



Driver's Education
Written Exam Preparation
Part I

Introduction & Welcome

- Welcome to iDrivio's Online Written Exam Preparation Course part 1! 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.

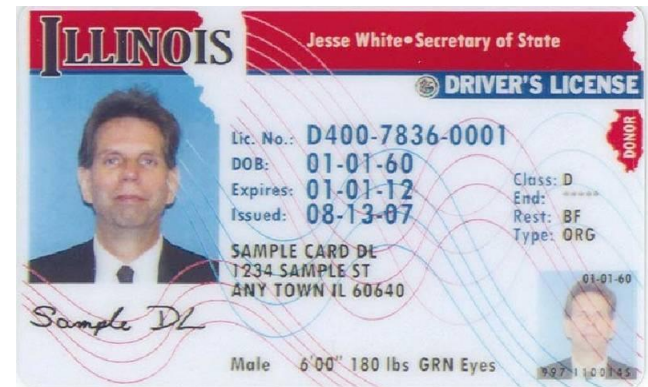
Avoiding Distracted Driving: No Hand-Held Phones

- Illinois law prohibits the use of hand-held cellphones while driving. Hands-free and Bluetooth technology are allowed for drivers age 19 and older.
- Drivers under age 19 are prohibited from any cellphone usage, including hands-free devices.



Weight Limit for Class D License: 16,000 lbs.

- Driver's licenses are classified by the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of your vehicle. Drivers seeking a basic license to operate a car in Illinois are issued a **Class D** license.
- **Class D** — Any motor vehicle with a GVWR of **16,000 pounds or less** (such as a car, pickup truck, SUV, or van).



License Classifications

- The classifications for large vehicles (and motorcycles, by engine size) are below:
- **Class A & B:** 26,001 lbs. or more (CDL)
- **Class C:** 16,000 lbs. or more but less than 26,001 lbs.
- **Class D:** 16,000 lbs. or less
- **Class L:** Motor-driven cycle with less than 150cc
- **Class M:** Motorcycle or motor-driven cycle

Buckle Up: Every Trip, Every Time

- Illinois law requires all drivers and passengers (front and back seat) age 8 and older to wear safety belts even if the vehicle is equipped with air bags. Passengers under age 8 must be secured in an appropriate child restraint system as covered by the Child Passenger Protection Act.



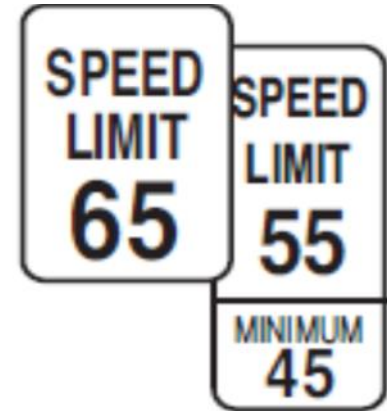
Buckle Up: Every Trip, Every Time

- When riding in a truck with only a front seat equipped with safety belts, a child under age 8 must be secured in an appropriate child restraint system. **Note:** Seat belt use/child restraint use is required in all seating positions in a vehicle.



Speed Limits in Illinois

- Speeding is one of the leading contributors to vehicle crashes. You may drive at the maximum allowable speed only under safe conditions. For safety purposes, a minimum speed limit may be posted along certain roadways.
- When minimum limits are not posted, drivers should not drive so slow as to create an interference with the normal movement of traffic.



Speed Limits in Illinois

The following speed limits apply, unless otherwise posted:

- Interstates, tollways, freeways and some four-lane highways — 70 mph
- Highways with four lanes — 65 mph
- Other highways and rural areas — 55 mph
- City/Town Areas — 30 mph
- Alleys — 15 mph
- School Zones — 20 mph (on school days between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. when children are present and signs are posted).

Additional Areas for Reduced Speeds

- Drivers should reduce speed near intersections and on hills, curves, shaded areas (due to possible ice in winter), and narrow roads in order to be safe.
- The presence of pedestrians, traffic, weather, mechanical problems or road conditions can add to the level of risk on the road.



Limited visibility on hills requires drivers to travel at lower speeds.

Construction/Maintenance Zone Safety

- The following slides provide an overview of what to do to stay safe—and avoid traffic citations—when driving in work zones.



Construction/Maintenance Zone Safety

- When approaching or entering a highway construction or maintenance area (also known as work zones), Illinois law requires motorists to **slow down**, discontinue wireless/cellphone use (unless using a hands-free device that may include the use of a single-sided headset), **yield to any authorized vehicles or workers in the area, change to a lane away from the workers when possible, and proceed with caution.**

Driving Near Vehicles with Flashing Lights

Motorists have to follow a series of steps to ensure their safety—and workers' safety—when driving near a vehicle displaying rotating, oscillating, or flashing lights.



Driving Near Vehicles with Flashing Lights

- When approaching a stationary emergency/maintenance vehicle using visual signals (such as flashing lights), Illinois law requires motorists to yield, change to a lane away from the emergency workers when possible to leave a “buffer zone” between their car and the workers, and proceed with caution. This is sometimes called the “Move Over Law.” If a lane change is not possible, reduce speed and proceed with caution.

Driving Near Vehicles with Flashing Lights

- The “move over” law is designed to ensure the safety of everyone who is working or driving near an emergency or maintenance vehicle.



Driving Near Vehicles with Flashing Lights

- Drivers in Illinois are required to leave a “buffer zone” between their car and **any** vehicle on the shoulder that is displaying flashing lights, including cars on the shoulder displaying hazard flashers as well as other vehicles with flashing lights, including tow trucks, police and fire vehicles, motorist assistance vehicles, and highway maintenance vehicles.



Emergency Vehicles: Pull to the Right for Sirens and Lights

- When being approached by an emergency vehicle using audible and visual signals (lights and/or sirens), Illinois law requires motorists to immediately pull to the right side of the road and allow the emergency vehicle to pass.



Emergency Vehicles: Pull to the Right for Sirens and Lights

for Sirens and Lights

- In some cases a complete stop may be necessary to allow the emergency vehicle to pass. If stopped at an intersection with two-way traffic, remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes.



School Zone Safety

When approaching a marked school zone (typical school hours are 7 a.m.-4 p.m.) on days when school is in operation and children are present [e.g., visible outdoors, near school grounds], a driver must:

- Discontinue wireless/cellphone use (unless using a hands-free device that may include the use of a single-sided headset),
- Reduce speed to 20 mph, and
- Stop and yield the right-of-way to any children or adults in the crosswalk area.

Funeral Procession Safety

- Motorists encountering a funeral procession **must yield the right-of-way to all vehicles in the procession.**
- Motorists should NOT drive between vehicles in an organized funeral procession, except when required to do so by a law enforcement officer; join a funeral procession for the purpose of securing the right-of-way; or attempt to pass any vehicle in an organized funeral procession, except where a passing lane has been specifically provided.

Right-of-Way: An Overview

- Right-of-way laws help keep order on the roads. A driver must yield the right-of-way to other drivers or pedestrians:
- When making a right turn on a red light after a complete stop.
- After coming to a complete stop at an intersection where there is a stop sign or flashing red signal. If there is no stop line, stop before the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk or stop line, stop at a place where all approaching traffic can be seen.

Right-of-Way: Who Goes First?

- Who gets to go first when multiple cars are present at an intersection?
- When more than one driver reaches a four-way stop intersection, the **first driver to stop should be the first to go.**
- When two vehicles on different roadways arrive at a four-way stop intersection at the same time, **the vehicle on the left should yield to the vehicle on the right.**



Right-of-Way: Who Goes First?

- When two vehicles on different roadways reach an **uncontrolled intersection** at the same time, **the vehicle on the left should yield to the vehicle on the right.**



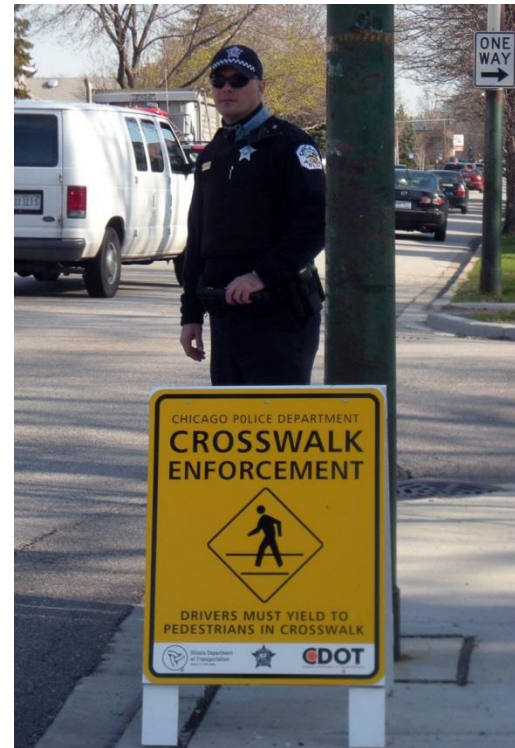
Right-of-Way: Who Goes First?

- When two cars are stopped at an intersection with one driver signaling a left turn and the other car going straight ahead, the person who wants to turn left should wait for the person who is going straight to clear the intersection. Once it is clear, the driver turning left is allowed to turn.

Yielding to Pedestrians

A driver must come to a complete stop (and yield):

- When a pedestrian is in a marked crosswalk.
- On school days, when children are in close proximity to a school zone crosswalk.



Yielding to Pedestrians

A driver must yield to a pedestrian:

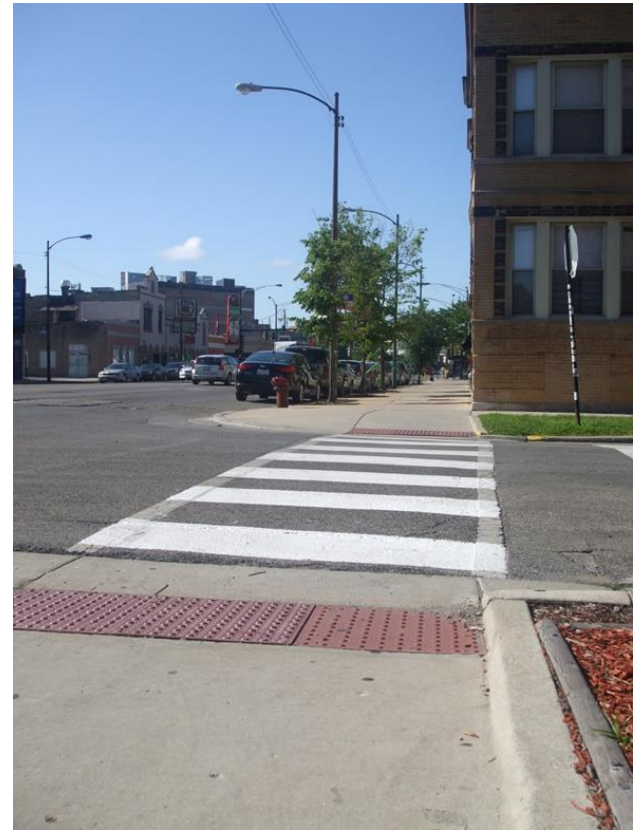
- When a pedestrian is in an unmarked crosswalk on the driver's side of the roadway and there are no traffic control signals.
- When making a turn at any intersection.
- When making a lawful turn on a red light after coming to a complete stop.



Yielding to Pedestrians

A driver must yield to a pedestrian:

- After coming to a complete stop at a stop sign or flashing red signal at an intersection.
- When a pedestrian enters a crosswalk before the traffic light changed.
- When a pedestrian is walking with a green light, to a walking person symbol or a walk signal.
- When a pedestrian is leaving or entering a street or highway.



Passing on Two-Lane Roads

- A driver must use caution when passing another vehicle. On a two-lane highway, the left lane should be clearly seen and free of oncoming traffic for a distance great enough to permit passing.
- **Do not turn back into the right-hand lane until you can see the entire vehicle you have just passed in your rearview mirror.**

Passing on Two-Lane Roads

- When passing a vehicle, you must return to your lane before you get within 200 feet of an oncoming vehicle. The driver you are passing must not increase speed until you have completed your passing.
- Driving off the pavement or main traveled part of the road is not allowed when passing another vehicle on the right or the left.

Passing on Two-Lane Roads

- Passing on a two-lane, two-way roadway is not allowed:
- In an area marked for no passing by a solid yellow line on your side of the center of the roadway or a DO NOT PASS or NO PASSING ZONE sign.
- On a hill or curve where it is not possible to see oncoming vehicles.
- **Within 100 feet of an intersection or railroad crossing.**
- When the view is blocked within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.
- When a vehicle has stopped at a crosswalk or intersection to allow a pedestrian to cross.
- In a construction zone. All construction zones in Illinois are no passing zones.

Note: Passing is also prohibited in school zones and near school buses that are loading or unloading passengers.

