- Turn off the cruise control if in use and increase your following distance.
- Slow down. Drive with your headlights set on dim (low beams), or use fog lights.



Driving in Fog

- Do not overdrive your headlights. Stay within the limits of your vision. You may have to stop suddenly. If the fog is too dense, pull off the roadway and stop. Do not drive at 5-10 mph.
- Use your turn signal long before you turn, and brake early when you approach a stop to warn other drivers.

Driving in Rain

- Illinois law requires you to turn on your headlights when operating your windshield wipers. When rain begins to fall lightly, water, dust, oil and leaves cause the roadway to become slippery.



Driving in Rain

- Take the following precautions when driving in rain:
- Turn off the cruise control if in use and increase your following distance.
- Take special care on curves and turns and while braking.



Driving in Rain

- Avoid hydroplaning by slowing down. If you skid while hydroplaning, try to regain control of the vehicle.
- Ease off both pedals and keep a firm grip on the wheel; steer where you want the car to go.



Winter Driving



Winter Driving

- Drive slower and increase your following distance. Roadway conditions may vary depending upon the sun, shade or roadway surface.
- Gentle braking in slow, steady strokes helps you find out how much traction you have. Begin braking early when you come to an intersection or a stop.
- Approach bridges, shaded spots, overpasses and turns slowly. They may remain icy after the rest of the roadway is clear and dry. Bridges freeze early because no soil is present to keep the road surface warm.

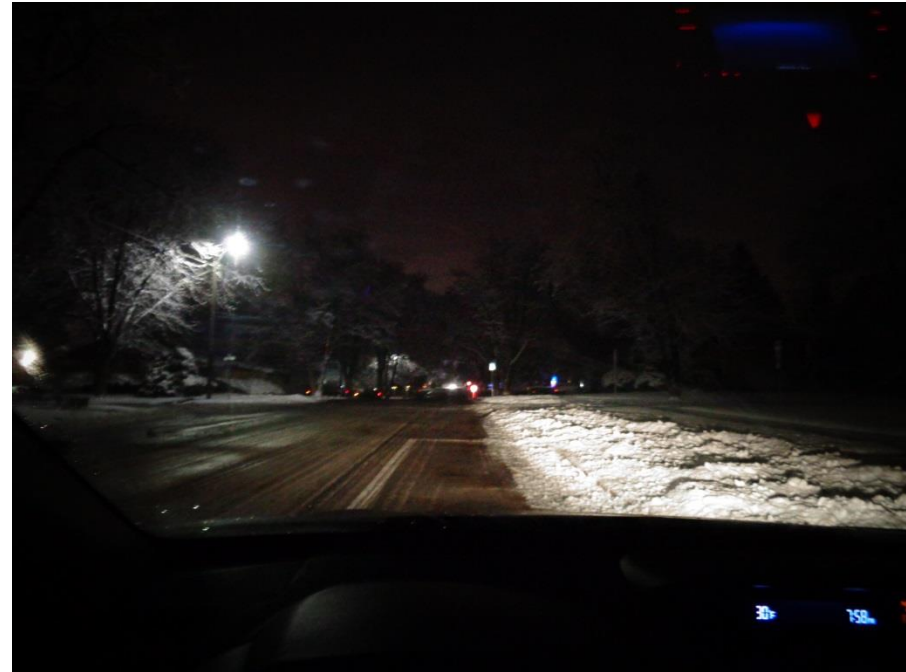
Winter Driving



When driving in slick conditions, “slow and steady” wins the race.

Night Driving

- Headlights must be used from dusk to dawn.
- Never overdrive your headlights. Always keep them clean and aimed properly.
- Bright lights (high beams) must be dimmed 500 feet before meeting an oncoming vehicle or 300 feet before passing a vehicle.



Handling Skids

- Skidding occurs when tires lose traction. If you skid, ease off the gas pedal or brakes. Steer into the direction of the skid until you feel you have regained traction and then straighten your vehicle.