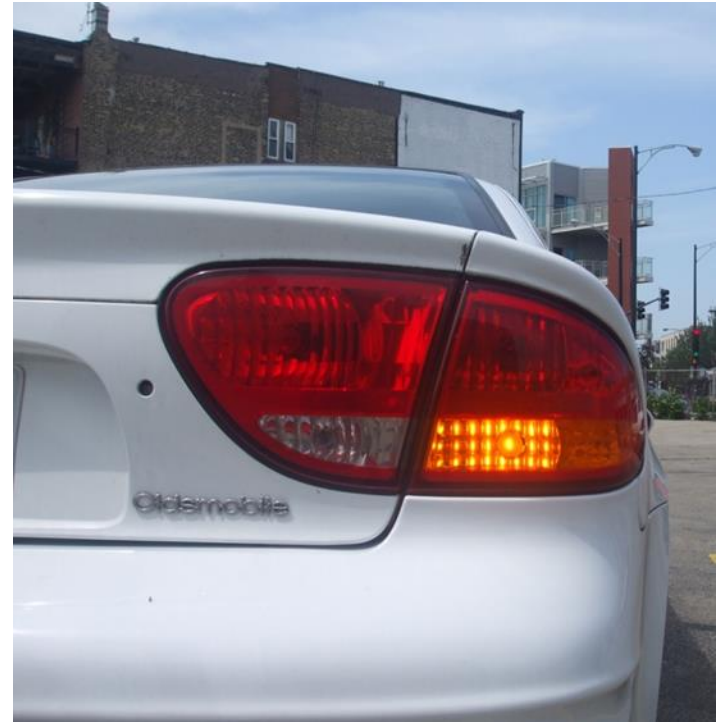
Passing a Bicyclist or Pedestrian: 3 ft. Rule

- When passing a **bicyclist or pedestrian** who is riding or walking on the road or shoulder of the roadway, you must keep a **minimum of three feet** between your vehicle and the bicyclist or pedestrian.



Using Turn Signals

Turn Signals: In a business or residential area you must give a continuous turn signal for at least **100 feet** before turning. In other areas the signal must be given at least 200 feet before turning.



School Bus Safety

- In most cases, motorists have to come to a complete stop for a school bus that has activated its flashing lights and has extended its stop-arm. There is one exception, though, which is shown below:
- **On a four-lane roadway where a bus is stopped in the opposite direction from which you are traveling, you are not required to stop your vehicle but you should drive with caution.**

School Bus Safety

- In most cases, though, motorists are required to stop for school buses displaying red, flashing lights. Some examples are below:
- If you are driving in the same direction as the bus on a four-lane road, you must stop when the red lights are flashing and the stop signal arm is extended.
- In addition, on two-lane roads, private roads, and parking lots, you must stop before meeting or overtaking (passing) a school bus loading or unloading passengers.



School Bus Safety

- A warning will be given at least 100 feet (200 feet in rural areas) in advance of a stop. The bus driver will flash amber and red lights on the front and rear of the bus.
- The stop signal arm will be extended after the school bus has come to a complete stop. You must then come to a complete stop. You must remain stopped until the stop signal arm is no longer extended and the flashing lights are turned off or the driver signals you to pass.

School Bus Safety--Penalties

- **Your driver's license or vehicle registration will be suspended [for one month to three months] and you will pay a minimum **\$175 fine** if you are convicted of illegally passing a stopped school bus.**



Railroad Crossing Safety

- When approaching a controlled railroad crossing (which features lights and/or gates) or an uncontrolled railroad crossing (no lights or gates) and the devices are not activated, you should slow down and look in both directions on the track for oncoming trains or railroad equipment.
- If safe to do so, proceed with caution across the railroad crossing.



Railroad Crossing Safety

- At a controlled crossing (featuring lights and gates), you must stop if the crossing gate is lowered or a signal is flashing.



Railroad Crossing Safety

- Drivers should stop **15-50 feet** away from the crossing if there is a stop sign, the electric signal is flashing, or the crossing gate is lowered.



Railroad Crossing Safety

- Proceed only after the gate is all the way up, the lights are no longer flashing, and you have visually checked all the tracks for any additional oncoming trains or railroad equipment.



Railroad Crossing Safety

- Before crossing the tracks, make sure that there is enough room on the other side of the tracks so that you do not end up stuck on the tracks—and in the path of a train. If you are not certain that enough space exists, don't cross the tracks.



Stop Before Entering Road When Leaving Parking Lot or Driveway

- In urban areas, drivers must come to a complete stop before entering the sidewalk area when moving out of an alley, building, private road or driveway. If there is no sidewalk, stop at a point nearest the street or roadway where there is a view of approaching traffic. After stopping, yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and all vehicles.

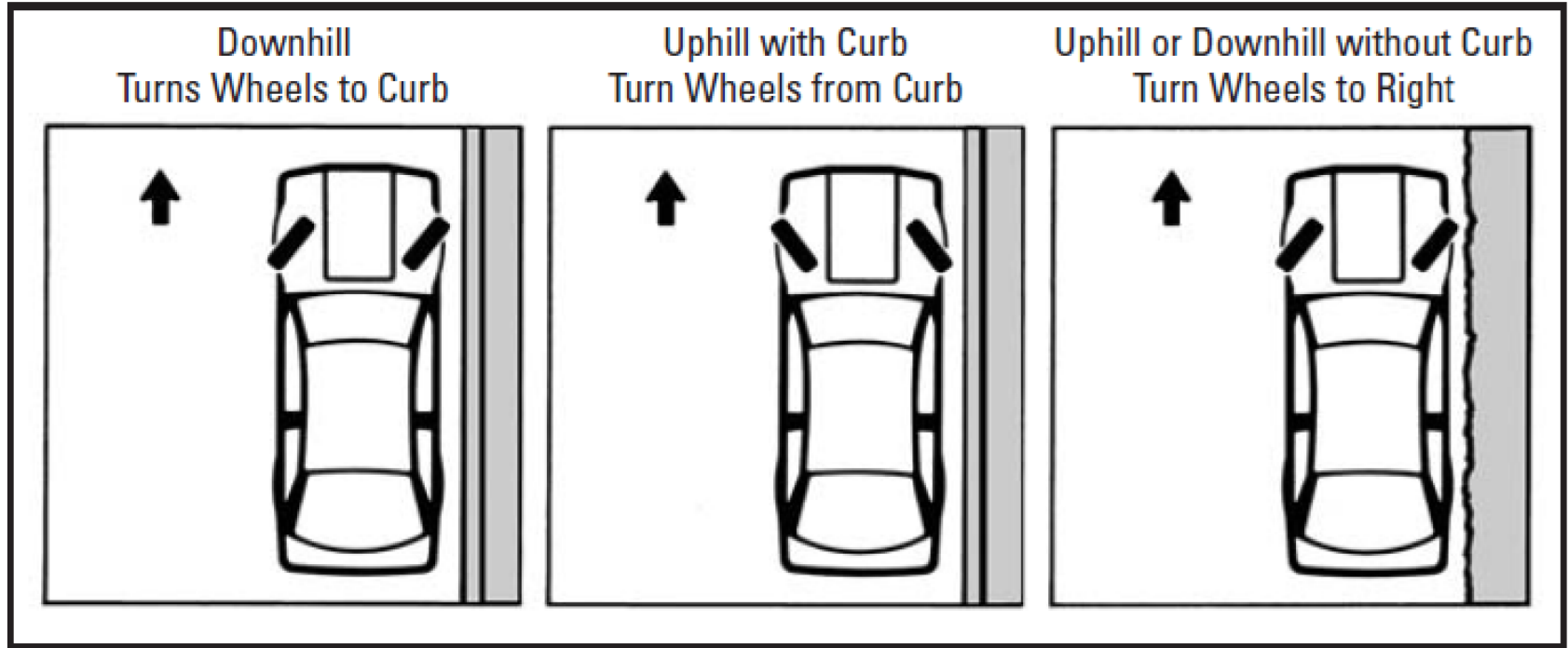
Hill Parking

- Any time you park on a hill, you should put the gear selector in park and set the parking/emergency brake if necessary. When starting your vehicle from an uphill or downhill location, you should release the parking/emergency brake, activate the correct directional (turn) signal, check for traffic, and proceed when it is safe to do so.

Hill Parking

- If you park on a street with curbing and your vehicle is facing **downhill**, turn the front wheels **toward the curb** so your vehicle will roll toward the curb.
- If you park your vehicle facing **uphill** and there is a curb, turn the front wheels **away from the curb**.
- If you park on a street without curbing, turn the wheels toward the side of the road on which you are parked.
- **Hint:** For uphill parking, think of the phrase “up, up, and away”; you’ll turn your wheels away from the curb when parking uphill on a road where a curb is present.

Hill Parking at a Glance



Note: When parking on roads where curbs are present, drivers must park within **12 inches** of the curb. Cars must be parked in the same direction as the flow of traffic.

Prohibited Parking

- Standing or parking a vehicle, whether occupied or not, is prohibited:
- In front of a public or private driveway.
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
- Within 20 feet of a fire station driveway or crosswalk at an intersection.
- Within 30 feet of a STOP sign, YIELD sign or traffic control signal.

Dropping Off Passengers

- When dropping off passengers at the curb, drivers should remind their passengers to exit on the curb side rather than on the street side.
- Exiting on the curb side reduces the chance of a collision between the person leaving the vehicle and a car, motorcycle, or bicycle in the traffic lane.