Driving off the Pavement by Mistake

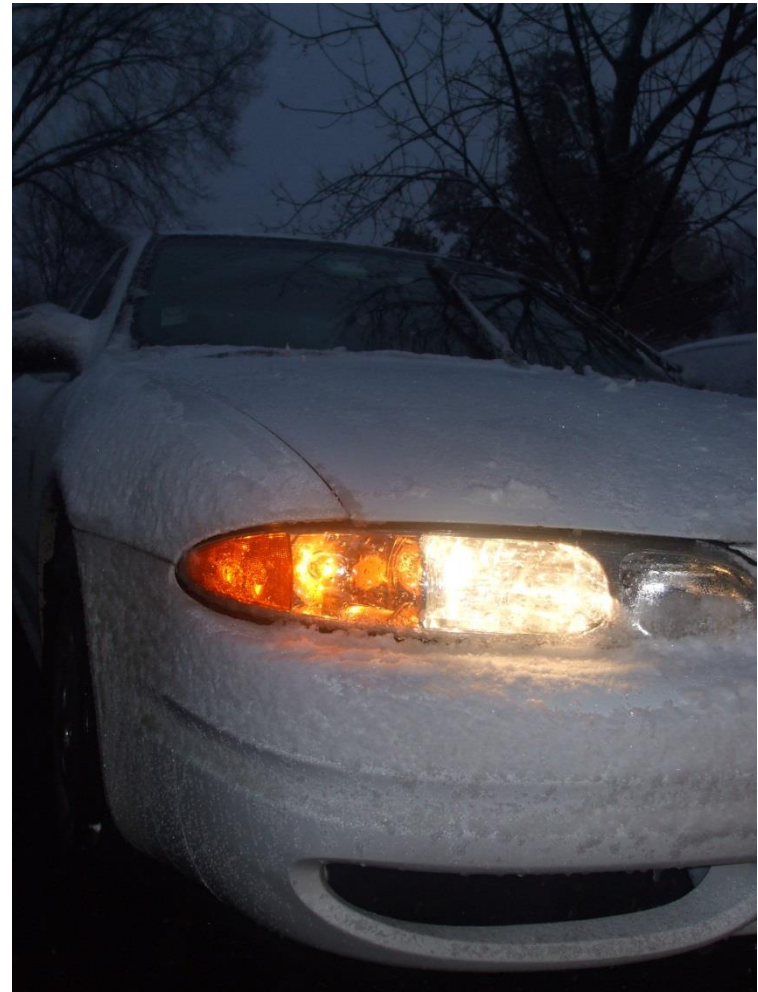
- If your wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder, grip the wheel firmly, ease your foot off the gas pedal and brake gently. After checking for traffic behind you, gently steer back onto the pavement.
- Do not jerk your wheel to correct your steering. This abrupt steering may cause you to drive into oncoming traffic.

Equipment Failure: Blowouts and Brake Failure

- Blowouts — A thumping sound may be a warning of a blowout. If this happens, ease your foot off the gas pedal and keep a firm grasp on the steering wheel. Do not brake suddenly. Pull safely off the roadway and check your tires.
- Brake failure — If your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor, pump it to build pressure. If that does not work, use your emergency or parking brake. To slow down, shift your vehicle into a lower gear.

Required Equipment: Headlights

- Headlights — Vehicles must have two headlights and they must be on from sunset to sunrise and be used in times when rain, snow, fog or other conditions require the use of windshield wipers. They also should be used when objects 1,000 feet away cannot be seen. Bright lights must be dimmed 500 feet before meeting an oncoming vehicle or 300 feet before passing a vehicle.



Restricted Equipment: TV/Video Monitors

- Since a driver must be focused on the road at all times, televisions or video recording monitors that can be seen from the driver's seat are prohibited while the vehicle is in motion.

Mandatory Insurance

- All vehicles operated in Illinois must be covered by liability insurance, which covers injuries or damages you may cause with your vehicle to other persons or their property.
- Following are minimum liability insurance limits:
- \$20,000 for injury or death of one person in a crash.
- \$40,000 for injury or death of more than one person in a crash.
- \$15,000 for damage to property of another person.
- Evidence of liability coverage must be carried by the motorist or in the vehicle and shown to law enforcement officers upon request.

Thank You!

- Thank you for completing the Online Written Exam Course. Nova Driving School believes that the material you just read will provide you with a solid background for success on the Written Exam.
- To take the practice Written Exam, please click the link below: