

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 102 351

CE 003 055

TITLE Driver's Education Handbook Adapted for Adult Basic Education Students.

INSTITUTION Florida State Dept. of Education, Tallahassee. Div. of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.; Florida State Dept. of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Tallahassee.; Florida State Univ., Tallahassee. Coll. of Education.

NOTE 145p.

AVAILABLE FROM Eloise S. Berry, Adult Education, W. V. Knott Building, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.76 HC-\$6.97 PLUS POSTAGE

DESCRIPTORS *Adult Basic Education; Classroom Materials; *Daily Living Skills; *Driver Education; Functional Illiteracy; High Interest Low Vocabulary Books; Instructional Aids; *Instructional Materials; Literacy Education; Motor Vehicles; *Textbooks; Traffic Safety; Vocabulary Development; Vocabulary Skills

IDENTIFIERS Florida; Right to Read

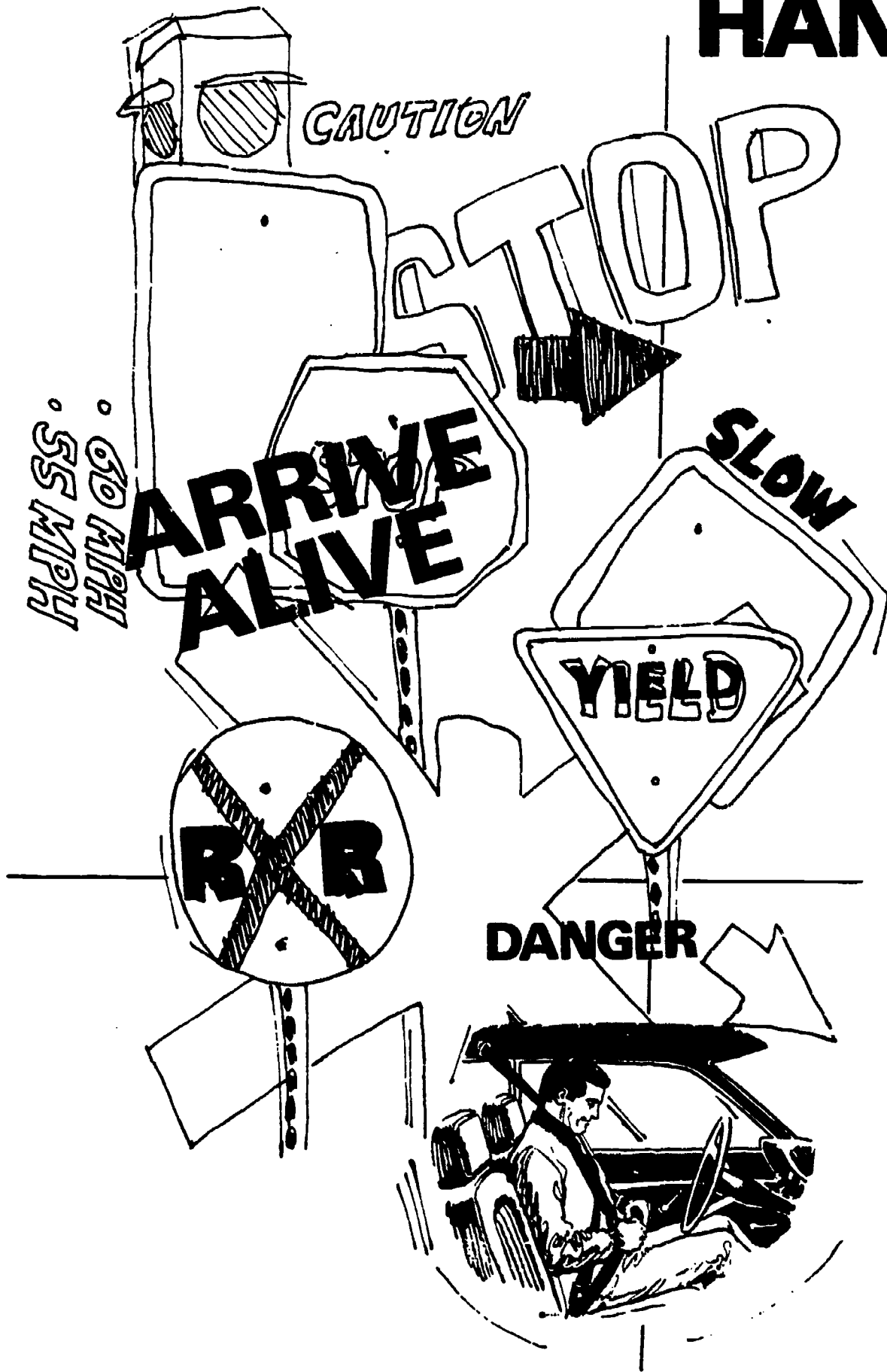
ABSTRACT

Adults and youths who have not developed normal reading skills are experiencing difficulty in passing the written test required in the procurement of a driver's license. The document is a modified handbook, written to enable persons who are not able to comprehend the material included in the "Florida Driver's Handbook" to pass the written test. The modified handbook was designed so that an individual will advance at his own pace until he completes a module or unit. It is written, with the exception of a few technical words, at a fourth grade readability level. The handbook contains comprehension and vocabulary exercises. Topics included in the handbook are organized into five chapters: (1) Your License; (2) Your Driving Right or Privilege; (3) Your Driving; (4) Your Vehicle; and (5) Chauffeur's License. The modified handbook was prepared to serve as an instructional aid for persons interested in specific topics relating to the Florida Right to Read Effort. (Author/AJ)

ED102351

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DRIVER'S EDUCATION HANDBOOK



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

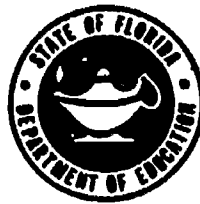
adapted for

Adult Basic Education Students

ED102551

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DRIVER'S EDUCATION HANDBOOK
adapted for
Adult Basic Education Students



**Department of
Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
in cooperation with the
Florida Department of Education
Division of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education
and
The Florida State University**

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$9,015.82 or \$1.80 per copy to provide practical information which will assist in improving total reading programs in Florida adult centers. Information contained in this book relates specifically to reading skills and driver's education.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Acknowledgements

Adults and youth who have not developed normal reading skills are experiencing difficulty in passing the written test required in the procurement of a driver's license. The passing of this test is contingent upon being able to comprehend the material included in the Florida Driver's Handbook which was developed by the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles. A partial solution to this problem is the development of lessons in the handbook with study guides to aid individuals in reading comprehension.

After recognizing this as a problem and through a series of discussions with experts in the field of traffic safety, Mrs. Elizabeth Bender, former teacher of adult basic education, Sarasota, Florida, and State Department of Education staff initiated the idea of writing a modified handbook which should provide valuable assistance to individuals needing to improve their reading skills. Through the cooperation of Florida State University Professors and Staff, the Driver's Education Handbook was designed so that an individual will advance at his own pace until he completes a module or unit. It is written, with the exception of a few technical words, at a fourth grade readability level. The handbook contains comprehension and vocabulary exercises.

Several agencies provided invaluable active cooperation and assistance in various stages of the writing. These included the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Bureau of Planning and Coordination and Communication/Media Service Center of the Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida. Acknowledgement is due to Major C. W. Keith, Director, Division of Driver Licenses, Mr. J. W. McInnis, Program Specialist, The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Nancy Frederick, Assistant Professor, Florida A & M University, Barbara C. Palmer, Research Associate, The Florida State University, and Dr. Edwin H. Smith, Professor of Education, The Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

We trust that this handbook will be of interest and use to adult educators and individuals who participate in driver education. It was prepared to serve as an instructional aid for persons interested in specific topics relating to the Florida Right to Read Effort.

For additional copies, please direct your requests to: Eloise S. Berry, Adult Education, W. V. Knott Building, Florida Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida 32304

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The Department of Highway Safety And Motor Vehicles.....	1
CHAPTER I--YOUR LICENSE	
Before You Read.....	2
Definitions.....	4
Who Needs One?.....	6
Who Is Exempt Or Doesn't Need License To Drive In Florida?.....	7
Who Will Be Denied Or Cannot Have A Driver's License?.....	8
Why Are Drivers Licensed Or Why Do They Need A Permit To Drive?.....	9
Learning To Drive.....	9
Minors Or People Who Are Not Yet 18 Years Old.....	11
Driver Education Required For Minors.....	12
Restrictions Or Limits.....	12
Restricted Chauffeur's License.....	13
Other Restrictions Or Limits.....	13
The Examination Or Tests.....	14
Original Licenses And Expiration Or The Life Of Your First License.....	15
Fees To Be Paid For Licenses.....	15
License Renewal Or Replacement.....	16

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	Page
The Central Or Main Office For Licenses.....	16
License To Be Carried And Shown On Demand.....	17
Notice Of Change Of Address Or Name.....	17
Duplicate Or Replacing Your License.....	18
Test Fee Or Cost.....	19
Five Main Parts.....	19
Did You Learn?.....	23
CHAPTER II--YOUR DRIVING RIGHT OR PRIVILEGE	
Before You Read.....	26
Your License May Be Taken Away.....	28
Out-Of-State Applicants Or Persons Trying To Get A Florida Driver's License.	29
Revoked Or Taken Away.....	30
Suspension Or Taken Back.....	30
Violation Or Offense.....	31
Length Of Time For Having Your License Called Back.....	32
Breaking The License Laws Or Rules.....	32
Driving While Drunk.....	32
Penalty Or Punishment For Driving While Drunk Or Intoxicated.....	33
The Tests For Drunk Driving.....	34
Don't Drive If You Don't Feel Well. Don't Drive If You Are Taking Drugs.....	34
Accidents.....	35

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	Page
Going To Court.....	36
Penalties Or Punishment For Not Following The Law.....	37
The Florida Insurance Laws.....	38
Reasons For Insurance Laws.....	38
Does The Law Apply To Everyone?.....	38
How The Law Works.....	38
No Fault Insurance.....	39
Proof Of Security.....	39
Penalties Or Punishment.....	40
Out-Of-State Applicants Or Persons Who Want To Get A Florida License.....	40
Littering And Road Damage.....	41
Did You Learn?.....	42

CHAPTER III--YOUR DRIVING

Before You Read.....	46
Natural Laws And Your Driving.....	50
Speed Limits.....	51
When To Slow Down.....	53
Crossing An Intersection.....	53
Turns And Signals.....	54
Hand Signals, Electric Directional Signals And Stop Lights.....	56
Study Traffic Lanes And Know How To Drive In Them!.....	57

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	Page
Using Lanes And Passing.....	57
Pavement Markings.....	58
Overtaking And Passing.....	59
No Passing Zones.....	59
Safety Tips On Passing.....	60
Traffic Signals.....	61
Traffic Signs.....	62
Warning Signs.....	63
Regulatory And Information Signs.....	67
Stop Signs.....	68
Private Driveway.....	68
School Bus.....	68
Right-Of-Way.....	71
An Intersection.....	71
Emergency Vehicles.....	72
The Driver Must Look Out For People Walking...	72
Night Driving.....	74
Fog, Smoke, Or Rain.....	75
Running Off The Road.....	75
Tire Blow-Out.....	75
Skidding.....	76
Expressway (Interstate, Parkway).....	76
Expressway Driving.....	76
Parking.....	78
Steps In Parallel Parking.....	79

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	Page
How To Park On Hills.....	80
You May Not Park.....	80
You May Not Park Except For A Moment To Pick Up Or Drop Off Passengers.....	81
Expressway Safety Tips.....	82
Did You Learn?.....	84
CHAPTER IV--YOUR VEHICLE	
Before You Read.....	88
Motor Vehicle Inspection Or Tests.....	90
Required Equipment Or Things Needed On Your Motor Vehicle.....	92
Brakes.....	92
Rules On Brakes.....	92
Lights.....	94
Horn.....	95
Windshield Wiper.....	95
Safety Belts.....	95
Safety Glass.....	95
Signals That Give Directions.....	95
Tires.....	96
Mirrors.....	96
Equipment Or Things <u>Not</u> Allowed To Be On Your Motor Vehicle.....	96
Motor Vehicle Registration, Title Certificates And Liens.....	97

	Page
Licenses Needed By Motor Vehicle And Mobile Home Builders And Dealers.....	97
Rules About Mobile Homes.....	98
Motorcycles.....	98
Safety Helmets And Glasses Are Needed.....	99
Things You Must Have On Your Motorcycle.....	99
Safety Rules For Bicycle Riders.....	100
Know And Follow These Bicycle Rules Or Laws...	100
Safety Rules For Pedestrians Or People Walking.	101
Safe Riding Habits.....	101
Sample Or Practice Questions.....	103
Did You Learn?.....	107
CHAPTER V--CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE	
Before You Read.....	107
Who Needs One?.....	110
Who Doesn't Need One?.....	110
Speed Limits.....	111
Following Distance.....	111
Brakes.....	111
Color Of Clearance Lamps, Side Marker Lamps, And Reflectors.....	112
Putting On Reflectors, Clearance Lamps, And Marker Lamps.....	112
Extra Driving Aids You Must Have.....	114
Moving Explosives Or Liquids That Will Burn....	115
Limits On Loading And Towing Or Pulling.....	118
Directional Signal Rules.....	118
Truck Loads.....	119

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

	Page
Trucks Hauling Logs And Pulpwood.....	119
Mirrors.....	119
Emergency Aids To Be Carried.....	120
How To Show Warning Aids.....	121
Maximum Weights Or The Most Weight A Vehicle Can Carry.	123
Maximum Size (Length, Height and Width).....	124
Sample Questions For Chauffeur's.....	125
Did You Learn?.....	127

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES
KIRKMAN BUILDING, TALLAHASSEE 32304

The Division of Florida Highway Patrol sees that all state laws which have to do with motor vehicles are followed. It is in charge of patrolling the state highways. It sees that people drive safely and follow the driving laws. If they do not, a state trooper may give them tickets or even put them in jail.

The Division of Motor Vehicles takes care of all the paper work when someone buys or sells a motor vehicle. It also sells license tags and takes in sales taxes. It keeps a record of vehicle titles and registrations. It also makes sure that the mobile home construction rules are followed.

The Division of Driver Licenses has the job of writing the driving handbook and making the driver's license tests. It keeps track of the number of points a driver gets for poor driving. You may lose your license if you get too many points!

The Division of Administrative Services takes care of details such as the hiring of people and the buying of machines for the Department.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAPTER I

BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words!

CHAPTER I: Words You May Need

1. **Chauffeur:** a person who drives for pay
2. **Operator or Driver:** a person who drives a vehicle
3. **Motor Vehicle:** anything driven on a road that moves
with the help of a motor
4. **Restricted or Practice Driver's License:** a permit
you must get to practice driving
5. **Suspension:** the taking away of a driver's license
6. **Traffic Violation:** when breaking a driving law
7. **Minor:** a person under 18 years old
8. **Driver's Examination:** a test(s) that must be passed
to get a driver's license
9. **Pedestrian:** a person who is walking
10. **The Department:** a short title for the Department of
Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
11. **Daytime:** 1/2 hour before the sun comes up to 1/2 hour
before it goes down
12. **Night Time:** 1/2 hour before the sun goes down to 1/2
hour before it comes up

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

13. Misdemeanor: a crime in which a person pays a small fine, has to go to jail for a short time, or has to do both
14. Conviction: a find by the court that you broke the law
15. Restrictions: limits placed on driving
16. Intersection: more than one street or road coming together
17. Expiration: the time when a license goes out of date
18. Duplicate license: a double or an exact copy of the first
19. Vision Test: an eye test
20. Vehicle Inspection: tests a motor vehicle must pass to show that the vehicle is safe to drive

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

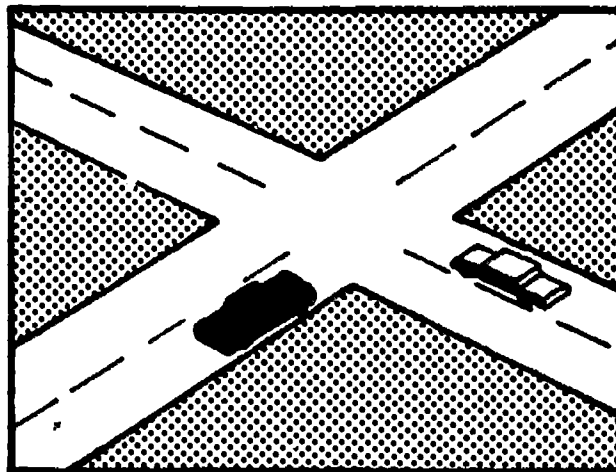
YOUR LICENSE

So you're getting ready to take your driver's test. You're a little worried; but you shouldn't be. Think of it this way. Nearly everybody who studies this manual and really learns what's in it will pass the test. Do the following things. First read the whole manual. Then go back and read it step by step asking yourself questions as you read. As you will see, this book gives you the meanings of some of the special words used in it. Learn them! You'll need them.

DEFINITIONS

1. Motor Vehicle: A motor vehicle is a car, truck, or bus.
2. Motor Cycle: A motor cycle is a scooter, motorcycle or bike that has a motor.
3. Person: Everybody knows what a person is! But in this book a person may be a company as well as a man or a woman!
4. Pedestrian: Any person on foot or walking.
5. Driver or Operator: Any person who is driving a car, truck, or bus. That is, any person who is steering the driver's wheel of a car, truck, or bus.
6. Chauffeur: Any person who drives a car, truck, or bus that weigh more than 8,000 pounds or is wider than 80 inches. Any person who drives a motor vehicle which may carry other people as part of his job. For example, a bus driver is a chauffeur because he takes children to school. A person that drives a fire truck would also be a chauffeur. Can you think of other people who would need a chauffeur's license?

7. The Department: In this book "The Department" is the same as the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Tallahassee, Florida.
8. Intersection: When more than one street or road come together, it is called an intersection.



9. Business District: The land along the road that has as much as 50 per cent stores, offices, schools, or other such buildings.
10. Residential District or A Place Where People Live: The land along the road that has buildings in which people live. To be a residential district, the buildings must cover at least 300 feet along the street.
11. Daytime: From 1/2 hour before the sun comes up to 1/2 hour before the sun goes down.
12. Night Time: From 1/2 hour after the sun goes down to 1/2 hour before the sun comes up.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

13. Right-Of-Way: The right to go first on a road or street.
14. Felony: A crime in which a person may be sent to a state jail or a state prison for a long time.
15. Misdemeanor: A crime in which a person pays a fine, goes to jail for a short time, or has to do both.
16. Conviction: When a judge decides a person is guilty of a crime, a record of the crime is placed on a person's driver's license. It counts against the person. When the person gets too many convictions, it is not good. He may lose his driver's license!

YOUR LICENSE

WHO NEEDS ONE?

If you want to drive a car, truck, or bus in Florida, you need a driver's license. All new drivers must pass the tests. To drive in Florida you need a driver's license. A driver needs only one kind of driver's license. For example, a driver who has a chauffeur's license doesn't need any other kind of driver's license.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WHO IS EXEMPT OR DOESN'T NEED A LICENSE TO DRIVE IN FLORIDA?

There are times when a person may drive in Florida without having a Florida driver's license:

1. A person who works for the United States government and drives a government vehicle doesn't need a Florida driver's license.
2. A person working for the United States government with a driver's license from another state may drive in Florida while he is working. He may work and drive in Florida for as long as 60 days. After 60 days, he will have to get a Florida driver's license.
3. A person who drives a tractor or other such machine on the road for a short time does not need a Florida driver's license; however, the driver must be a least 16 years old.
4. A person at least 16 years old who doesn't live in Florida and has a license from another state doesn't need a Florida driver's license. But, if the person gets a job in Florida, sends his children to school in the state, or makes Florida his home, he will have to get a Florida driver's license.
5. A person who goes to a college in Florida and who has a driver's license from another state doesn't need a Florida driver's license. But, if the person gets a job in Florida, sends his children to school in the state, or makes Florida his home, he will have to get a Florida driver's license.

6. A person who works for the armed forces such as the army, navy, coast guard, air force, or civil service and has a driver's license from another state doesn't need to get a Florida driver's license. He is not often here for a long time. But, if the person decides to make Florida his home, he will need a Florida driver's license. A person who got a license while he was in another country may drive in Florida. He may drive for 45 days before he will have to get a Florida driver's license.
7. Some people, such as farm workers, work in more than one state. They help farmers bring in their crops. Because such farm workers move from state to state, they are called migrant workers. Migrant workers with a license from another state may drive in Florida. They don't have to get a Florida driver's license. Migrant workers may put their children in Florida schools. They do not need a Florida driver's license.

WHO WILL BE DENIED OR CANNOT HAVE A DRIVER'S LICENSE?

Some people cannot get a Florida driver's license.

1. A person who isn't at least 16 years old may not get a regular driver's license. However, at age 15 he may get a restricted or practice license.
2. A person who isn't at least 18 years old cannot get a chauffeur's license. A person who is at least 16 years old may get a restricted or practice chauffeur's license.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3. A person who has had his license taken away for a certain length of time or for good can't get a Florida driver's license during that time.
4. A person who is a drunk or a drug addict can't get a Florida driver's license.
5. A person who is not fit to drive may not get a Florida driver's license.
6. A person who does not pass the driver's tests can't get a Florida driver's license.
7. A person who isn't a safe driver can't get or keep a Florida driver's license.

WHY ARE DRIVERS LICENSED OR WHY DO THEY NEED A PERMIT TO DRIVE?

Most of the time road accidents are caused by bad drivers. Often those drivers don't know all the rules. Often they don't follow the ones they do know; and they do know some for the state gives tests to see if a person knows and can use the rules. A person who knows and uses the rules can get a driver's license. A person who does not know the rules will have to learn them. He will have to study and practice more before he can take the test again.

LEARNING TO DRIVE

The best way to learn anything is to have a plan. One way to learn to drive is to take lessons from a licensed driving teacher. There are many driving schools in Florida. Such schools are licensed by the state. Before you enroll, the school makes a contract with you. The contract tells how much

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

it will cost you to learn to drive. Before you start practice driving, you must get a restricted or practice license. It is against the law for a person to do practice driving without a learner's license.

To get a practice license you will have to take some tests. You will have to take a test to make sure you can see well. You will have to take a test to see if you know the road signs and road rules. When you pass these tests, you will get a permit to drive. You can drive with the permit until your restricted license comes to you in the mail. To find out where and when you can take these tests, get in touch with the Highway Patrol station closest to you.

If you don't go to a driving school, make sure you get someone who drives well to teach you. You do want to pass the tests the first time. You do want to learn to drive well! It will help if while learning, you practice with your teacher. Other people in the car may take your mind off your driving. That could cause trouble!

While learning to drive go one step at a time. Learn each step well before going on to the next step. Remember, it takes practice to be a good driver. Follow these steps: First learn to start the car. Next learn to change the gears and use the brakes. Then practice steering and turning. Learning to park between other cars or trucks may seem hard at first. But with a lot of practice you can do it well. Pick a place to practice where there aren't a lot of other

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

cars or people. And don't drive in traffic until you and your teacher feel you are ready. It is a good idea to practice driving in rainy weather as well as good weather.

MINORS OR PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT YET 18 YEARS OLD

A person under 18 years old who wants to take the driver's test must get his parent's or gardian's permission. They have to sign their names in front of a notary. A husband over 18 may sign for his wife who is under 18. A husband's parents or a wife's parents may sign for a wife under 18. A Parental Consent Form should be used for this purpose. Here is a copy of a Parents Consent Form.

STATE OF FLORIDA
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
DIVISION OF DRIVER LICENSES
Parent Consent For Driver Application of Minor Under 18

We (or I) do hereby consent that _____
Date of Birth _____ a minor, be granted a Florida Driver License and do hereby assume the obligations,
imposed by Florida Law, Section 322.06.

Father's or Guardian's Signature State of Florida: _____ County of _____ Sworn and subscribed to before Me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____ (AFFIX) (SEALS) Notary Public or D. L. Examiner My commission expires: _____	Mother's Signature State of Florida: _____ County of _____ Sworn and subscribed to before Me this _____ day of _____ 19 _____ (AFFIX) (SEALS) Notary Public or D. L. Examiner My commission expires: _____
--	--

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. This form must be signed by both parents if living and have legal custody.
 2. All signatures must be notarized, or witnessed by examiner.
 3. This form and birth certificate must be presented to examining office by all applicants under 18.

DL-40

Every minor must prove how old he is. His proof may be a birth certificate or a copy of school record with the full name and a birthdate on it.

The person who signs for a youth to get a restricted license must answer for his driving actions or conduct. One or both parents can decide to change their minds about the permit to drive. They can write a letter to the Department. They can have the restricted license taken away.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DRIVER EDUCATION REQUIRED FOR MINORS

No minor or person under 18 can get a license until he has passed a driver's education course. Such driver's education courses can be taken in public schools, private schools, or licensed driving schools.

RESTRICTIONS OR LIMITS

A person must be at least 15 years old to get a restricted license. He must pass an eye test and a rules and road signs test. A person cannot get a regular license until he is 16 years old. Then he must pass a driving test. There is no way that he can take the driving test before he is 16 years old.

Some limits are put on the restricted driver:

1. If he is 15 years old, he may drive only in the daytime (1/2 hour before the sun comes up to 1/2 hour before the sun goes down). But, 60 days before his 16th birthday he may drive at night. He must always have a licensed driver who is at least 21 years old in the front seat with him. Of course, on a motorcycle or motor scooter this isn't needed.
2. A person under 16 years old may not drive any motor vehicle which has more than five brake horsepower.
3. Rules differ from state to state. A restricted license may be good in one state and not in another state.
4. The seat or seats of a cycle must be in a fixed position.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RESTRICTED CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE

(16-18 years old)

A person who wants to get a restricted or practice chauffeur's license must be at least 16 years old. He must have a regular restricted license for 90 days. He also needs both his parents and his employer to sign for him. Then he must pass the eye test, road sign test, and the road rules test. With a restricted chauffeur's license the person may drive vehicles that weigh up to 1 and 1/2 tons. The vehicle can't be more than one unit with this weight.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS OR LIMITS

Some people cannot pass the test without some kind of aids. The aids can place limits on your license. That is, you will not be able to drive without the use of the aid or aids. Some of the aids are:

1. Eye Glasses or Contact Lenses. These eye aids help some people see well enough to pass the eye test.
2. Outside Mirror. This aid helps some people. It helps them when they can't hear a regular horn or can't see with one eye.
3. Steering Wheel Knob. This aid helps when a person doesn't have full use of both hands or has only one hand.
4. Mechanical Turn Signal. This aid helps when a person has lost the use of either arm.
5. Mechanical Devices. This aid helps when a person has physical problems such that he needs special equipment to help him drive.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

6. Motorcycles or Motor Scooters. When a person takes his driver's test on a motorcycle or motor scooter, his license is only good for a motorcycle or motor scooter. That means he cannot use his license to drive a car, truck, or bus.
7. Daylight Only. When a person has trouble seeing at night, he may only drive in the daytime.
8. Automatic Transmission. This aid helps when a person needs an automatic transmission to pass the driving test. That is, there may be some reason why he cannot use a stick shift or standard transmission.

THE EXAMINATION OR TESTS

PURPOSE OR REASON--The purpose or reason for the tests is to find out if the person being tested can see well enough to drive and to find out if he knows the meanings of:

1. road signs, traffic signals and highway markings.
Florida driving rules.
2. how to drive a motor vehicle safely.

Sometimes a report from a doctor is needed to get a driver's license. If you have had health problems such as fainting spells, dizzy spells or blackouts, you may need such a report. The doctor's report will go to the Department. Then the Department will decide if you can get a license.

When you fill out a form to get your license, you will be asked questions about your health. If there is any problem, the person giving the test will help you with the forms.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

If you pass the test, you may get a license. First, you must pay for the license. You will not get your license right away. It will come in the mail. You will get a permit that will let you drive for 60 days. This will give your license time to get to you.

ORIGINAL LICENSES AND EXPIRATION OR THE LIFE OF YOUR FIRST LICENSE

A license is not good forever. You have to get it brought up to date. Your license will have to be brought up to date every other year. You will have to do it. You will know when to bring your license up to date. The year you were born helps you remember. If you were born in an odd year, your license will have to be brought up to date each odd year during the month of your birthday. If you were born in an even year, your license will be brought up to date every even year. However, you must prove who you are each time. When you go to get your new license to prove who you are, have one of the following with you: your birth record, social security card, a school record, a church record, or an insurance policy you have had for at least two years. You must prove who you are in order to have your license renewed.

FEEES TO BE PAID FOR LICENSES

You must pay to take the test to get a license. You will pay more money to get your license. A practice or restricted license costs \$3.00. A regular license costs \$3.00. A chauffeur's license costs the most money. It costs \$5.00.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

What happens if you don't bring your license up to date when you are supposed to? You will get 12 more months to bring your license up to date. But, it will cost you more money. You will pay an extra \$1.00. You can save money if you bring your license up to date on time!

LICENSE RENEWAL OR REPLACEMENT

Your license will have to be kept up to date. This happens each two years around the time of your birthday.

THE CENTRAL OR MAIN OFFICE FOR LICENSES

All licenses come from the Division of Driver Licenses in Tallahassee, Florida. They come in the mail. The Department should always have your right address. You can let the Department know that you have moved by mail. Mail your new address to:

YOUR NAME YOUR ADDRESS YOUR ZIP CODE	STAMP
DIVISION OF DRIVER LICENSES Kirkman Building Tallahassee, Florida 32304	

The Department will send you a form to update your license. The form will come about a month before your birthday. You will have to fill it out. It will tell you if you have to update your license. It may ask you for more money. Fill in the form. Mail it to:

Division of Driver Licenses
Kirkman Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Don't send cash in the mail. When you send money, use a check or money order. Make the check out to the Division

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

of Driver Licenses. Your new license will come through the mail.

The form that you get in the mail will tell you many things. It may tell you that you need a new license. To get a new license you have to take a test. You can take the test at any driver's license office. You may want to go to the same place where you took your first test.

A practice license can't be brought up to date. If you run out of time on your practice license, you have to take the test again.

LICENSE TO BE CARRIED AND SHOWN ON DEMAND

Keep your license with you. Do not drive without your license. You may be asked for your license at any time. What if you are stopped without your license? You will not get a ticket. That is, you have 24 hours to prove to the court that you have a license. Keep your license with you; it may save you some trouble!

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS OR NAME

The Department needs to know when you move. Tell them soon. You have 10 days after moving to let them know. Write them and tell them. Use a post card. Put your name, birthday, new address and zip code on the card. Write your name the same way you did on your license. When you bring your license up to date, your address will be changed.

Sometimes people change their names. A woman changes her name when she gets married. If you change your name, you must tell the Department, the license officer, or patrol station near you. They will ask for proof that your name

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

has changed. Bring proof that your name has changed. Your marriage license or a court form will do.

DUPLICATE OR REPLACING YOUR LICENSE

Do not lose your license. You can't drive without a license. If you lose it, you will have to get another one. It will cost money. You will have to pay an extra \$2.50. You can get another license at the Patrol Station or the place where you got your first driver's license. Again, you will have to prove who you are.

The Department has a plan. Everyone has a time in which he can bring his license up to date. The times are given to people based on their birthday and their last name. Watch for your form in the mail. It will tell you when you are to bring your license up to date.

There are special rules for U.S. armed service people and their families. When they live and work outside of Florida, they don't have to take a test. But, they must bring their license up to date like everyone else. They will take the tests when they come back to Florida.

The Department doesn't have to bring your license up to date. A driver can't get a new license if:

1. The driver doesn't meet all of the rules.
2. The driver did not take care of a traffic ticket or a call to court.
3. The driver has had his license taken away for a short while or for good.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TEST FEE OR COST

All people who get a driver's license must pay for it. It costs \$3.00 to take the tests. If you don't pass all of the tests, you must pay another \$3.00 to take the test again.

A driver who has had his license taken away must pay \$15.00 to take the tests. If he fails the tests, he may take them again for free within 30 days.

ALL TEST FEES MUST BE PAID IN CASH!

This means you cannot pay by check or money order. Once you begin to take the tests, you cannot get your money back.

FIVE MAIN PARTS

The driver's test has five parts:

1. Road Sign Test--You will be asked to look at some road signs. Then you will be asked to tell what they mean. You must learn all of the road signs in this book.
2. Vision Test or Eye Test--You will be given an eye test. If you do not pass it, you may be asked to see an eye doctor. He will be able to tell you if you need glasses.
3. Road Rules Test--You will be asked questions about the Florida Traffic Laws. You will be given more than one choice. Then you will choose the one right answer.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

4. Vehicle Inspection or Check--All vehicles must be checked or inspected. They must be checked to see that they are safe for driving on the roads or highways in Florida.
5. Driving Test--You must come in a vehicle in which to take the test. A person with a regular license must come with you. The person who comes with you will drive you home if you don't pass the tests!

No tricks will be played on you. You will be treated fairly. You will not be asked to break a traffic rule. You will need to know how to give the proper signals for stopping and turning. You may choose to use either hand signals or mechanical signals. When taking the driving test, do not talk to the person giving the test. He may be busy taking notes about your driving skills.

On the driving test you will be asked to do the following:

1. TURN AROUND--Turn your car around in a small place.
2. CLUTCH--You must shift smoothly if your car has a manual or stick shift transmission.
3. APPROACH TO CROSSING--Before going into an intersection you must choose the proper lane and look out for other vehicles on the road.
4. RIGHT-OF-WAY--The right-of-way is the right to go first on a street. One kind of right-of-way is where people on foot have the right to cross the street before cars can start moving again. Another right-of-way is when fire trucks, police cars, or other helping

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

vehicles need the road. When this happens, all other vehicles pull over to the side of the road and stop to let them pass.

5. PARALLEL PARKING--Parking spaces are marked along a street. You must park your car into a marked space. Your parked car may not touch any of the lines that mark your space. You must park close to the curb. In fact, you must park no more than 18 inches from the curb.
6. QUICK STOPS--You will be asked to make a quick safe stop. The person giving the test will ask you to go 20 miles per hour. He will tell you when he wants you to make the stop.
7. BACKING--You must be able to back your car straight and smoothly. You will be asked to back 50 feet. You will not be able to use a mirror while backing. Instead, you will look over the back of your seat.
8. STOP SIGNALS--When you come to a stop signal you will give the correct signal. Then drive into the proper lane and come to a complete stop. Stay stopped. When it is safe, you may move again.
9. TRAFFIC LIGHT--Get into the proper lane when you come to a traffic light. Check your speed so that you will be able to stop, should you need to stop. At street corners, stop behind the white line. This line marks the path where people cross on foot. When the light turns green, look to see that the road is clear before you go through the light. Always use signals for

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

stopping. Look for "no turn" and "one way" signs.

10. SIGNALS AND TURNING--To turn make sure you are in the proper lane. Give your signal 100 feet before you turn. Slow down when making turns.

11. PASSING--To pass another car make sure the way is clear. To do this you must look ahead of you and behind you. Make sure that you can pass safely, except when warned otherwise you pass on the left. If the car in front of you is turning left, then pass on the right. If the street has four or more lanes, pass on either side.

12. KEEPING IN LANE--Drive on the right hand side of the street. However, when the street is a one way street, you may drive on either side. Be a safe driver. Look all ways when you change lanes.

13. FOLLOWING--Keep your distance. Do not drive too closely to the car in front of you. Stay at least one car length behind the car in front of you for each 10 miles of speed. This means if you go 50 miles per hour, stay at least 5 car lengths behind.

14. THE WAY TO SIT--Keep both hands on the wheel. Do not lean your arm on the window. Don't be a lazy driver!

At the end of the test you will be told if you did anything wrong. If you do too many things wrong, you will not get a license. That means you will have to get more practice. You will have to come back and take the test again. You will need to study this book some more.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a test to let you know if you have learned what is in the chapter. After you have finished the last question, look at the box at the bottom of the page. There you will find the right answers.

CHAPTER I

1. To get a Florida driver's license you must
 - a. live in Florida for three or more years
 - b. make out a form and send it to the Department
 - c. take and pass the driver's tests
 - d. practice driving for six months

2. The big reason drivers are licensed in Florida is because
 - a. the State gets money from selling licenses
 - b. it is a good way to keep track of people driving
 - c. other states license drivers
 - d. it is a good way to see that drivers know the road rules and laws

3. Which of the following is not a good reason for taking a license test?
 - a. to see if you know the Florida driving rules
 - b. to see if you can see well enough to drive safely
 - c. to see if you can read and understand road signs
 - d. to see if you can read and write

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

4. A person can not get a driver's license if
 - a. he is not 18 years old
 - b. he fails to pass the test
 - c. he does not own his own car
 - d. he takes headache powders or pills

5. When a person can not pass the eye test to get a driver's license he should
 - a. wait a year until his eyesight gets better
 - b. go to an eye doctor so that he can get glasses
 - c. forget about getting a driving license because his sight can't get any better
 - d. get a license anyway, but he will not be able to drive in the daytime

6. When you are taking your driver's test
 - a. watch the examiner because he will try to trick you
 - b. talk to the examiner so that he won't see your driving mistakes
 - c. keep your mind on your driving and do what the examiner tells you to do
 - d. use hand signals because other signals are not allowed

7. All original driver's licenses are good for
 - a. as long as you live
 - b. one year
 - c. no more than 35 months
 - d. two years

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

8. A restricted driver's license is given to persons who
- a. are fifteen years old and are learning to drive
 - b. are fifteen years old and passed the vision tests, the road rules test and the signs test
 - c. are fifteen years old and drive a motorcycle of more than 5 brake horsepower
 - d. pay \$3.00 for a learner's permit
9. All examination fees must be paid
- a. by personal check
 - b. by money order
 - c. in cash
 - d. by a registered check
10. If you lose your driver's license, you must
- a. take the examination again
 - b. pay \$2.50 and get another license
 - c. go to the nearest Highway Patrol Station and get another one
 - d. pay \$2.50 and wait for your renewal date

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. c |
| 2. d | 7. c |
| 3. d | 8. b |
| 4. b | 9. c |
| 5. b | 10. b |

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAPTER II

BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words!

CHAPTER II: Words You May Need

1. Revocation: when your driving right is taken away
2. Intoxicated: being drunk
3. Chemical breath test: a test to see how much alcohol is in your blood; that is, a test to see if you are drunk
4. Point System: a way of keeping track of poor drivers by giving points for violations; after so many points a driver loses his license
5. Littering: to throw trash or garbage in public places
6. Offense: a crime or wrong-doing against the law
7. Cancellation: when your driving right is lost for good
8. Damage: injury or harm causing loss
9. Court Hearing: being able to go to court and tell your side of the story
10. Review: when the Department looks over your records
11. Lying: not telling the truth
12. Bail Bond: rent for money to get people out of jail
13. Reckless Driving: careless driving

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

14. **Speeding:** driving faster than the speed limit allows
15. **Insurance I.D. Card:** the card you get from your insurance company that shows the name of your insurance company and your policy number
16. **Penalty:** punishment
17. **Accident:** an unexpected happening causing loss or injury
18. **Records:** written information about things
19. **Florida Statutes:** a book of all Florida laws
20. **Applicant:** a person who is asking for something; in this book, a person who is trying to get a driver's license

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

YOUR DRIVING RIGHT OR PRIVILEGE

As an American you have many rights. But driving a car is not one of them. You have to prove you're a good driver before you can get the right to drive a car. And you can lose this right if you don't obey the driving laws.

YOUR LICENSE MAY BE TAKEN AWAY

There are three ways that you can lose your driver's license:

1. It May Be Revoked Or Taken Away:

Once your license is taken away you may no longer drive. But remember, you have a right to a court hearing. No one can just take away your license. It must be proven that you have broken the law!

2. It May Be Suspended Or Taken Back:

Most of the time the license is taken away for a stated period of time. That is, for three months, six months, or a year. In that case your license is suspended or taken away for a given time. Then you can't get a new license without a review. After a given time the Department looks at your records again during a review. Your driver's license may be called back for as much as a whole year. You may have to wait until the end of that time to get a new license.

3. It May Be Cancelled Or Lost For Good:

Everyone makes mistakes! Sometimes a license is given out by mistake. Sometimes people get a license through lying. When

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

this is found out, the license is called back. You have to follow the rules when you try to get a license! If you don't follow them, you will be in trouble. A driver may lose his license. It may be taken away or called back. The driver may want to try to get the right to drive back again. If so, he can ask for a review. The Department may give him a review. After he asks for a review, most of the time the Department will give him the review within 30 days. If the driver isn't happy with what the Department decides, he may take his case to a higher court such as the Circuit Court in his county.

Suppose your license has been taken away? You want to get it back. To get it back you will have to get a letter from the Department. You must take the letter with you when you take the driver's tests again.

OUT-OF-STATE APPLICANTS OR PERSONS TRYING TO GET A FLORIDA DRIVER'S LICENSE

Your driving right can be taken away in other states. You can't get a Florida license if you've had your license taken away in another state. To get a license in Florida you have to get a letter from the Department of the other state. The letter must say that you're now in good standing in that state. The letter must be given to the person who will give you your Florida driver's license. This has to be done before you can take the tests to get a Florida driver's license.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

REVOKED OR TAKEN AWAY:

The law takes your license back if you're found guilty of:

1. killing anyone while driving.
2. driving while drinking or taking drugs.
3. a felony in which a motor vehicle was used.
4. not stopping to give help in an accident.
5. lying to the Department.
6. having three sentences for unself driving within 12 months time. The Department will also look at the number of times you paid money or put up bail bond instead of going to court. (A bail bond is rent for money to get you out of jail. You give your word that you will go to court when you are supposed to.) If you don't show up, the court will keep the money and try to find you!
7. an immoral act that occurred through the use of a motor vehicle.

SUSPENSION OR TAKEN BACK:

I. The Department can call your license back if it has facts to show that:

- A. you've done something that would cause your license to be taken away. That is, you were found guilty.
- B. you've broken a traffic law that caused an accident in which more than \$50 worth of damage happened.
- C. you aren't able to be a good driver.
- D. you've let your license be used for some reason that wasn't honest.
- E. you've done something in another state that would be reason to have your license taken away in Florida.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

F. you've been found guilty of breaking a law in another state. The law you broke is one that the court feels you shouldn't have a driving right in Florida.

G. you wouldn't take the drunk driving test.

II. There is a plan to tell if you can keep driving. The plan is called a Point System. Points go against you for breaking the law. You get points when you're found guilty of the following:

VIOLATION OR OFFENSE	POINTS
A. Unsafe or reckless driving	4
B. Leaving an accident in which more than \$50 in damage happened	6
C. Speeding that caused an accident	6
D. Driving past a stopped school bus	4
E. Speeding--15 miles or less over the speed limit	3
F. Speeding--more than 15 miles over the speed limit	4
G. Poor Brakes, lights, steering or other unsafe car parts	2
H. Other moving offenses (parking, on highways outside cities)	3
I. Moving offenses that cause accidents	4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LENGTH OF TIME FOR HAVING YOUR LICENSE CALLED BACK

POINTS	LENGTH OF TIME YOU LOSE YOUR LICENSE
Getting a total of 12 points in 12 months	1 month
Getting a total of 18 points in 18 months	3 months
Getting a total of 24 points in 36 months	1 year

The date of your offense is used in adding up your points.

BREAKING THE LICENSE LAWS OR RULES

It isn't good to break license laws or license rules. You may have to pay money when you break a rule. This is called paying a fine. You might even have to go to jail! Or you might have to pay a fine and go to jail if you do the following:

1. Using a license that you should not have. Driving even though your license has been taken away.
2. Letting someone who doesn't have a license drive your car. Hiring someone as a chauffeur who doesn't have a chauffeur's license. Renting a motor vehicle to someone who isn't allowed to drive.
3. Not telling the truth on accident reports.
4. Leaving an accident. Not reporting an accident.
5. Driving while drunk or on drugs.

DRIVING WHILE DRUNK

You should not try to drive if you have been drinking. To drive when you are drunk is foolish! You might kill someone else. You might even kill yourself! This is also true about driving while taking drugs. Drinking alcohol or liquor may cause you to:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1. Move more slowly.
2. Think you can do things that you really can't do.
3. Not be able to keep your mind on your driving. You won't be able to think as well.
4. Not be able to see well.

It doesn't matter what kind of alcohol you drink. It doesn't matter if you drink on a full or empty stomach. What matters is that when the alcohol gets in your blood your driving skills will become worse and worse. You may become a highway killer!

PENALTY OR PUNISHMENT FOR DRIVING WHILE DRUNK OR INTOXICATED

First Conviction or first time you are found guilty--

You have to pay a fine of at least \$25. You may have to pay as much as \$500. You could go to jail for up to 6 months. Or you might have to pay a fine and go to jail! Your driving right may be taken away for at least 3 months. It can be taken away for up to 1 year!

Second Conviction or second time you are found guilty (within 3 years)--

You will go to jail for at least 10 days. You could stay in jail up to 6 months. You also have to pay a fine of not more than \$500. If you are found guilty for a second time within 5 years, your driving right will be taken away for at least 6 months. It can be taken away for as much as 2 years.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Third Conviction or third time you are found guilty (within 5 years)--

You will go to jail for at least 30 days. You could go to jail for up to one year. You also have to pay a fine of not more than \$500. Your driving right will be taken away for 1 to 5 years. That is, if you're found guilty for the third time within 10 years.

THE TESTS FOR DRUNK DRIVING

You agree to follow the rules to drive in Florida. You agree to take a breath test to see if you are drunk. This is done sometimes when a person is arrested. A breath test is given to see how much alcohol is in the blood. A person is drunk if he has 0.10 percent or more of alcohol in his blood. A person who won't take this test will have his license taken away for 3 months.

DON'T DRIVE IF YOU DON'T FEEL WELL. DON'T DRIVE IF YOU ARE TAKING DRUGS.

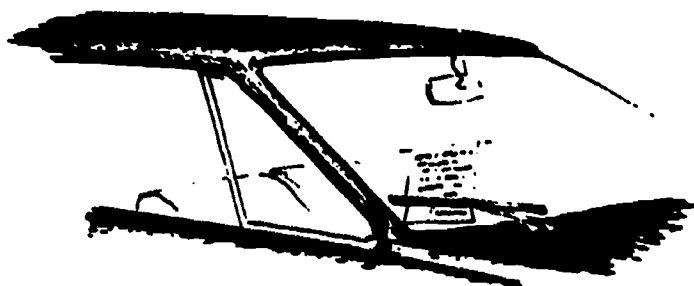
Some drugs can cause you to become a poor driver. You might even become a bad driver. You might cause an accident. Some drugs may make a sick person think he is well enough to drive. Most drugs cause you to think slower. Some drugs even hurt your vision. You might not make good decisions when you're driving. This happens even with some drugs that your doctor gives you. Remember, drugs can affect your driving! Be careful!

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ACCIDENTS

Hitting a car that's parked without anyone in it.

You should tell the person that owns the car. You should tell him your name and address. Leave your name and address so he can see it. You may want to leave a note with your name and address on the windshield.

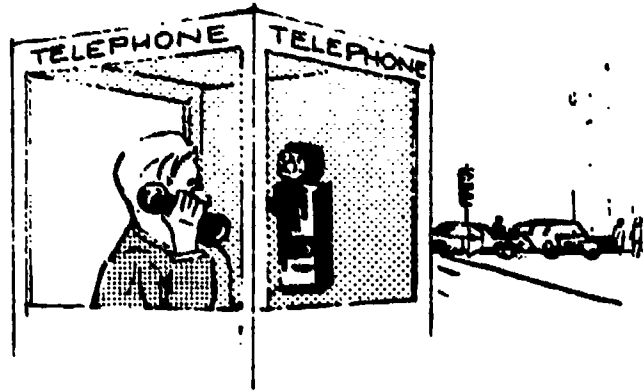


Accident in which someone is hurt.

Sometimes accidents happen. People are often hurt. People may die in accidents. You should stop if you're in an accident. Try to give help. Then give your name, address, and the registration number of the motor vehicle you're driving.

Giving information or telling about accidents.

You should tell the police department, Florida Highway Patrol, or County Sheriff if you're the driver who has had an accident. Tell them as soon as you can. Reports are written for damages of any kind. Only one report needs to be written about the accident. Most likely, the officer will write the report. If he doesn't write it, you have to write it. The report has to be made within (5) days. It has to be sent to the Department.

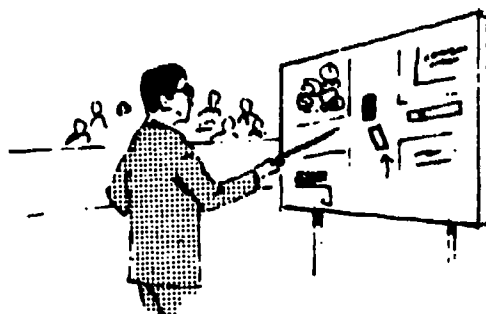


GOING TO COURT

You may have to go to court when you're in an accident. Most likely all the persons in the accident will go to court. This takes place in either a Civil or Criminal Court.

An officer comes to the scene of the accident when he is called. He fills out a report about what happened. He may give both of the drivers tickets for breaking traffic rules or he may give just one of the drivers a ticket. Everyone that had anything to do with the accident may have to go to court. They have to tell the judge what happened. If you are in an accident, you will be told if you need to go to court and when and where to go.

If you think the other person caused the accident, you may sue him. That is, you may go to court to try and get back the amount of your damages. This court isn't the same as the traffic court or criminal court. A suit or case to get back the amount of damages is done in a civil court. You may be found guilty in the traffic or criminal court. This does not mean that you will also be found guilty in the civil court.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

THE FLORIDA INSURANCE LAWS

You must have insurance on your vehicle. You will lose your driver's license if you don't have liability insurance. You will also lose your license tags and your car registration. You need to get insurance right away if you don't already have it! You must have car insurance!

REASONS FOR INSURANCE LAWS

Rules are set up to help people. It helps them if they are hurt in an accident. Rules help them if their car is hurt or damaged in an accident. The roads are safer when people follow rules. Rules help keep some of the worst drivers off the roads.

DOES THE LAW APPLY TO EVERYONE?

The law applies to all drivers and owners of motor vehicles. It applies to drivers and owners of motor vehicles that are in accidents. The damage of the accident has to be \$200 or more for the law to apply. The law also applies when someone is hurt or dies in an accident. The law applies to drivers that have had their license taken away.

HOW THE LAW WORKS

You may be the driver in an accident. A police officer should be called to the accident. He will ask you about your insurance. You should give him the name of your insurance company. You should also give him your policy number. You will find this is on the card which your insurance company gives you. Be sure and keep this

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

card with you! This information is checked with the Financial Responsibility Division of the State Insurance Department. A Traffic Accident Report will be made out by the police officer. You will have to give your address when he asks for it. If you do not have insurance, you will have to fill out a form. The form will be mailed to you at your home address. It is called Form SR-21. The form is to be filled out within 10 days and returned to the Department. If your driving right has been taken away, you will have to complete the same form. You will get Form SR-21 to fill out and return. Proof must be filed that you're getting insurance. That is, if you didn't have insurance at the time of the accident. You will have to show proof for a time of 3 years. If you didn't have insurance, you must do one of the following:

- (1) get releases or a written letter from all people who were hurt in the accident or people who had damage to their car or goods.
- (2) leave a deposit of money with the State. The deposit is to take care of claims that come up about the accident.

PENALTIES OR PUNISHMENT FOR NOT FOLLOWING THE LAW

You can lose your driving rights if you don't follow the rules about insurance. The license of the driver and the registration rights of the owner can be taken away. They can be taken away for 3 years. You will have 30 days to follow the law about

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

insurance once you have been told. A driver may be told to give up his license. An owner may be told to turn in his tag. A fine up to \$500 can be given if this isn't done. You can go to jail for up to 90 days.

You should be given a card with this information on it.

**IDENTIFICATION OR I.D. CARD
INSURANCE COMPANY**

Your insurance company or insurance agent will give it to you. If he doesn't, ask him for one.

This Certifies that
Automobile Policy # _____
Has Been
Issued to: _____

Agent or Company

NO FAULT INSURANCE LAW

Your insurance company pays no matter who caused the accident. The No Fault Insurance Law takes care of many things. It takes care of medical, surgical, funeral, and disability insurance benefits or services. Each person who has a car registered with the Department in Florida must have insurance!

PROOF OF SECURITY

Chapter 324 of the Florida Statutes (a book of all Florida laws) tells about getting and keeping insurance. This chapter tells about a motor vehicle liability policy. This chapter tells the driver how to file for and how to keep insurance. The number of the law is ss 627.730-627.741. The law is found in the Florida Statutes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PENALTIES OR PUNISHMENT

1. Any person who:

- (a) gives false information in a report;
- (b) writes someone else's name or signs without authority any proof of security; or
- (c) files false proof of security,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The punishment for this is in law ss 775.082 or ss 775.083. The laws are found in the Florida Statutes.

2. An owner or operator of a motor vehicle who doesn't follow the rules about insurance will be punished. He has to follow the rules under the law ss 627.733. He may have his license and registration taken away if he doesn't follow the State laws or rules.

OUT-OF-STATE APPLICANTS OR PERSONS WHO WANT TO GET A FLORIDA LICENSE

Your driving right may have been taken away in another state. This may have been done because you didn't have your car insurance. You must follow steps if this has happened to you. You have to follow these steps if you want to get a Florida driver's license. First, you must get a letter from the state where your license was taken away. This letter must tell that you have cleared yourself in that state. The letter should be taken to the person who will give you your driving test in Florida.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LITTERING AND ROAD DAMAGE

Some people throw trash on the roads. They throw it out of their car windows. They are too lazy to stop and put it in trash cans. This can cost them money. It can cost them as much as \$500! They also will have to pay for any harm they did. Littering and road damage is against the State law. Such damage is bad for other drivers.

It is against the law to harm the top part of the road. Such harm can be caused by driving with a flat tire.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a test to let you know if you have learned what is in the chapter. After you have finished the last question, look at the box at the bottom of the page. There you will find the right answers.

CHAPTER II

1. Driving is a
 - a. right of all U. S. citizens
 - b. privilege that must be earned
 - c. skill that everyone does well
 - d. way some children earn extra money

2. Who will have his license taken away or suspended for 1 month?
 - a. a driver who has gotten a total of 12 points in 12 months
 - b. a driver who has gotten a total of 18 points in 18 months
 - c. a driver who has gotten a total of 24 points in 36 months
 - d. a driver who has gotten a total of 6 points in 12 months

3. What should a driver do if he hits an empty vehicle?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- a. drive away if the damage isn't very bad
 - b. tell a friend his side of the story
 - c. sue the owner of the parked vehicle
 - d. write a note giving his name and address
4. Where can you find out how many points are given for violations?
- a. in the driver's handbook
 - b. in a dictionary
 - c. in an atlas
 - d. in the telephone directory
5. Why is it against the law to drive when you are drunk?
- a. because it makes you too sharp for driving
 - b. because you are more likely to cause an accident
 - c. because you might forget the name of your insurance company
 - d. because you get three points on your driver's license
6. How many points do you have to get over a period of 36 months to have your driver's license suspended for 1 year?
- a. 15
 - b. 36
 - c. 24
 - d. 25
7. When does the law require that your driver's license be taken away?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- a. when you get 10 points in 12 months
 - b. when you are late in getting a safety inspection sticker
 - c. when you kill someone in an automobile accident
 - d. when you get a parking ticket
8. When you are in an accident, the first thing you should do is:
- a. stop your car and give help if you can
 - b. drive to the nearest telephone and call someone
 - c. check to see if you have your insurance I. D. card and call your insurance agent
 - d. keep driving if you're in a hurry and you're sure no one is hurt
9. If a policeman stops you and thinks you might be drunk, he may ask you to take the following test:
- a. the written part of the driver's test
 - b. the chemical breath test
 - c. the vision test
 - d. the parallel parking test
10. You may have to go to court if:
- a. you're the driver that's had an accident
 - b. you eat a very large meal right before driving
 - c. a policeman gives you a verbal warning
 - d. if you see someone else get a parking ticket

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. c |
| 2. a | 7. c |
| 3. d | 8. a |
| 4. a | 9. b |
| 5. b | 10. a |

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAPTER III

BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words!

CHAPTER III: Words You May Need

1. Lane: a strip of roadway for a single line of traffic
2. Payment markings: a pattern of solid and broken lines painted on lanes which tells the driver the uses of the lanes
3. Edge line: is the solid white line painted on the outside right of a lane which shows the lane's border
4. Minimum speed: the slowest speed you may drive according to the speed limit
5. Maximum speed: the top speed you may drive according to the speed limit
6. Warning signs: are diamond shaped signs which tell you to slow your speed and why
7. Traffic signals: are electric lights placed at intersections which help to tell drivers when to stop, go or move with care
8. Regulatory or Information signs: rectangular shaped signs which tell the driver what he must do
9. Crosswalk: placed at an intersection where people walk across the street

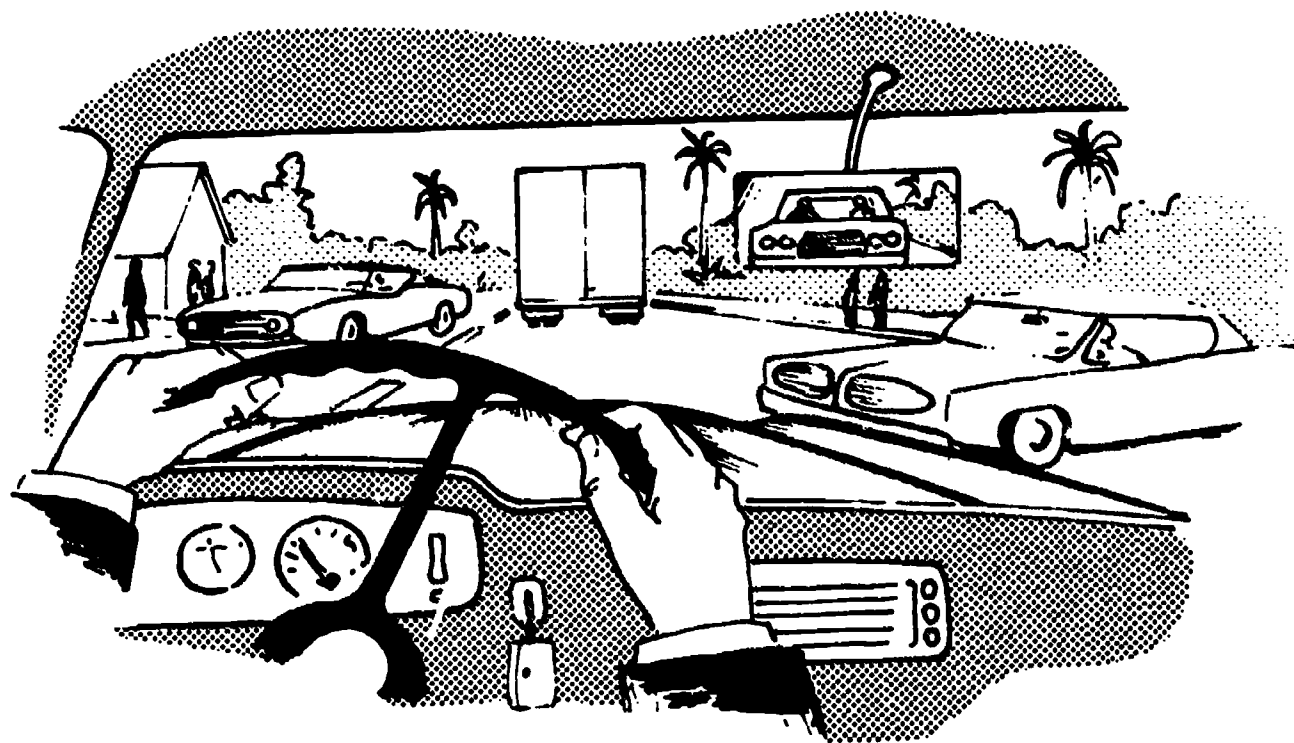
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

10. Vision: sight; seeing power
11. Headlights: lights on the front of a vehicle which have two settings--high beam lights (bright lights) and low beam lights (low lights)
12. Turnabout: to turn all the way around and go back in the direction which you started
13. Parallel parking: parking in a straight line even with the curb of a road
14. Deceleration lane: a lane used to get off an expressway; a slow down lane
15. Acceleration lane: a lane used to get on an expressway; a speed up lane
16. Exit: a place to get off of a turnpike, expressway or parkway
17. Prohibited: not allowed by law
18. Road shoulder: the side part of the road which is not usually paved
19. Twilight hours: means the time between sunset and full night or between full night and sunrise
20. Directional signals: a hand signal or electric signal made to tell other drivers that you are turning left, right, or stopping

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

YOUR DRIVING

Good driving must be learned. You can learn to be a good driver. But you will have to practice. A good driver keeps his eyes moving when he is behind the wheel. Train yourself so that you see all of the road. When you are driving, keep your eyes moving to see what is in front of you, in back of you, and beside of you. Lazy drivers just watch the road ahead. They cause accidents! Good drivers know the road rules. They also follow them. They keep their cars in good, safe running shape. They drive at safe speeds. They drive at a speed that fits the road and the weather. If the roads are wet or it is raining, they slow down. If the fog is thick, they drive slowly. Good drivers drive with skill. They watch out for people on the road who drive carelessly. They do not want to die defending their right of way!



Thinking Hard

When you think hard about what you are doing, you are concentrating. A good driver thinks hard about his driving. He has no time to dream. He has no time to talk to people in the back seat, or to look at things along the side of the road. A good driver does not get behind the wheel when he is sick, drunk or mad. He knows that he might have a wreck. He knows he may wreck his car or hurt other drivers if he has an accident. Driving a car is a full-time job. A good driver knows what he is doing. He never wakes up from an accident and says, "I don't know what happened, I wasn't thinking about my driving," or "I took my hands off the wheel for just one minute," or "I didn't see the other car."

A smart driver is a good driver. You are a smart driver when you are a fair person on the road. A smart driver will let other people turn in front of him even if he knows they are wrong. A smart driver looks out for other drivers. In doing so he looks out for himself!

Most cars are big and have a lot of power. When you are behind the wheel, you have a lot of power. How do you use this power? Are you a bully behind the wheel? Do you drive like you own the road? No! Only a foolish driver drives like that. You want to be a good driver. A good driver is one you can trust. He likes to help others and is fair. A good driver shares the road. He wants to keep himself and others safe.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NATURAL LAWS AND YOUR DRIVING

There are some things that make your car act in ways which you cannot help. You should know these things and how they act on your car.

Friction:

Friction is what gets your car moving when the wheels turn. It's seen in the grip that your car tires have on the road. If the tires are smooth, they may spin, for they cannot get a good grip on the road. Keep your tires in good shape. This will help to keep your car from spinning out of control. Friction is also used in your brakes. If they are worn, they too will slip. If you notice that you have brakes that slip, get your car to a shop and get them fixed.

Gravity:

There is a force or pull on the earth called gravity. Gravity helps you to walk on the ground and not float in the air. Gravity makes a ball fall down and not up. When you drive up a hill, you have to give the car more gas. Gravity is pulling back on the car. If you are in a car going down the hill, your car goes faster. Gravity is pulling down on the car. Gravity is what keeps your car on the ground most of the time.

Centrifugal Force:

Gravity and friction help to hold your car on the road. There are times when friction and gravity cannot keep your car on the road. When you drive fast around curves in the roads, your car will want to leave the road. You will have a wreck if you go

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

around a curve too fast. At high speeds gravity and friction may not be able to hold your car on the road. Slow your speed down when you drive on a road with curves.

Force of Impact:

Have you ever walked into a door? Have you ever run into a door? Which hurts you the most? Yes, you are hurt more when you run into a door because you are going faster. You have more speed.

When you are driving a car, speed is force. The faster you drive the more force you have. If you have a wreck your speed will tell how hard you will hit another car. Look at it this way. If you were driving at 40 miles per hour and hit another car, the force would be the same as falling from the fourth floor of a house. That's a hard hit. The harder you hit, the more it hurts. It is best to drive at a safe speed. Don't let force work against you.

SPEED LIMITS

A good driver keeps an eye on his speed when he is driving. He knows how fast he can go by deciding on how safe the roads are that he is driving on. He also sees speed signs that he must follow.

Below is a chart that tells how fast you may go on most roads. The speeds are right unless a special speed sign has been put up. If a speed sign is put up, follow the speed on the sign and not the speeds on this chart.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Type of Vehicle	Type of Highway					
	Business or Residential		Other Highways		Interstate and Divided Highways With a 20 ft. Median	
	Day	Night	Day	Night	Day	Night
Vehicles less than 8,000 lbs. (and buses made for carrying people. This does <u>not</u> mean school buses.)	30	30	65	60	70	65
Vehicles more than 8,000 lbs. or any vehicles put together weighing 8,000 lbs. This does <u>not</u> mean house trailers.	30	30	60	55	65	60
Vehicles pulling house trailers.	30	30	55	50	60	55

A school bus must follow other rules of speed. It may not go more than 40 miles per hour outside of the city. It may not go more than 25 miles per hour in the city. On some highways school buses may go 55 miles per hour. The rule says that school buses may not go more than 55 miles per hour at any time.

Special speeds are set for some places. There are times when a lot of cars drive on the road at the same time; then it is better to slow down. Sometimes roads are being fixed and you will have to drive more slowly.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WHEN TO SLOW DOWN

You should slow down:

1. when you come to an intersection, train crossing, or hill.
2. when driving near schools and where children are playing.
3. when driving on a road that is not wide.
4. when driving where people walk close to the road.
5. when the weather is bad or the road is being fixed.

A person who drives too slowly is as bad as a person who drives too fast. There are rules that say people should not drive too slowly. When a person drives too slowly, he keeps other people from going at the speed limit. If you drive too slowly, you may cause a wreck.

It is hard to find all the people who drive too slowly or too fast. The police use machines to help them. The law lets policemen use machines. There are many kinds of machines to check the speed you are going. There are radar and electric clocks which are used to check your speed. Police can also tell how fast you are going by using a timer in an airplane.

CROSSING AN INTERSECTION

More wrecks happen at intersections or street corners than any other place. A good driver comes to any cross street or road with both eyes on the road. He has his mind on what he is doing. A good driver slows down when he goes through an intersection. He is ready to stop if he needs to.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TURNS AND SIGNALS

Learning to turn a corner looks like an easy thing to do; but, the learner soon finds that a good turn takes practice. It takes more than one step. You must make good turns or you may cause a wreck.

There are six steps in making a good turn. They are:

1. make up your mind ahead of time where you want to turn. Don't wait until the last minute. "Last minute turns" are too risky!
2. get into the lane you are supposed to be in to make your turn before you get to the intersection. (The lane you get in, to make a right turn, is the lane next to the right hand side of the road. On a road with two lanes, a left turn is made on the right side of the highway nearest the center line. When more than one lane can be used, the left turn shall be made from the left most lane and you must turn into the left most lane of the road you are going into.
3. make your turn signal for 100 feet before you get to where you are going to turn. Then other cars and trucks on the same road will know to slow down and not run into you.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

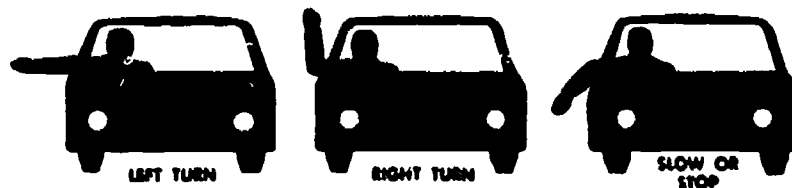
4. slow your speed down. Keep as close as you can to the turn side of the lane.
5. make a good turn. A turn right should be made with you staying as close to the right hand side of the roadway as you can and still be safe. A turn left should be made to the left of the center of the intersection.
6. when you turn you must end up in the lane you are supposed to be in. A right turn should put you into the right hand lane of the road you turned into. When you turn left, you must end up in the lane next to the center line. On a one-way street, it would be the lane farthest left.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

When you get to an intersection and you are not in the lane you want to be in to turn, you can't turn. Go on to the next street so that you will have time to get into the lane you should be in to make your turn. Don't get into a wreck by making a "last-minute" turn.

HAND SIGNALS, ELECTRIC DIRECTIONAL SIGNALS AND STOP LIGHTS

You may let other people know which way you want to stop or turn by using hand and arm signs. Study these hand and arm signs.



You may let other people know which way you want to stop or turn by using electric directional signals or signal lamps. Study these signals.



Lights that go on and off of the back of a car to tell other people they can pass are against the law!

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STUDY TRAFFIC LANES AND KNOW HOW TO DRIVE IN THEM!

Many roads are made into two or more driving lanes. A person must drive in the lane he is supposed to be in. Going back and forth from one lane to another is foolish.

A one lane street or highway is one which is wide enough for one car or one line of cars to drive. When the road is wide enough for two cars to meet and pass safely, it is called a two lane street. The center lane of a three lane highway is used most of the time for passing. A four lane highway is wide enough for four cars with two lanes on the right side of the center line and two cars on the left side of the center line.

On a three lane street, a person should not drive in the center lane. The center lane should be used when getting ready to pass, passing, and getting ready to make a left turn. It may be used where the center lane is marked for cars going the same way.

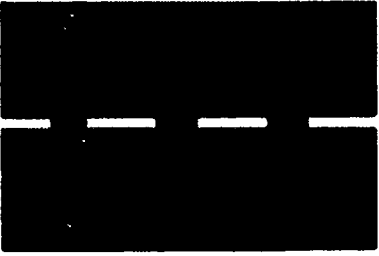
USING LANES AND PASSING

There are rules for using highway lanes. Knowing and using the rules may keep wrecks from happening.

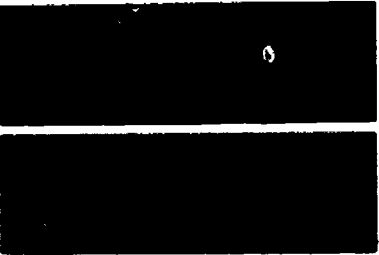
Drive on the right side. A person must drive on the right side of a two lane highway. This does not happen when he is passing or coming to a one-way roadway. Then he may go on the left side of the highway. When you are driving slower than the traffic speed, you must drive in the right lane. On roadways with four or more lanes which have lanes for two-way traffic, you may not drive to the left of the center line.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

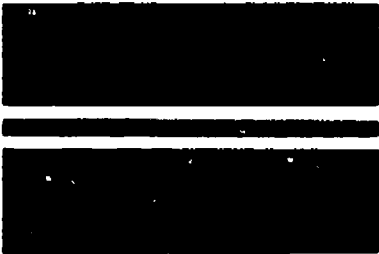
PAVEMENT MARKINGS



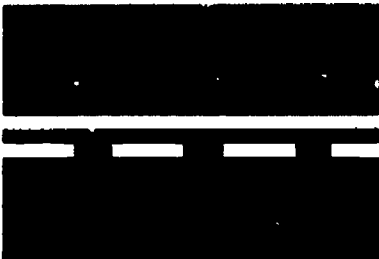
A broken line is used to divide traffic lanes. A person may pass if there is room and the other lane is clear of coming cars.



A single solid line is used to divide two lanes of traffic. One going one way and one going the other. When the single solid line is yellow it means do not pass.



A double solid line is used to divide two different lanes of traffic. When the double solid line is on the road, it means you may not pass. The cars cannot cross on either side of the line. A person may cross the double solid line if he is coming or leaving a driveway on the other side of a roadway.



A solid and a broken line is used to limit passing. When a person has a broken line on his side of the center line, he may pass. If he has a solid line on his side of the center line, he may not pass.



An edge line is a solid line along the outside of each side of the highway. A person knows how much of the road he can drive on by looking at the center line and the edgeline.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

OVERTAKING AND PASSING

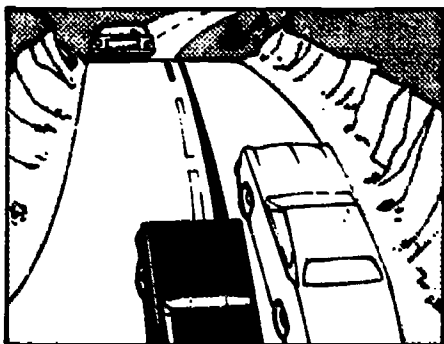
When a person comes close to the car ahead of him and is ready to pass it, he must pass on the left side. (In a few places the highway is made so that you can pass on the right.) A good driver looks all ways before he passes. He makes sure the way is clear and that the driver behind him is not passing at the same time. He checks to see if he has time and room to pass and get back on his side of the road. The passing driver must get back to the right-hand-side of the road safely.

NO PASSING ZONES

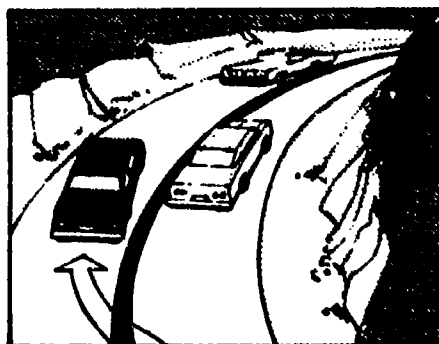
No passing is allowed where you see a "DO NOT PASS" sign. No passing is allowed where a solid line is on your side of a center line.

DO NOT PASS AND OVERTAKE OTHERS AT THESE PLACES

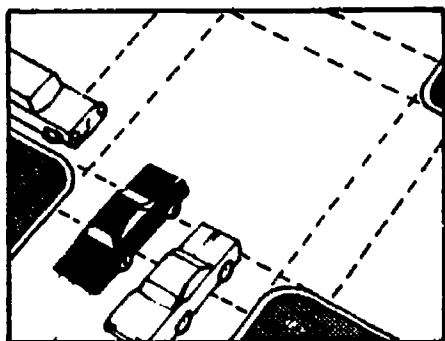
Study the pictures below.



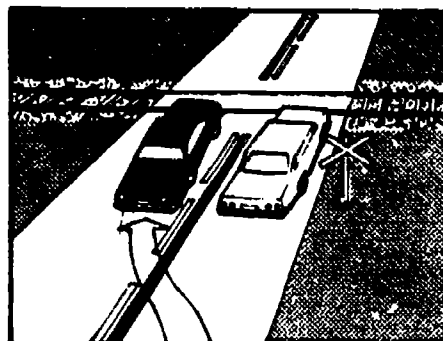
HILLS



CURVES



INTERSECTIONS



RAILROADS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

It is not safe to pass on hills and curves if you cannot see far ahead. A car might be coming from the other way that you cannot see. It is against the law to pass within 100 feet from a bridge, overpass, underpass or tunnel.

SAFETY TIPS ON PASSING

A driver should not pull up too close behind the car that he wants to pass. For one thing, it will not let him see as far as he needs to see ahead of him. The driver should follow at a safe distance until he can see far enough out in front of him to pass safely. It is good to check and see that no driver is passing you when you are getting ready to pass. It is best to look with care. At times there is a "blind spot" which will not let you see very well. It is a good idea to beep your horn to let the other driver ahead of you know that you are getting ready to pass him. Then you will not surprise him. When passing, wait until you can see the driver you have passed in your rear view mirror. Then you will know that it is safe to come back into your lane. Remember, before changing lanes look with care in back of you. Someone may be trying to pass you!

When another driver is passing you, make it safe and easy for him. Slow your speed a little. If you are on a two lane highway, move over to the right as far as you can.

Going back and forth from one lane to another is foolish. It is stupid to try and move faster than all the other cars are moving. Don't try. You may cause a wreck.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic signals are put at intersections to keep cars moving safely. Drivers and people walking must obey the traffic signals. When a policeman is telling drivers which way to go and there is a traffic signal doing the same thing, do what the policeman says to do.

A red light means you must stop! You must stop before you drive through an intersection or over a cross walk. You may not start moving your car again until the light turns green.

After you come to a full stop, you may make a right turn if the way is clear. And, if a sign does not say that you cannot turn right on red!

An amber or yellow light is a warning. It is a warning that the red light is about to come on. It means "stop" if you can do it safely. If you cannot do it safely, drive with care across the intersection.

A green light means that you may go ahead through an intersection. You may make a right-hand turn or a left-hand turn as long as a sign does not say you can't turn. A good driver looks to see that the intersection is clear of other cars and people; only then does he drive through the intersection.

A green arrow means you may move with care in the way that the arrow is showing. Moving with care means that you must let the cars and people walking in the intersection clear it first. Then you can move your car.

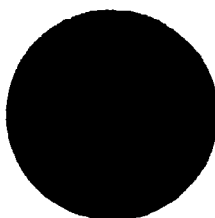
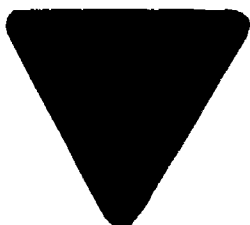
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A flashing red light means you must come to a full stop. After stopping, the driver can move through the intersection when he can do so safely.

A flashing yellow or caution light means that the driver must slow down to a safe speed and then go through the intersection with care.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

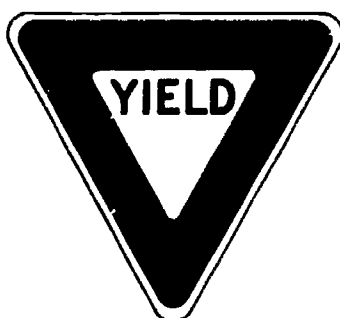
Learn These Signs By Their Shape



Stop Signs have eight sides. A stop sign means that you must bring your car to a full stop. Slowing down is not enough. After stopping you should use care in going onto the main road.

Yield Right-of-way signs have three sides. They are shaped like a triangle. When you come to these signs you must come to a full stop. If the way is clear you may go through the intersection with care.

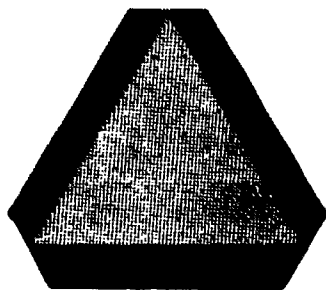
(YIELD signs are placed where smaller roads lead into big highways. A new red and white YIELD sign will in time take the place of the black on yellow YIELD sign used now.)



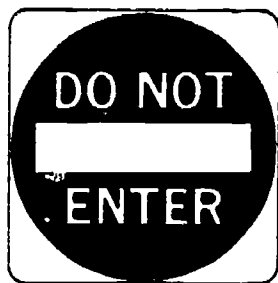
BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Railroad Warning Signs are shaped like an "X". It is called a crossbuck. It is placed at all railroad grade crossings on the place where the tracks are put. Slow down, look, and listen before crossing--two tracks or more can mean one train is hiding another from your sight.



Slow Moving Vehicle Signs Slow moving vehicles (less than 25 miles per hour), vehicles carrying things and trucks pulling animals, must show a red triangle sign on their rear. A triangle has three sides.



Do Not Enter Signs will be placed at freeway getting off places and one-way streets to keep cars from going the wrong way.

WARNING SIGNS

A diamond shaped yellow sign with black letters means that there is danger ahead. When a driver sees this sign, he should slow down. Some of these signs have the words on them, and some do not.



1. Slow. If you are driving at the speed the sign says to go, slow down and be ready to stop if you must.



2. Slippery When Wet. Drive at the speed the sign says to go when the road is dry. If it is not dry, drive slower than the highway speed. Do

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

not go too fast or put the brakes on too fast. When you make a turn, make it with care. Sharp turns must be made slowly.



3. Narrow Bridge. The sign tells you that the bridge is wide enough for you, but with very little left over space.



4. Dip. There is a low place in the road. Go slowly and be ready to stop if the dip is filled with water.



5. Pavement Ends. Slow down until you know it is safe to go at the speed of the speed sign. Often a paved road ends and a gravel road begins.



6. Keep To Right. Some roads change and become divided highways, blind curves, single lanes. Stay on the far right side of the highway.



7. Loose Gravel. The top of the road may be covered with loose gravel. Go slow to keep control of your car. Do not put on the brakes all of a sudden or make sharp turns.

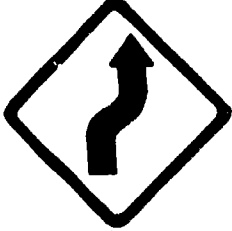
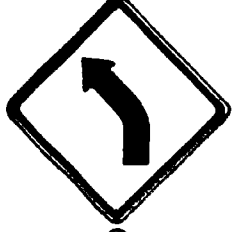


8. Soft Shoulders. Use care when you have to get off the paved part of the highway. The dirt on the side may be soft and can be unsafe to drive on.



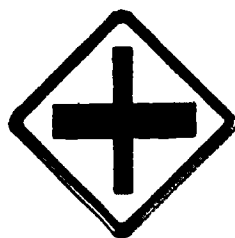
9. One-Way Bridge. Wide enough for one car at a time. You may cross from either way after making sure that no one is on the bridge and cars are not coming from the other way.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



10. Road Closed. Do not pass a road block. Look for other ways or a detour!
11. Low Clearance. How high is the overpass from the road top? Don't go under it if your load is higher than the height on the sign!
12. Left Curve. A sloping curve to the left. Slow your speed and keep well to the right.
13. Right Turn. A sharp right turn to the right. Slow your speed, keep to the right, and do not pass other cars.
14. Double Curve. First to the right and then to the left. Slow your speed, keep to the right, and do not pass other cars.
15. Winding Road. There is more than one curve in front of you. Drive slowly and with care.
16. Truck Crossing. Slow your speed and look for trucks coming onto or crossing the highway. These signs are seen most often where roads or buildings are being built.
17. School. You are near a school. Slow your speed and drive with care. Look for children running behind and between parked cars.
18. Hospital. You are near a hospital. Drive slowly and quietly. Look for emergency vehicles.
19. Church. You are near a church. Slow your speed, look for people coming from between parked cars. Drive by quietly when church is going on.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



20. Cross Road. A road crossing the main highway. Look to the left and then to the right to see if there are any cars coming.



21. Side Road. A road which comes into a highway on which you are going from the way shown on the sign. Look for cars coming onto the highway from that way.



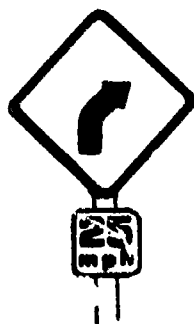
22. Men Working. Slow your speed and look for men working on or near the highway.



23. Merging Traffic (Cars coming together). The sign tells you that you are coming to a place where other cars and highways lanes are joining the one you are driving on. Look for other cars. Be ready to yield the right-of-way when you must.



24. A diamond-shaped sign is used to tell the driver that the number of lanes on the highway are going to be fewer. Such as three lanes that will become two lanes.



25. Advisory Speed Sign. This sign tells you that the fastest speed which you can drive and be safe when going around a curve is 25 miles per hour. This kind of speed sign may be used with any diamond-shaped warning sign.



26. Divided Highway Ends. The divided highway on which you are driving ends from 350 feet to 500 feet in front of you. You will then be on a roadway where two-way cars are moving.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



27. The highway on which you are driving is divided in front of you. You will be going onto a one-way roadway.

REGULATORY AND INFORMATION SIGNS

These signs all have four sides. They are rectangular in shape. The signs tell the driver what he must do. Drivers must follow these signs the same way they do traffic laws.



1. Cars in the left lane must turn left at the intersection in front of them.
2. Stopping is allowed just for emergencies.
3. You are coming to a spot where a speed limit or zone has been set. You must slow down!
4. You must not make a left turn at this intersection.
5. Fifty miles an hour is the top speed you can drive here.
6. You must not pass any car going the same way that you are going on this part of the highway.
7. When you have passed this sign you are again able to pass other cars with care.
8. You cannot turn around to go the other way at this intersection.
9. When this sign is placed a truck may not park or stand at any time.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STOP SIGNS

When a driver stops for a stop sign or a flashing red light, he must yield the right-of-way for all cars coming on the through street. At a four-way stop, the first car to the stop should go first. If two cars come to an intersection at the same time, the driver on the left side waits. That is, the driver on the left side yields the right-of-way to the car on his right.

PRIVATE DRIVEWAY

A person who wants to come into a highway or street from a private driveway must yield to all coming cars.

SCHOOL BUS

A person driving on a two or more lane highway not divided by a strip down the middle must stop for a school bus. The school bus when stopped will be most likely loading and unloading children. You should not move again until the stop sign on the bus is taken away.

A person driving the other way from a school bus on a divided highway with a five foot or more strip down the middle does not have to stop. If the strip down the middle dividing the lanes is not five feet wide, then the drivers going both ways will have to stop.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



10. You cannot go ahead. You may turn either to the right or to the left.



11. This sign marks a one-way roadway with cars coming at you. You must not come into the one-way roadway at this place.



12. You may go the way the arrow points. You may not go another way.



13. Two trucks must not try to meet or pass on the bridge.



14. You must not drive to the left of this sign.

15. The one-way street you are on ends at the next intersection. You will be facing cars coming from the other way.



16. You must not turn to the right or to the left at this intersection.



17. If you park, you must park off the pavement of the highway.



18. This sign is in the shape of a shield. It shows U.S. Highway roads.



19. This sign is used on highways with more than one lane. It tells slow driving cars to keep in the right-hand lane.



20. These signs show the Florida state roads. They are square and have the outline of the State in black on a white background.

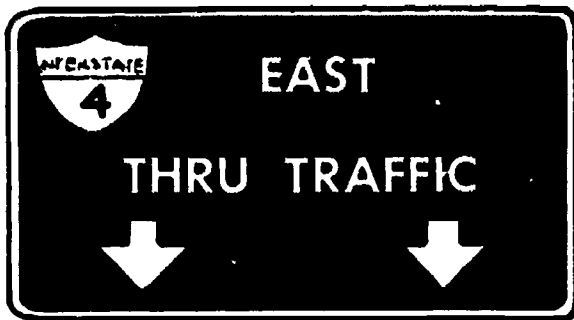


BEST COPY AVAILABLE



21. At the intersection in front of you, cars in the left lane must turn left and cars in the next lane may turn left or keep going straight.

Large signs are used to give you facts and show you the way on interstate and expressway roads.



These signs show you which lanes to use to keep going on an interchange or to get off onto another highway.



The sign for leaving the expressway is placed at the point where you get off.



This sign tells you how far you will have to go if you pass the place to get off just coming up.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

No one has the right-of-way! The law does not give you the right-of-way. It says you "SHALL YIELD THE RIGHT-OF-WAY." You must not take the right-of-way. You may cause an accident.

AN INTERSECTION

When you come to an intersection which is open, that is one which has no traffic signs, you must yield the right-of-way. You must give it to a car which has come into the intersection. When you come into an intersection about the same time as another car, the driver on the left yields to the driver on the right. That means, yield to the car on your right.

A driver who comes into or crosses a state highway from a smaller road must yield the right-of-way. He must yield the right-of way even if there is no traffic sign or signal. When a person is coming to an intersection and wants to make a left turn, he yields the right-of-way. That is, he yields the right-of-way to any car in the intersection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Drivers must yield the right-of-way to police cars, fire engines, or other emergency vehicles. These vehicles sound a siren or other loud sound that you can hear. When you hear the sound, you must pull over to the edge of the roadway. You must stop until the emergency vehicle has gone by. But don't block an intersection!

THE DRIVER MUST LOOK OUT FOR PEOPLE WALKING

Basic Rule.

A driver should always look out for the person on foot. He should drive with care when there are people or children walking alongside of the road.

Crosswalks.

When there are no traffic signals, the driver must slow down or stop for people crossing the street. He must stop at marked crosswalks and unmarked crosswalks at intersections.

Turns.

When making a left or right turn at any intersection, the driver must yield the right-of-way to all people walking.

Stop Signs.

When a driver comes to a full stop at a stop sign, he must yield the right-of-way to people walking across the street before going on his way.

Traffic Signals.

When the light turns green, the driver must yield to people who are still in the crosswalk.

Entering.

When coming into a street or highway from an alley or driveway, the driver must stop before crossing the sidewalk. He must yield the right-of-way to all people walking on the sidewalk.

Blind Persons.

When a blind person is being guided across a crosswalk by a dog or carrying a white cane, the driver must come to a full stop. He must let the person cross the intersection.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

NIGHT DRIVING

A driver can't see as far at night as he can in the daytime so he should slow his speed at night. The light from cars' headlights causes a driver not to see as well at night. For these reasons night driving should be at a slower speed than day driving.

A driver's car headlights must be turned on during the hours of sunset and sunlight. These are called the twilight hours. Twilight is the time between sunset and full night. It is also the time between full night and sunrise. Low beam or dim headlights should be turned on both at night and during the twilight hours. High beam lights or bright lights must be dimmed when another car is within 500 feet in front of you. The high beam lights should be put on low beams when you come within 300 feet of the car in front of you.

Don't overdrive with your headlights! That is, drive so that you can stop within the part of the road that you can see in front of you.

A good driver uses his high beam lights when he is driving in the open country. He does not use them when other cars are near. The good driver slows down at night even when he uses his high beam lights to help him see.

A good driver uses his low beam lights when he comes close to other cars. He does this so that he does not blind the other drivers with bright lights. Low beam lights are used where there are street lights, fog and cars moving just ahead.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FOG, SMOKE, OR RAIN

A good driver must use his low beam lights in the daytime when he cannot see ahead 1,000 feet or less in front of him. It is against the law to use parking lights or other lights in place of low beam lights.

Good safe drivers know that it is best not to drive in heavy rain and fog. If they must drive in rain or fog, they drive slowly. When a good driver sees the taillights of the car in front of him, he slows down. He knows that the cars in front of him may be creeping along or even stopped. If the weather gets too bad, a good safe driver pulls off the road and stops. He knows it is better to be late than dead!

RUNNING OFF THE ROAD

Running off the road with a vehicle is dangerous! If a driver keeps his mind on what he is doing, it is not likely that he will run off the road. But if something makes him run off the road, he does not get too upset. He does not hit his brakes quickly or hard, rather he gets a good hold on the steering wheel and takes his foot off the gas pedal. Then he uses his brakes with care. The good driver does not try to get back on the road until he slows his speed and checks to see that the road is clear.

TIRE BLOW-OUT

A tire blow-out at a fast speed is dangerous! If a driver has a blow-out, he should come to a slow stop. He should not hit his brakes hard.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

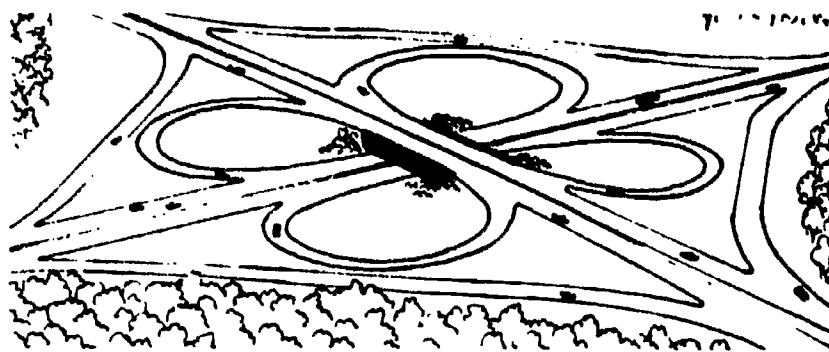
SKIDDING

A vehicle skids or slides when its tires lose their hold. When this happens, the car power to the wheels and the use of the brakes are both lost. There is little a driver can do if his car goes into a skid. But he can avoid skids. He can look ahead and slow down when he sees a spot in the road which might cause him to skid.

EXPRESSWAYS (Interstate, Parkway)

"Super highways" are fast with many lanes. They are roads which are made so that you can drive for many miles without stopping. If a driver knows how to use them, he has a better chance of getting where he is going quickly and safely.

The best thing about these highways is that vehicles can cross over or under and come and go on either highway without stopping other vehicles.



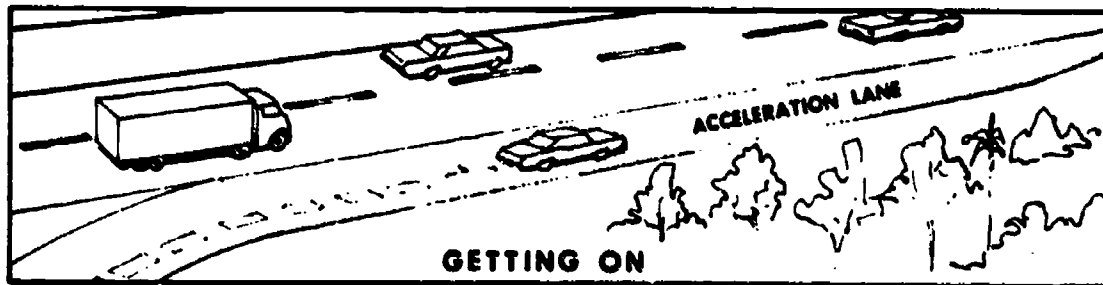
EXPRESSWAY DRIVING

There are very few hills or curves on expressways which might give a driver trouble in seeing the road ahead of him. There are no stop signs, traffic lights, or railroad crossings. However, there are highway signs along the expressway to help him get information. There is no time for daydreaming when you drive on an expressway.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

When a person is driving on an expressway, he must keep to the right. When two vehicles are moving at the same speed, one of the two vehicles should change speed and/or lanes so that they are not side by side in two lanes. When two cars are going the same way, one lane along side of another, they keep other cars from passing.

It takes a good driver to get on and off an expressway. It is not easy to move into the way of fast moving traffic. Most expressways have special lanes for getting on and coming off. These lanes are called acceleration lanes or coming on lanes and deceleration lanes or getting off lanes. Signs on the expressway tell you when to speed up or slow down. Follow them!



Signs which tell a driver that he can come off an expressway are called exit signs. Exit signs are placed on the expressway far enough ahead of exits so that the driver will have time to pull over into the exit lane. When a good driver turns into an exit lane, he slows his speed. If a good driver passes the exit lane he wants, he does not turn around on the expressway. He drives on until he comes to the next exit. It's safer that way and less expensive (tickets!).

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A driver must not cross or park on the middle strip that divides the expressway lanes. These are called the median strips. People may not walk or ride bicycles or motorcycles or scooters on an expressway.

People are not allowed to walk or hitch a ride on an expressway. They may not use a vehicle drawn by an animal on an expressway. It is against the law for a driver to stop on the paved part, the shoulder, or joining ramp of an expressway. That is, unless it is an emergency or your car breaks down. If a driver's vehicle breaks down on the expressway, he must move it off within six hours.

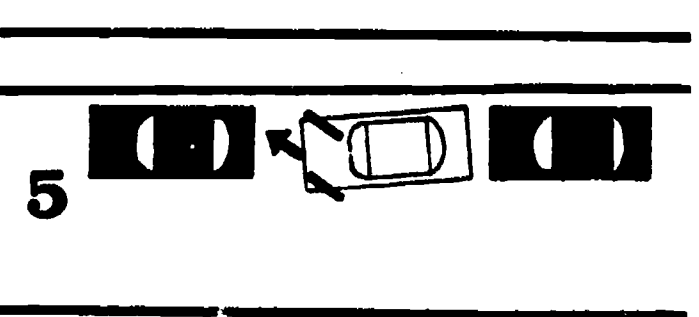
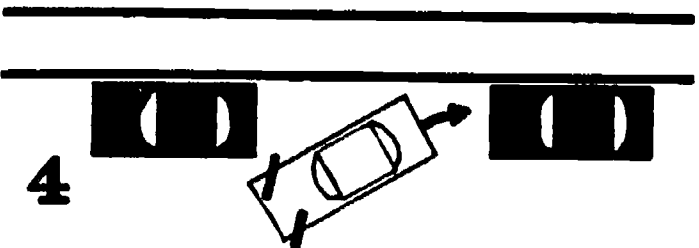
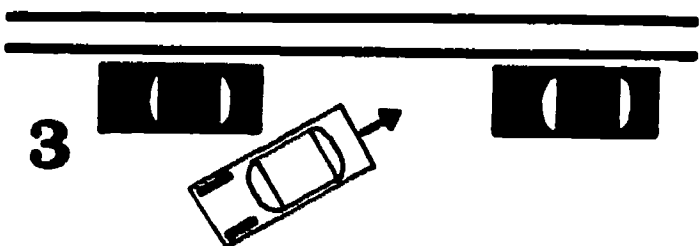
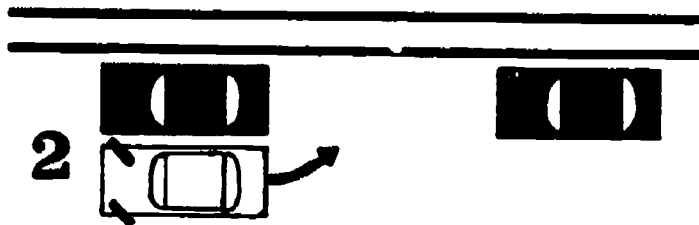
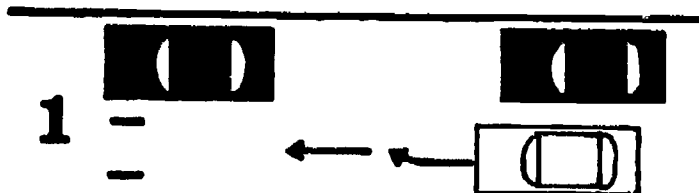
PARKING

All accidents don't happen while vehicles are being driven! A vehicle that is poorly parked may cause an accident. People have even been killed because of poorly parked cars. Property or goods have also been damaged because of poorly parked cars. Don't let that happen to you! Never leave your vehicle until you have done all of the following:

1. set the parking brake;
2. stopped the motor;
3. put the gear in low, reverse, or park position; and
4. taken out the key.

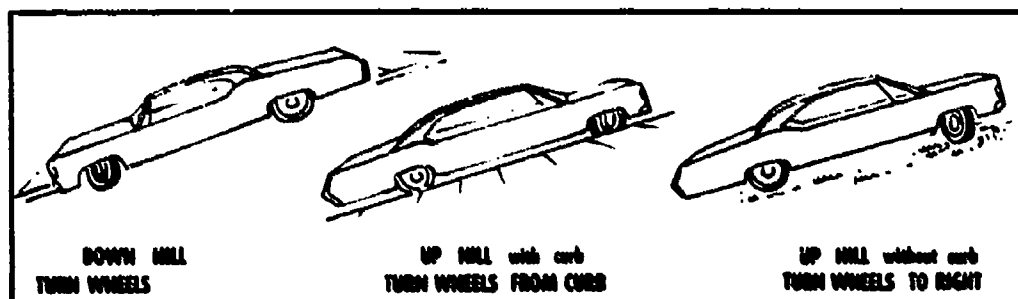
STEPS IN PARALLEL PARKING

You should use the following when you parallel park:



1. Stop even with the car ahead. Your car should be about 2 feet away from the other car.
2. Turn your car wheels sharply to the right. Then back slowly toward the parked car behind.
3. As your front door passes the back bumper of the car ahead, quickly straighten your wheels. Then keep backing straight.
4. When you are sure that you can clear the car in front of you, turn your wheels sharply to the left. Then back your car slowly to the car behind you.
5. Finally, turn your wheels sharply to the right and pull your car toward the center of the parking space.

HOW TO PARK ON HILLS



You should do the following when you park on hills:

1. set the parking brake; and
2. put the gear in low, reverse, or park position.

It is against the law to park on the highways. If you should have to leave your car for a very good reason (such as an emergency), there is a rule to follow. Make every effort to park off the highway. Do this so other drivers will be able to safely get by. Park your car so other drivers can see your vehicle for 200 feet in each direction.

YOU MAY NOT PARK:

1. on the roadway side of any vehicle that is parked at the edge or curb.
2. on a sidewalk.
3. within an intersection.
4. on a crosswalk.
5. between a safety zone and the curb next to it or within 30 feet of this area.
6. where you would block traffic near any street that is being repaired or fixed.
7. upon any bridge or overpass or within any tunnel.
8. on any railroad tracks.
9. where road signs tell you not to park.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

YOU MAY NOT PARK EXCEPT FOR A MOMENT TO PICK UP OR DROP OFF PASSENGERS:

1. on front of a public or private driveway.
2. within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
3. Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection.
4. Within 50 feet of the closest rail of a railroad crossing.
5. within 30 feet of any rural mailbox between the hours of 3 a.m. and 3 p.m.
6. within 30 feet of any flashing signal, stop sign, or traffic sign.
7. within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station.
8. where signs say you can't park.



Make sure that the way is clear before you leave any parking space. Be sure to give a turn signal if driving from a curb. Remember to give the ongoing traffic the right-of-way.

You must use parking lights at night on any vehicle parked on a roadway or shoulder out of the city. On a parked vehicle or vehicle that is broken down, you may not use only directional signals flashing on one side. It is against the law to drive with only parking lights on instead of headlights.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EXPRESSWAY SAFETY TIPS

1. Plan ahead of time. Use a map and plan where you want to get on and off the expressway.
2. Check your car before you travel. A breakdown could cost you lost time, trouble, and money.
3. Don't follow too closely. Leave room between yourself and the car ahead of you for a fast stop.
4. Drive in the right-hand lane. Left-hand lanes are for passing.
5. Use your rear view mirror. Keep a look out for the traffic in back of you as well as in front of you.
6. When you need to stop on an expressway, pull over on the right shoulder of the road. Do this if you find that you or your car cannot go any further.
7. Do not try to flag or stop another drive. Put up your hood and show a white cloth as a help sign.
8. Give yourself a lot of room when passing. Going back and forth from one lane to another could cause a wreck. A good rule is not to pull back into your lane until you see the vehicle you passed in your rear view mirror.
9. Stay out of the other driver's blind spot. Either stay in back of him or go around him.
10. Look out for "turnpike tiring". If a person drives on an expressway for a long time and does not take a break, he will just stare ahead and become a lazy driver. Do

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

not stare or look ahead all of the time. Make your eyes
look left and then right. Use your rear view mirrors.
Plan stop and rest times.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a test to let you know if you have learned what is in the chapter. After you have finished the last question, look at the box at the bottom of the page. There you will find the right answers.

CHAPTER III

1. When does a driver NOT have to slow his speed? When he
 - a. nears playgrounds and schools where children are playing
 - b. drives on a narrow or winding road
 - c. comes to an intersection, railroad crossing, hill or curve
 - d. when driving on an expressway

2. Which marking is not standard payment marking?
 - a. broken lines
 - b. double dotted lines
 - c. double solid lines
 - d. edge lines

3. What does a flashing red light mean?
 - a. turn left off of the main road
 - b. drive ahead with care
 - c. come to a full stop
 - d. move on ahead looking both ways

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

4. What's the best way to fight turnpike "day dreaming"?
- a. close one eye at a time and rest it while driving
 - b. look straight ahead and drink black coffee
 - c. move eyes from left to right and make planned rest stops
 - d. get lots of rest before the trip and don't stay out late the night before.
5. What is a median strip?
- a. a well done steak
 - b. dirt along the outer edge of a road
 - c. a space five feet or more which divides lanes of traffic
 - d. a strip of land off the right side of an expressway where you can rest
6. Below are five steps to parallel parking. The steps are in the wrong order. Put them in the right order by placing 1 by the first thing you should do, 2 by the next thing you should do and so until you have numbered all five steps.

_____ As your front door passes the back bumper of the car ahead, quickly straighten the wheels and keep going straight back.

_____ Turn your wheels sharp right, then pull toward center of parking space.

_____ Stop when even with the car ahead and when you are about two feet away from it.

96

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

_____ When clear of the car ahead of you.
Turn your wheels sharply to the left,
then back slowly toward the car behind
you.

_____ Turn your wheels sharply to the right.
Then back slowly toward the car behind
you.

7. How does a driver get help when his vehicle breaks down on an expressway?
- walks to the nearest rest stop and call for help
 - raises his hood and shows a white cloth
 - flags down a car
 - puts out two white flags, one in the front and one in the back of his vehicle
8. Where is it safest to park your vehicle?
- in front of a private driveway
 - on the edge of a sidewalk
 - in places marked for parking
 - on a railroad track
9. When you run off the pavement at a high speed you should
- hang on tightly to the steering wheel and make a sharp left turn back onto the pavement
 - slow your speed and come back onto the pavement slowly
 - give your car lots of gas and make a sharp turn back onto the pavement

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- d. hang on the steering wheel and hit your brakes
hard and firm
10. When is it alright to pass another vehicle?
- a. on a hill if no traffic can be seen
 - b. on a railroad track if no train is coming
 - c. on an open four lane highway if it is safe
 - d. at an intersection of all people and cars
are clear of it

ANSWERS

- | | |
|------|--------------|
| 1. d | 6. 3,5,1,4,2 |
| 2. b | 7. b |
| 3. c | 8. c |
| 4. c | 9. b |
| 5. c | 10. c |

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAPTER IV

BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words!

CHAPTER IV: Words You May Need

1. **Inspection:** tests your car must pass to get a safety sticker in Florida
2. **Registered:** a list of names and cars on record in Florida
3. **Equipment:** in this book, things that may or may not be put on vehicles
4. **Brake:** something used to slow down or stop a vehicle
5. **Reaction distance:** the distance you drive from the time you see a need to put your brake on until you put your foot on the brake pedal
6. **Safety glass:** a special type of glass that doesn't shatter; safety glass is required on all vehicles that are sold in Florida
7. **Directional signals:** electrical turn signals
8. **Muffler:** a device for silencing noises
9. **Tread:** the grooved part of a tire
10. **Commerce:** business
11. **Intrastate:** within the state
12. **Lien:** bills for money owed; mortgage
13. **Non-resident:** someone living in another state

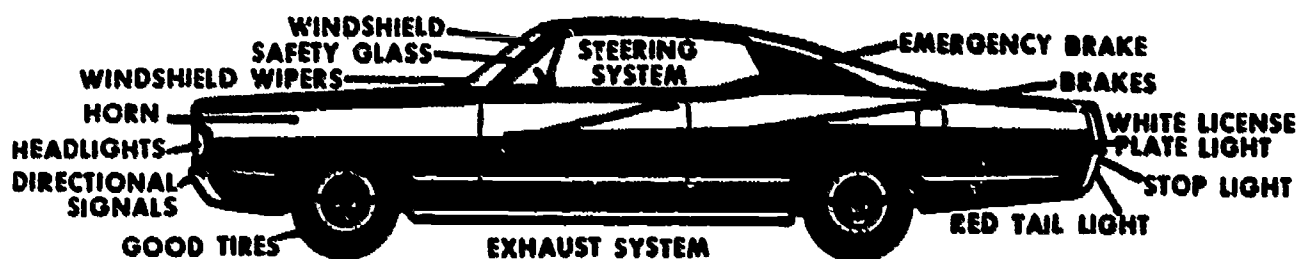
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

14. Migrant: a person who often moves from one place to another in order to find farm work
15. Crash helmet: a protective covering for the head; all motorcycle drivers or riders must wear crash helmets in Florida
16. Dealer: a person that sells something
17. Curb: the cement edge of a street
18. Crosswalks: a marked path where people cross a street or road
19. Decelerated: to slow down
20. Siren: a device that makes a loud noise used by emergency vehicles

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

YOUR VEHICLE

You may be a good driver. But you won't be safe while driving unless your vehicle is in good shape. This means that your car has to pass some tests. The law tells you what safety things you must have on your car. But a good driver wants his car to do more than just get by. He wants his car to be in top condition! He may want to have more than just what he has to have.



MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION OR TESTS

All motor vehicles registered or on record in Florida have to pass tests. These tests are done to make sure your car is safe for you to drive. You must have your car tested once a year. The following things on your car will be tested:

1. brakes
2. lights
3. horn
4. steering mechanism or steering wheel
5. windshield wipers

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

6. left and right signals
7. tires

To get your motor vehicle tested go to any Florida inspection test station. These stations or places have been given a license to test your vehicle. You have to pay to have a vehicle tested. The cost will not be more than \$3.00. You have to pay each time you have a motor vehicle tested. There is an extra cost of \$1.00 when you're late in getting your vehicle tested.

Your vehicle may not pass the tests. To pass the tests you may have to have work done on your car. This work can be done anywhere you want. After you have the work done on your car, take it back to the testing place. You won't have to pay any more money if you take it back in 10 days or less. And you won't have to pay any more money if you take it back to the same test station. But, if you wait more than 10 days, you'll have to pay more money. You'll also have to pay more money if you take it back to a different test station.

Often cars are damaged in accidents. A car must be tested after an accident. It may need to be repaired or fixed before it can pass the tests.

A vehicle must have a sticker to show that it has been tested. This sticker has to be kept up to date. It is placed on your windshield after your vehicle passes the tests. The person giving the tests will put it on your windshield for you.

You must stop if a law officer or policeman wants to

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

check your motor vehicle. It better be up to date or you will be fined!

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT OR THINGS NEEDED ON YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE

BRAKES--Brakes are used to stop your car. So your car should have good brakes. Two braking systems must be on your car. Each has to be able to stop the car by itself. An emergency or parking brake also has to be on motor vehicles. It has to be strong enough to hold the car on a hill. Brakes should be kept in good working order. Brakes may have to be fixed or worked on sometimes. The brakes should be kept in good shape. This is needed for good quick stops! Your life depends on good brakes.

RULES ON BRAKES

All motor vehicles must have good brakes. Good brakes often save lives. There are rules on brakes. These rules were made to save lives. They were made to keep people from being hurt on the roads. These rules tell how fast you should be able to stop your car. The rules tell you this in number of feet. That is, how many feet it will take you to stop after you have put your foot on the brake. The rules on brakes must be followed even if the motor vehicle is carrying a heavy load. The rules on brakes were made for smooth roads. That is, roads that don't have loose materials on them like dirt roads. There are also rules that tell how fast you should be able to slow down your car when driving at different speeds. The graph or chart below will help you learn these rules. Read it carefully! Do you understand it?

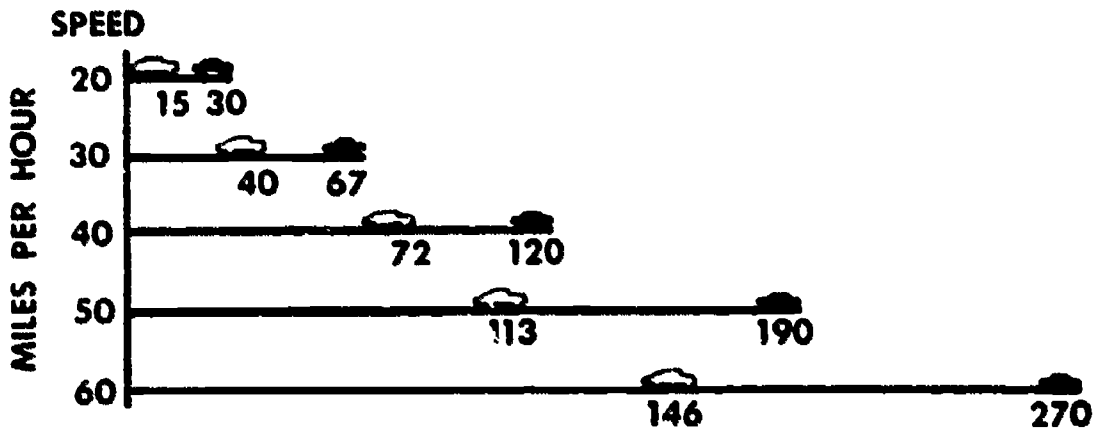
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ask someone to explain it to you if you don't understand.

Study the graph below. Look at the black cars first. You must be able to stop your car in the number of feet shown by the black cars. That is, after you have put your foot on the brake. Now look at the white cars. Keep your brakes in good shape so you can stop your car in the number of feet shown by the white cars. You want your brakes to be in the best possible shape. You will be safer if you will follow the rules on brakes.

Vehicles	Number of feet it should take to stop when going 20 miles per hour	Number of feet per second it should take to slow down when going 20 miles per hour
----------	--	--

With brakes on wheels..... 25 17



Remember, the graph you have just studied tells about distances in feet after you have put your foot on your brake. Let's add one more thing--reaction distance. This is the distance you drive from the time you see a need to put your brake on until you put your foot on the brake pedal. If you were driving at 50 m.p.h. (miles per hour), this distance would be 55 feet!

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LIGHTS--Your car must have at least two white headlights. The lights can be put on bright or dim. Try not to blind other drivers with your bright lights. That's against the law! Bright lights are also called higher beam headlights. They must show things 450 feet ahead. Dimmed or lower beam lights must show things 150 feet ahead. Your car must have at least two red tail lights. They're to be put on the back of your car. Another driver should be able to see these lights from 1,000 feet away. A white light is used so your license plate can be seen. Other drivers should be able to see it from 50 feet away. Remember to keep your license plate clean. If your car was made before January 1, 1972, you must have at least one red tail light on the left rear of your car. When you put your foot on the brake, your stop lights should come on. In daylight these lights should be able to be seen from 300 feet. All motor vehicles and vehicles that are pulled by animals must have at least one white lamp or light in front that can be seen from at least 1,000 feet. There must be one of the following on the rear or back of the vehicle:

1. two red lamps or lights in the back that can be seen from at least 1,000 feet, or
2. one red light in the back that can be seen from at least 1,000 feet and two red reflectors that can be seen from all distances from 500 to 100 feet.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HORN--All motor vehicles should have a horn. Anyone should be able to hear the horn from a distance of at least 200 feet.

WINDSHIELD WIPER--All motor vehicles must have a windshield wiper. A windshield wiper is used for cleaning rain or snow off the windshield of your car. Your windshield wipers should be kept in good shape so you can see well in all kinds of weather.

SAFETY BELTS--All new cars and trucks have safety belts put on them at the factory. You should wear your safety belt at all times. Wear it while you're driving in the city as well as on open roads. There is proof that safety belts are a big help when accidents happen. Your safety belt might keep you from being hurt or killed if you were in an accident. Use the safety belt the next time you drive or ride in a motor vehicle!

SAFETY GLASS--All new motor vehicles that are sold in Florida must have safety glass.

SIGNALS THAT GIVE DIRECTIONS--Electrical signals may be put on your car. These can be seen from both the front and back of your car. They tell or signal other drivers. They tell other drivers which way you plan to go. That is, whether you are going left or right. There are rules about when you must have directional signals. You must have them if:

1. the distance from the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body of your car is more than 24 inches, or

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2. the distance from the steering post to the back of the body of the car is more than 14 feet.

TIRES--Tires are worn smooth after lots of use. Tires that are worn smooth are the cause of many accidents every year. That is, thousands of bad accidents are caused by bad tires that have no tread left of them. The tread on good tires helps your car grip or stay on the road better. As the tread wears away, you may see worn spots. These are danger signs! Worn tires cause cars to slide on wet roads. Tires on your car must have tread that can be seen.

MIRRORS--Your car must have at least one rear view mirror. You must be able to see at least 200 feet to the rear or back.

EQUIPMENT OR THINGS NOT ALLOWED TO BE ON YOUR MOTOR VEHICLE

1. Red or blue emergency lights. These lights are to be used only on emergency vehicles.
2. A siren, bell, or whistle.
3. A muffler that is very noisy or has smoke coming out of it.
4. Signs, posters, or stickers on the windshield or windows. That is, unless the law says you should have a sticker such as a safety inspection sticker.
5. Not more than two spotlights.
6. Not more than two helping lights in front.
7. Not more than two fog lights in front.
8. Not more than two fender lights.
9. A TV set that can be seen by the driver.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION, TITLE CERTIFICATES AND LIENS

All motor vehicles that are driven on Florida highways must be registered or signed up with the Division of Motor Vehicles. This means all cars, trucks, buses, trailers, semi-trailers, trailer coaches, mobile homes, and campers. They must be registered for a license plate and Certificate of Title. They must be registered for any liens or bills for money owed on any of the above vehicles. All such vehicles must have license plates. These must be on the vehicle.

Some people don't have to register in Florida. A non-resident or someone living in another state who is registered in his home state doesn't have to register in Florida. A migrant farm worker doesn't have to register in Florida. However, if the non-resident has a job in Florida, puts his children in Florida public schools, drives his vehicle for pay, or is in intrastate commerce or business within the state, he must register his vehicle in Florida. An aircraft that flies to or from any airport in the state must also be registered. Follow the same rules about aircraft as you do with non-residents.

LICENSES NEEDED BY MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOBILE HOME BUILDERS AND DEALERS

A license is needed in order to make or sell motor vehicles or mobile homes. In order to find out about such licenses, go to or call the Division of Motor Vehicles.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RULES ABOUT MOBILE HOMES

Any mobile home that is sold in Florida must have a certification seal. This certification seal is gotten through the Division of Motor Vehicles. This seal shows that the mobile home at least meets the Construction Standards Code. This code is based on laws. Get in touch with the Tax Collector in your county to find out about license plates and title certificates. He is the person who is in charge of such things.

To find out more about rules for mobile homes, write to the Division of Motor Vehicles, Tallahassee, Florida.

MOTORCYCLES

All motorcycles are motor vehicles. This includes even the small minibikes and scooters. All motorcycles must have tags if they are ridden on streets. The driver must have a driver's license. A license won't be given to anyone that isn't at least 15 years old. If the driver is 15 years old, he must have a restricted or practice license. He can drive only in daylight hours. His motorcycle can be no more than five horsepower. These rules don't apply to anyone that is 16 years old. That is, these rules don't apply even if the 16 year old driver still uses a restricted or practice license.

A motorcycle driver must follow the traffic rules. He must also follow the rules about signs and signals. The headlight of a motorcycle must be turned on whenever it is driven. This means that the headlight of any motorcycle in

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

use needs to be on day or night!

No more than two motorcycles may ride side by side on a single lane of any highway. A motorcycle driver may not drive between lanes on the highways. The driver may not carry packages that will keep him from having both hands on the handlebars. If he carries another person, his cycle must have footrests for that person. No person can ride on any motorcycle unless there is a safe seat for him.

SAFETY HELMETS AND GLASSES ARE NEEDED

All drivers or riders of motorcycles must wear crash helmets. These helmets must be worn in case of an accident. In order to protect the eyes, the drivers or riders must also wear a safety mask, safety goggles, or safety glasses.

THINGS YOU MUST HAVE ON YOUR MOTORCYCLE

You must have the following things on your motorcycle no matter how small it may be:

1. Brakes--You must have at least one that can stop your motorcycle within 25 feet when you are going 20 miles per hour.
2. Headlight--The light must be bright enough so the driver could see an object at not less than 300 feet when driving at a speed of 35 miles per hour or more.
3. Tail Light--It must be red. Another driver should be able to see it 500 feet away.
4. Stop Light--It must be red. Another driver should be able to see it 300 feet away in the daylight. Putting on the brakes should cause the stop light to come on.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

5. Muffler--It must be in good working order. It should not be too noisy.
6. Horn--It must be loud enough so that it can be heard 200 feet away.
7. Rear view mirror--It is needed just as with any other vehicle.

SAFETY RULES FOR BICYCLE RIDERS

A bicycle rider should have all the rights given the car driver. He must also obey the same traffic rules and sign rules as the car driver. All of them!

KNOW AND FOLLOW THESE BICYCLE RULES OR LAWS:

1. Keep both hands on the handlebars as much of the time as you can.
2. Give hand signals.
3. Use a bicycle path instead of the road if you have a choice.
4. Come to a complete stop at all stop signs. Look both ways.
5. Go ahead only when the way is clear.
6. Never carry other riders.
7. Sit on the bicycle seat only.
8. Ride on the right hand side of the street. Try to stay close to the curb.
9. Never ride more than two side by side on a single lane. It's safer to ride single file.
10. Never hitch rides. Don't ride closely behind a car or truck.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

11. Give the right-of-way to people who are walking on the sidewalk or leaving an alley.

SAFE RIDING HABITS

In order to ride safely you must do more than just know the rules. You must follow the rules! The careful bike rider should follow these practices:

1. Keep your bike under control at all times.
2. Don't weave in and out of traffic.
3. Try not to ride at night. If you do ride at night, have a bright headlight at the front and a red reflector at the rear of your bike.
4. Make sure that your brakes are working well.
5. Have a bell or horn on your bike--but not a siren or whistle.
6. Walk your bike across busy street intersections.
7. Don't ride your bike on the sidewalk.
8. If you want to carry packages, get a rack or carrier for such.

Note to parents: You play a big role in helping your children learn and follow bicycle rules. Your child's life may depend upon how well you teach him to know and obey bicycle safety laws.

SAFETY RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS OR PEOPLE WALKING

1. Look carefully before stepping off any curb. Not following this rule causes many accidents every year.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2. Cross only at places that have been set up for crossing. These are called crosswalks or intersections.
3. Cross with the green light. That is, you can cross the same way that the cars are going through a green light. If you crossed the other way or against the green light, you might get run over by the cars as they go through the green light. Cross with the "Walk" signal if there is one at the intersection. Make sure that you have enough time to get to the other side before you leave the curb. A car driver might not see you in time! Be careful!
4. If you have to walk along a highway, walk on the left hand side so you are facing the traffic. Walk on the shoulder or outer part of the left hand side of the road. Drivers can see you better if you wear light colored clothes. A flashlight can also be used to let drivers know you're walking along the road.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAMPLE OR PRACTICE QUESTIONS

All tests on road rules ask questions. Each question has four answers to choose from.

You should read each question carefully. When you are sure of what it asks, you should read the four answers. You should choose the best answer and put a check by it. Below is a sample or practice question. A check has been put next to the right answer.

Why do people get tested before they can get a driver's license?

1. () To get money for the state
2. () To count how many people have driver's licenses
3. () To get accident records and information for insurance companies
4. (✓) To see if they know the road rules

Below are some more questions. The four sample answers for each are not given. But the questions are like the ones you will find on the test you will take to get your driver's license. If you know the answers to these questions, you will do well on the test.

1. When do you need a driver's license?
2. When can you use a restricted or practice license?
3. Why can your driver's license be taken away? How long can it be kept from you?
4. Who is responsible for drivers under 18 years old?
5. Why must drivers have licenses?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

6. When does a driver's license run out?
7. What should you do if you lose your driver's license?
8. When do you make out a report if you're in an accident?
9. What do you do first when you're in an accident and a person in the other car is hurt?
10. Why must a report be made when there is an accident?
11. What must you do if you hit a vehicle with no one in it?
12. What must you do about your license if you change your address?
13. What does speed limit mean?
14. When can you leave the right side of the road and drive on the left side?
15. What must you do when you're being passed by another vehicle?
16. When may you pass on the right?
17. When may you not pass at all?
18. How can you tell the traffic signs without reading them?
19. What does a solid line on your side of the center line mean?
20. How slowly may you drive?
21. What is the rule about turning around on the top of a hill or on the crest of a curve?
22. Which vehicle has the right-of-way when two vehicles enter an open intersection from different highways at the same time?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

23. What is the right-of-way law when you're turning left at an intersection?
24. How are hand and arm signals given?
25. What must you do before going on a through highway?
26. What must a driver do when he stops or parks on highways?
27. What should a driver do when he sees or hears an emergency vehicle coming toward him?
28. How should you leave your car when you parallel park next to the curb on a hill?
29. What do you have to do when you meet a school bus which is loading or unloading children?
30. Within how many feet must you be able to stop your car when you are driving at 20 miles per hour?
31. How far ahead of your car must your headlights show persons or other vehicles on the road?
32. What lights must you have on your car?
33. What things are you not allowed to have on your car?
34. How far away from an intersection must you signal for a turn?
35. When do you have to turn on your lights?
36. What should you do when a traffic signal is flashing amber? What should you do when a traffic signal is flashing red?
37. What does a green arrow with a red light mean?
If a traffic light tells you to "GO" and a policeman tells you to "STOP," which would you obey?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

39. If a driver is in an accident and someone is hurt or killed or goods are damaged, what must the driver do within 30 days in order to follow the Financial Responsibility Law?
40. Is it against the law to park within thirty feet of a rural mail box outside of a city?
When may a driver make a turn at a red traffic light?
What things must be worn by all drivers and riders of motorcycles?
41. What happens to a driver that won't take a chemical breath test to see if he is drunk?
42. How often must all motor vehicles be inspected?
43. What things are checked during an inspection?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a test to let you know if you have learned what is in the chapter. After you have finished the last question, look at the box at the bottom of the page. There you will find the right answers.

CHAPTER IV

1. Safety glass is
 - a. needed on all cars sold in Florida
 - b. needed on all windows in brick houses
 - c. hard to see through
 - d. not needed on cars sold in Florida

2. Who must wear a safety helmet?
 - a. all women drivers
 - b. a motorcycle driver
 - c. a bus passenger
 - d. a driver under 25

3. Where should you go to have your vehicle inspected each year?
 - a. to your closest shopping center
 - b. to any good service station
 - c. to any state-licensed inspection station
 - d. to your post office

4. How much extra will you be charged for a late inspection of your vehicle?
- a. \$15
 - b. \$5
 - c. \$2.50
 - d. \$1
5. Why should you make sure that you have good brakes?
- a. to save a lot of money
 - b. to help you make quick safe stops
 - c. to show other people with your skills
 - d. to help you get places much faster
6. How old must a person be in order to get a license to drive a motorcycle?
- a. at least 15 years old
 - b. at least 12 years old
 - c. 10 years old if he is large for his age
 - d. 18 years old
7. When must a motorcycle driver have his headlight on?
- a. all the time he is driving his motorcycle
 - b. from sunset to sunrise
 - c. from 6:30 p.m. until 8:30 a.m.
 - d. when he feels the headlight is needed for safe driving.

8. How much does it cost to have your car inspected?
- a. nothing, if you have lived in Florida for 3 years
 - b. \$2.50
 - c. \$5
 - d. \$3
9. Which of the following is not permitted on a car?
- a. headlights
 - b. a loud horn
 - c. a siren
 - d. directional signals
10. All motor vehicles registered in Florida must have which of the following:
- a. fog lights
 - b. radios
 - c. blue emergency lights
 - d. windshield wipers

ANSWERS			
1.	a	6.	a
2.	b	7.	a
3.	c	8.	d
4.	d	9.	c
5.	b	10.	d

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAPTER V BEFORE YOU READ

You may need some help with these words. Here are some words whose meanings you may need to know. If there are any others that you do not know, ask someone to help you with them. These are hard words!

CHAPTER V: Words You May Need

1. **Axle:** a bar on or which a pair of wheels are joined together
2. **Gross weight:** the total weight of the truck or other vehicle; gross weight includes the vehicle and its load
3. **Flammable liquid:** a liquid that can catch on fire and burn with a flame
4. **Fusee:** a red flare which makes a flame
5. **Reflector:** kind of a mirror which acts like a light when a car's lights shine on it; It is usually red or amber in color
6. **Flare:** a signaling light; when it is lighted it makes a flickering flame
7. **Explosive:** something which will blow-up very easy
8. **Exempt:** an exception to the law; a driver is exempt or does not have to get a chauffeur's license if he drives a truck which weighs less than 8,000 pounds and if the truck is not 80 inches or more in width

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

9. Side markers: lights or reflectors placed on the sides of a vehicle to show its size. Usually red or amber in color. Amber side markers are placed on or towards the front of a vehicle. Red side markers are placed on or towards the rear of a vehicle
10. Stop lights: red lights placed in the back of the vehicle which go on when a driver uses his brakes
11. Tail lights: red lights placed in the back of a vehicle which go on and stay on when the driver turns on his headlights.
12. License plate light: a light which lights up your license tag
13. Vehicle lessee: a person who rents a truck, bus, car or other motor vehicle
14. Projecting load: a load carried by a truck or semi-trailer which sticks out further than the truck bed
15. Tow bar: a long pole or rod which connects a truck tractor to the unit that it is pulling
16. Transport: to move a load from one place to another
17. Front clearance lights: lights, amber in color, which are placed on both sides of the front-top of a truck. The lights show how high or tall a truck is
18. Back clearance lights: lights red in color which are placed on both sides of the back-top of a truck; the lights show how high or tall a truck is

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

19. **Semitrailer:** a trucking rig; a freight trailer that has been joined to a truck tractor
20. **Authorized:** to give someone legal rights to do something; a vehicle must be authorized in writing to carry an overload or pull an oversized vehicle.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE

If you want a chauffeur's license, you will need to study all of this book. But this chapter is written just for people who want a chauffeur's license. Only those need to study it.

WHO NEEDS ONE?

1. If you want to drive a truck tractor that weights over 8,000 pounds or is wider than 80 inches, you will need a chauffeur's license.
2. You will need a chauffeur's license if driving is your job.
3. If you want to drive a school bus, you will need a chauffer's license.

WHO DOESN'T NEED ONE?

1. The person that owns or rents a truck and moves his own things does not need a chauffeur's license.
2. A person that drives a motor vehicle in times of trouble doesn't need a chauffeur's license. But he will have to prove that there was an emergency. And, that there was no one else to drive who had a chauffeur's license.
3. A person driving any vehicle which has been made an emergency vehicle does not need a chauffeur's license.

SPEED LIMITS

Look at the chart below. It shows the speed that trucks, buses, and other heavy vehicles may go.

TYPE OF VEHICLE	TYPE OF HIGHWAY					
	Business or Residential		Other Highways		Interstate and Divided Highways with a 20 ft. median	
	DAY	NIGHT	DAY	NIGHT	DAY	NIGHT
Vehicles less than 8,000 lbs. (and buses designed for carrying passengers except school buses)	30	30	65	60	70	65
Vehicles more than 8,000 lbs. or any combination of vehicles except house trailers	30	30	60	55	65	60
Vehicles towing house trailers	30	30	55	50	60	55

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

It is against the law for a truck or a motor vehicle that pulls another vehicle outside of the city limits to drive too closely to another truck doing the same things. That is, they can't drive any closer than 300 feet. The only time this rule doesn't have to be followed is when passing.

BRAKES

Motor vehicles and vehicles which are pulling other vehicles must have good brakes. It doesn't matter how much weight the vehicle is carrying. It must be able to stop

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

short of twenty-five feet from a speed of 20 miles per hour.

The Department says that every trailer or semitrailer which weighs as much as 3,000 pounds must have good brakes. The brakes must be made so that the driver can stop the vehicle. The brakes must be made so that if the trailer breaks loose, the trailer will stop itself.

EXTRA DRIVING AIDS YOU MUST HAVE

There are extra aids that buses, trucks, truck trailers and trailers must have.

1. Every vehicle must have two reflectors: one on each side. It doesn't matter how big the vehicle is.
2. Each vehicle must have two clearance lamps: one on each side of the front. It must have two clearance lamps: one on each side of the back. There must be four marker lamps: two on each side of the vehicle. That is, one near the front and one near the back of each side. Each vehicle must also have two reflectors: one at or near the front and one at or near the back.
3. On each truck tractor there must be two clearance lamps. That is, one on each side at the front. The truck tractor must also have one stop light on the rear.
4. All trailers or semitrailers that weigh more than 3,000 pounds must have the following aids:
 - a. two front clearance lamps, one on each side
 - b. two side marker lamps on each side; that is, one at or near the front and one at or near the back on each side

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

COLOR OF CLEARANCE LAMPS, SIDE MARKER LAMPS, AND REFLECTORS

1. Front clearance lamps, marker lamps, and reflectors on the front or sides near the front must be an amber color.
2. Rear clearance lamps, marker lamps, and reflectors on the back or sides near the back must be a red color.
3. Lighting devices and reflectors on the back must be red in color except for the following:
 - a. The stop lights or directional signal lights can be red, amber, or yellow.
 - b. The license plate light must be white.
 - c. The back up lights can be white or amber.

PUTTING ON REFLECTORS, CLEARANCE LAMPS, AND MARKER LAMPS

1. Reflectors must be put on at a height of not less than 24 inches and not more than 60 inches above the ground. However, if the highest part of the vehicle is less than 24 inches the reflector goes on the top of the vehicle. The back reflectors on a pole trailer can be put on each side of the load. Any required red reflector on the back of a vehicle can be part of the tail lamp.
2. Clearance lamps are to be put on a fixed part of the vehicle. They are to show the vehicle's highest and widest points.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- c. two back clearance lamps, one at each side
 - d. two back reflectors, one at each side
 - e. two reflectors on each side; that is, one at or near the front and one at or near the back on each side
 - f. one stop light on the back
3. All pole trailers that weigh more than 3,000 pounds must have the following aids:
- a. one side marker lamp and one clearance lamp on each side which may be put together; this lamp or lamps must show to the front, side, and back
 - b. on the back of the pole trailer or load there must be two reflectors; that is, one at each side
4. All trailers, semitrailer, and pole trailers that weigh 3,000 pounds or less must have two reflectors on the back; that is, one on each side

Should the stop light on the towing vehicle be hidden so it can't be seen for any reason, then the trailer must also have a stop light.

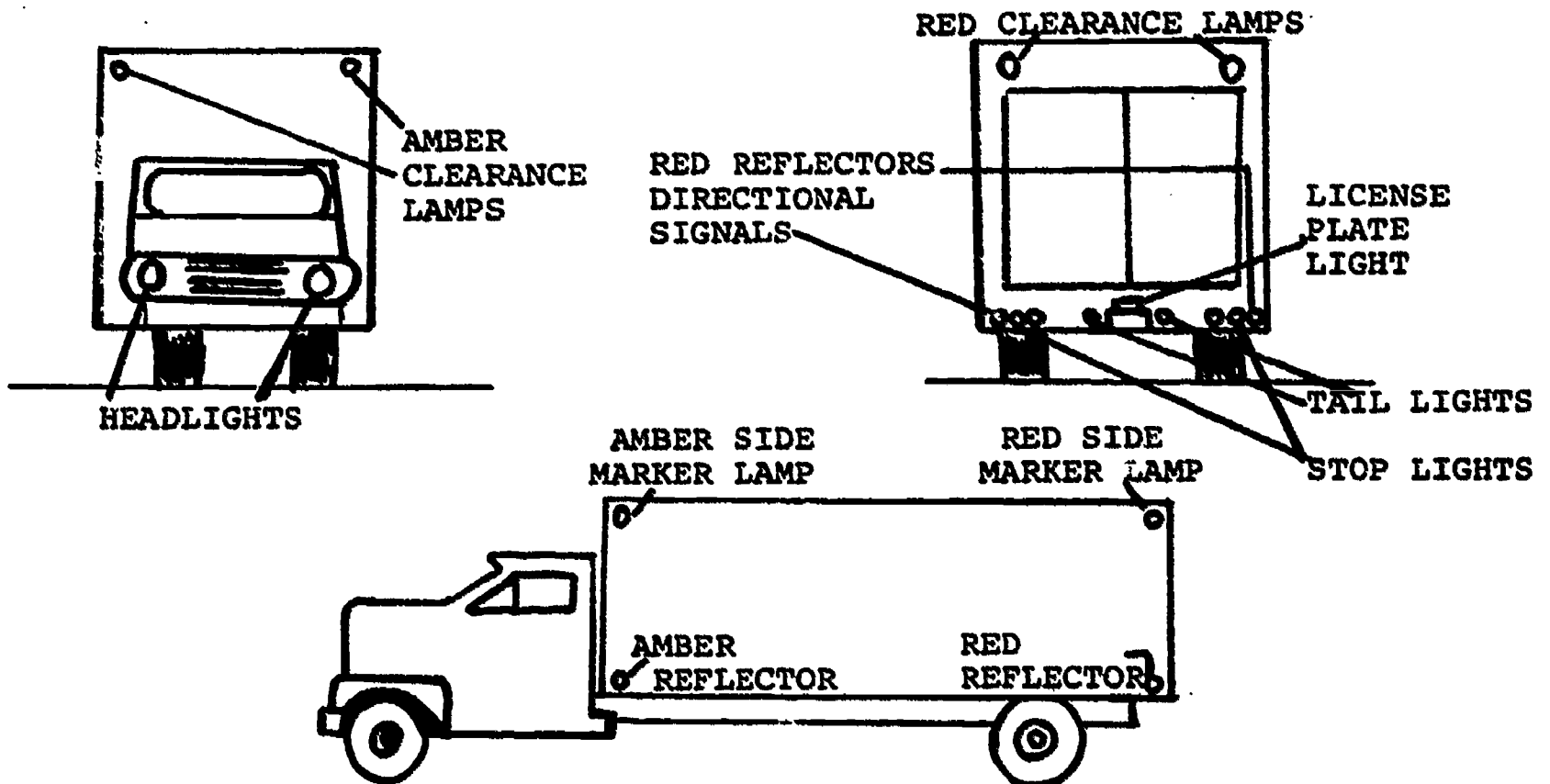
ANY TRUCK OR SMALL TRAILER

UNDER 80" WIDE



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ANY TRUCK 80" OR MORE WIDE



MOVING EXPLOSIVES OR LIQUIDS THAT WILL BURN

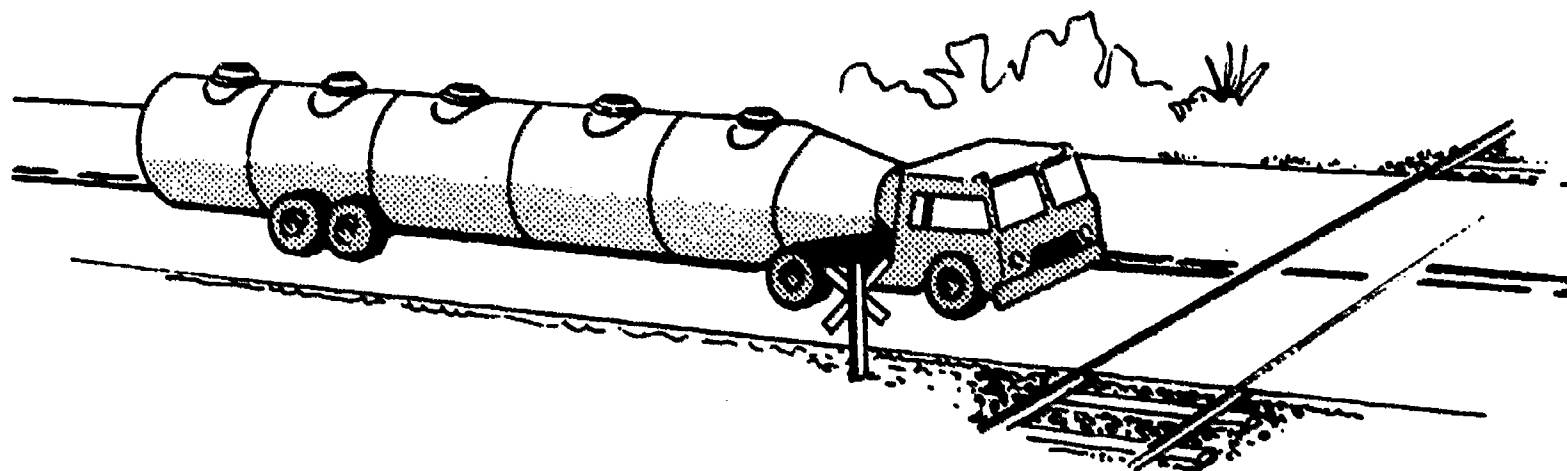
Any vehicle used for moving any explosive or liquid that burns as part of its cargo must have and be marked as follows:

1. The word "EXPLOSIVES," in letters not less than 8 inches high must be on each side and on the back or a red flag not less than 24 inches square must be shown on the vehicle so it is easily seen. The flag must be marked with the word "EXPLOSIVES" in white letters 6 inches high.
2. It must have at least 2 fire extinguishers or things for putting out fires. They must be filled and ready for quick use. They should be placed where they are easy to get if needed.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

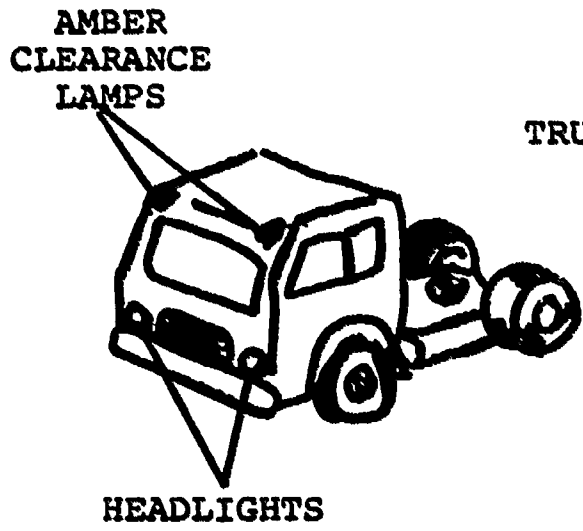
The Insurance Commissioner can make known other rules covering the moving of dangerous cargoes or goods. All such rules will be backed up by the law.

Any motor vehicle that carries explosives or liquids which burn must stop at railroad crossings. Any vehicle that is made to carry explosives or liquids which burn must stop at railroad crossings. That is, the vehicle must stop even when it isn't carrying explosives or liquids that burn.

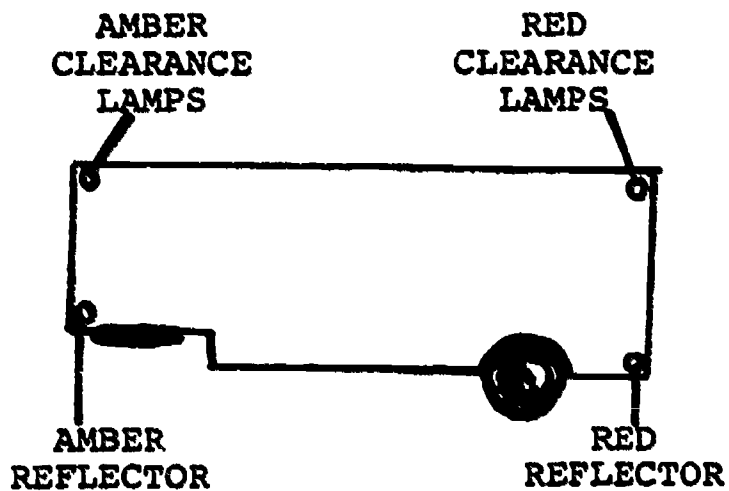
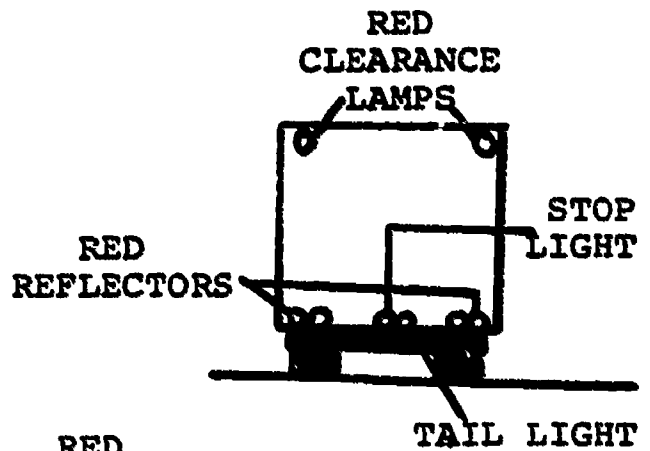
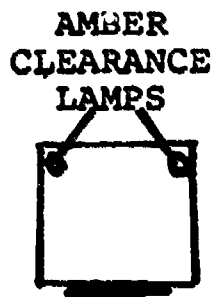
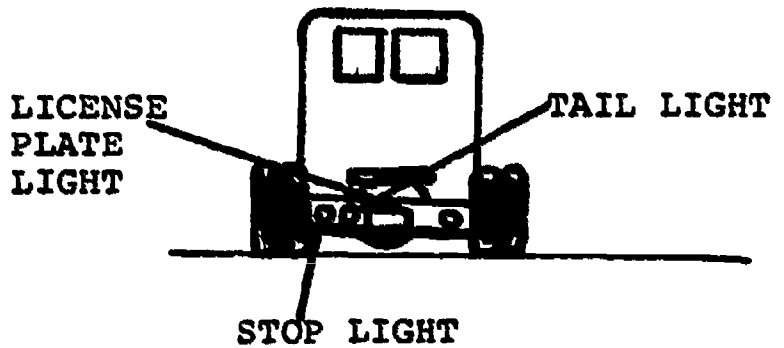


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TRAILER OR SEMITRAILER WITH GROSS WEIGHT OF MORE THAN 3,000 POUNDS



TRUCK TRACTOR



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LIMITS ON LOADING AND TOWING OR PULLING

No vehicle may be driven or moved on any highway unless it meets some rules. It must be built and loaded in such a way that none of the load drops, shifts, leaks, or in any way escapes.

Rules must also be followed when towing or pulling another vehicle. The drawbar or bar that holds the two units together may not be longer than 15 feet. The bar must be strong enough to pull the towed weight. The only time that the bar can be longer than 15 feet is when very long objects that can't be taken apart are being moved.

If the two units are held together by a chain, rope, or cable, a white flag must be shown on them. The white flag can be no less than 12 inches square.

DIRECTIONAL SIGNAL RULES

A vehicle must have directional signals if:

1. the vehicle is built in such a way that hand signals cannot be seen both front and rear.
2. the closest distance from the center top of the steering post to the outside of the cab, body, or load is more than 24 inches.
3. the distance from the center top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load is more than 14 feet; that is, more than 14 feet in a single vehicle of two or more vehicles.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TRUCK LOADS

When a truck load sticks out from the rear of a truck four feet or more, it needs aids. At night it needs the following aids:

1. two red lights which can be seen for at least 500 feet from the back
2. two red reflectors which can be seen from 600 to 100 feet to the rear when in front of low beam headlight. They should be placed so that they show the widest part of the truck.
3. one red light on each side of the part of the load that hangs over. This light must be strong enough to be seen 500 feet to the side. It must mark the point where the load hangs out the most.

In the daytime trucks need the following aids:

red flags not less than 12 inches square which are placed on the load to show its length and width. A red light or lights is needed on the same load at night.

TRUCKS HAULING LOGS AND PULPWOOD

Each truck which carries logs or pulpwood must have the right kind of aids. This means it must have lock chains that will hold the load safe and tight.

MIRRORS

All trucks must have a rear view mirror that gives the driver a view of the highway for at least 200 feet in back of him.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EMERGENCY AIDS TO BE CARRIED

Any truck, bus, truck tractor, or any motor vehicle pulling a house trailer must have aids. A driver must use these aids when he is driving on the highway outside the city from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise. The aids are:

1. Three flares or three red electric lanterns, each of which can be seen for as far as 600 feet or more at night. In place of the flares, a driver may use three red emergency reflectors which can pick up a coming car's low beam lights from at least 600 feet to 100 feet away. Each flare (liquid-burning pot torch) shall be able to burn for not less than 12 hours in a wind blowing at five miles per hour. The flare must still be able to burn if the wind blows up to forty miles per hour. Each flare shall be able to take some shocks or bumps without leaking. The flares shall be kept in the vehicle in a metal rack or box. Each lantern shall be able to give light for at least twelve hours. The lantern should be able to take shocks or bumps without hurting it. Each reflector shall be made so that it meets the rules set by the Director of the Department. The reflectors will at least meet the rules for class A reflex reflectors set by the Society of Automotive Engineers, New York.
2. Each vehicle will have three red burning fuses.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

That is, unless he carries lanterns or reflectors with him in place of fuses.

3. Each vehicle will carry 2 red cloth flags. The flags will each be 12 inches square and each will have a stand.

Any vehicle used in carrying flammable liquids (those which may catch fire) in bulk, or compressed flammable gases or explosives must carry:

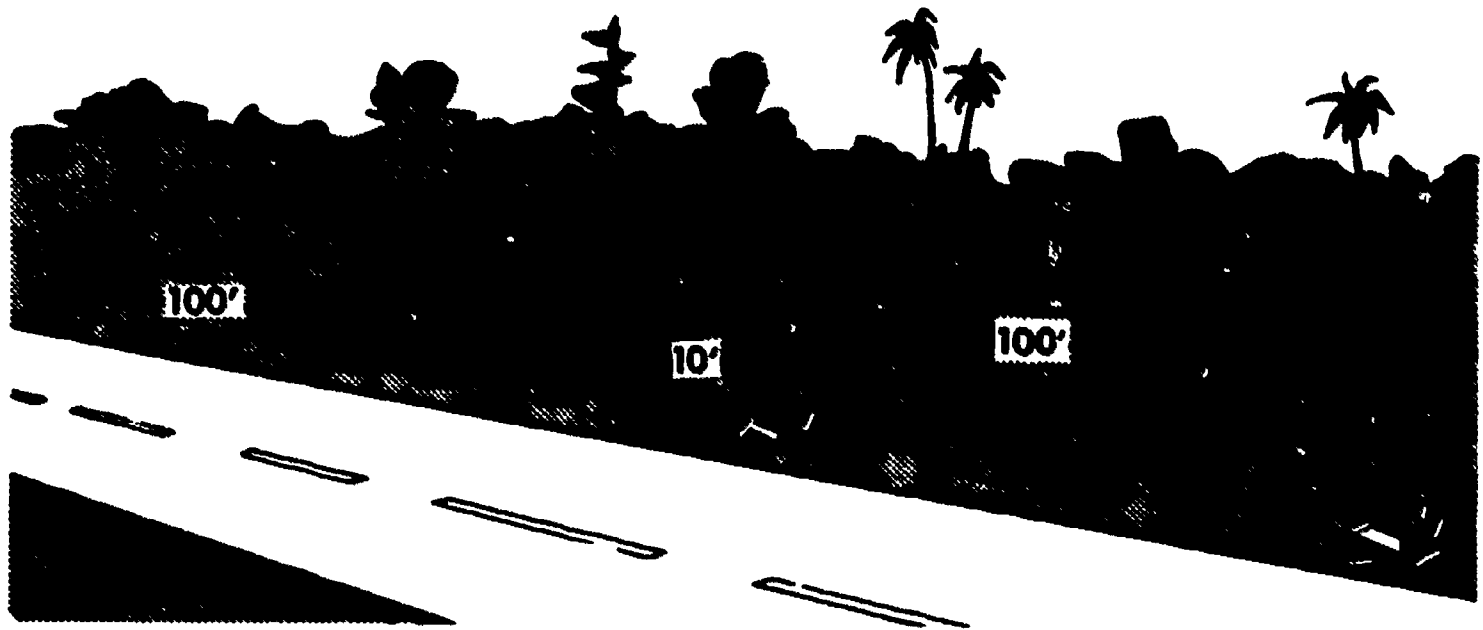
1. 3 red electric lanterns or 3 red reflectors. The lanterns and reflectors must be the same standard talked about above.
2. These vehicles shall not carry any flares, fuses or other signals made by flame.

HOW TO SHOW WARNING AIDS

When any truck or bus which carries people is broken down along the highway or side of the highway outside of a city at night, it must use the following aids:

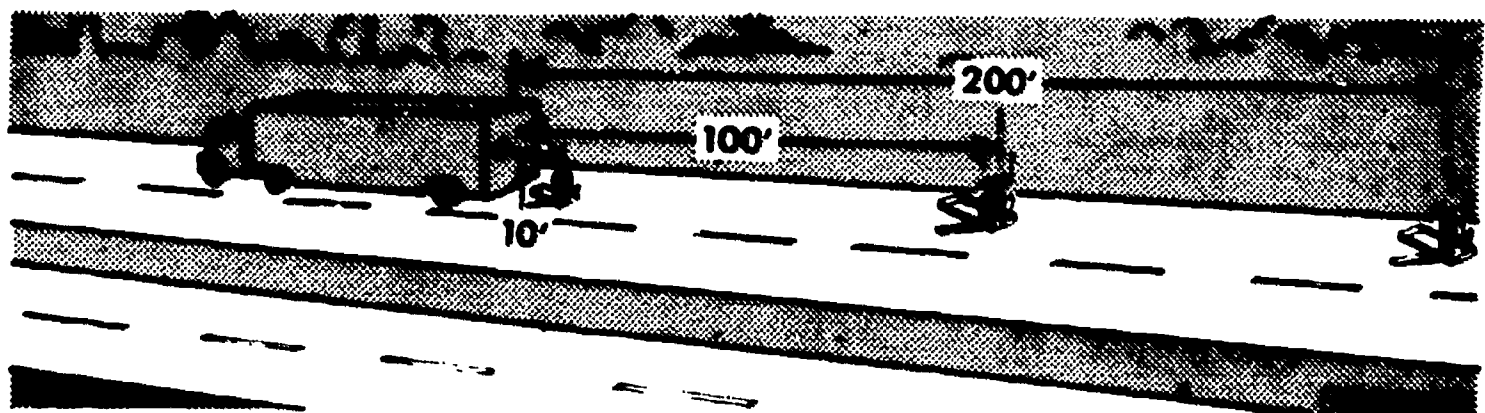
1. a lighted fuse put on the side that traffic passes.
In place of a fuse, lanterns or reflectors may be used.
2. in the time that the fuse is burning, 3 lighted flares or 3 lanterns or 3 reflectors must be placed as follows:
 - a. one about 100 feet in the front,
 - b. one 100 feet to the rear in the center of the traffic lane when the vehicle is stopped,
 - c. one at the traffic side about 10 feet to the back or front of the vehicle, and
 - d. if reflectors are used, the driver must place them so that they reflect the most amount of headlight for coming vehicles.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



When any truck or bus which carries people is broken down alongside of a highway or a divided highway outside of a city at night, it must show the following aids:

1. On a divided highway, one reflector placed about 200 feet to the back in the center of the lane in which the vehicle is stopped.
2. On a divided highway, one reflector placed in the center of the lane about 100 feet to the back of the vehicle.
3. On a divided highway, one reflector placed to the rear at the traffic side about ten feet from the vehicle.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Vehicles which carry liquid that will burn in bulk form or in gas form or explosives must show electric lanterns or reflectors when they break down. The lanterns or reflectors must be placed in the same places as the flares would be spotted for a regular truck. The use of flares, fusees, or any signal light lighted by a flame is against the law!

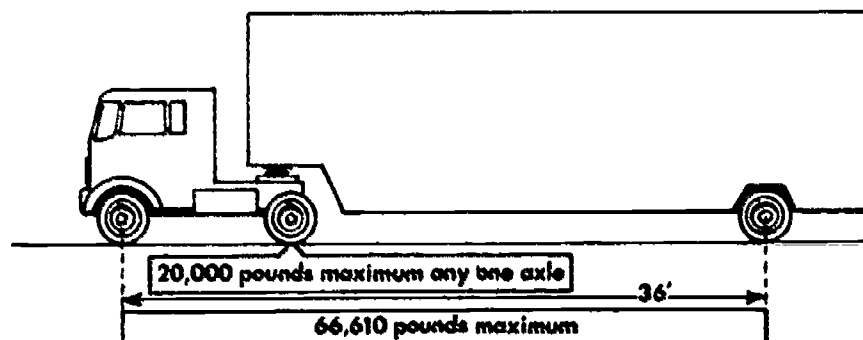
When a truck or bus carrying people is stopped along the highway in the daytime, it must put out red flags. The red flags must be placed about 100 feet in front and 100 feet in the back of the vehicle.

MAXIMUM WEIGHTS OR THE MOST WEIGHT A VEHICLE CAN CARRY

The total weight to be carried on the highway by a one axle vehicle shall not be more than 20,000 pounds. However 22,000 pounds or a 2,000 pound overload is permitted.

The total weight with a load by all of the axles of a vehicle or vehicles joined together is decided by taking into account the distance between the first and last axle.

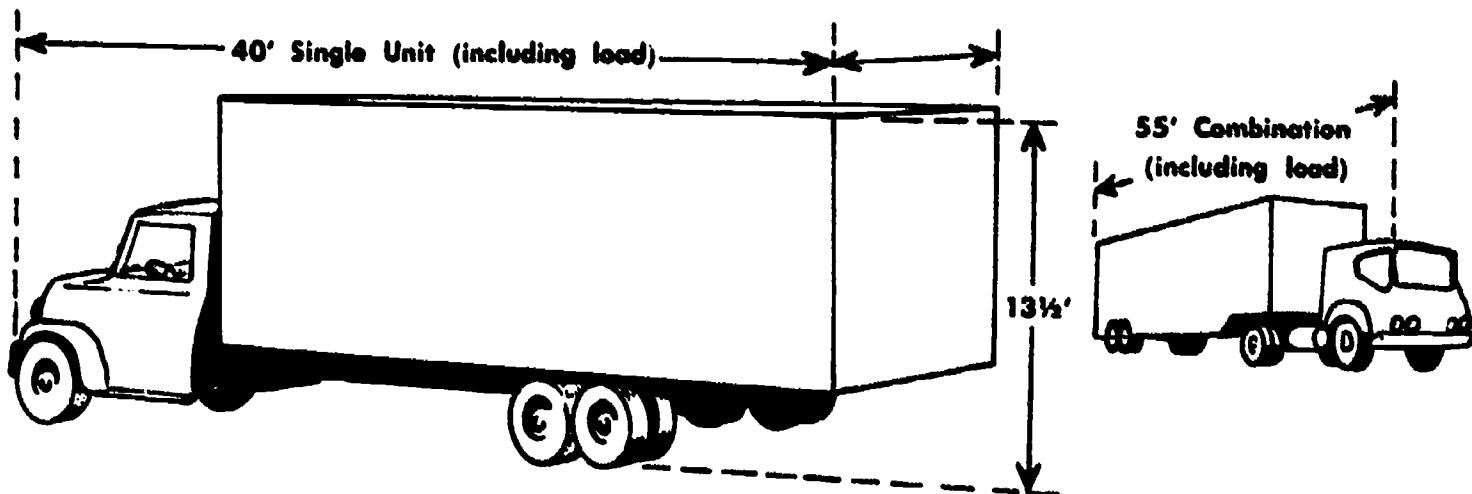
The most weight a vehicle can carry on a highway is 66,610 pounds. However, up to 10 percent overload is permitted. If a driver wants to find out more about weights, he can write or call the Florida Highway Patrol, Weights Division, Orlando, Florida.



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MAXIMUM SIZE (LENGTH, HEIGHT AND WIDTH)

No vehicle may be wider than 96 inches or eight feet. It may not be higher than 13 1/2 feet, nor may it be longer than 40 feet for each single unit. That is, if those over 35 feet have three axles. When two or more vehicles are joined together, they may not be more than 55 feet long. This includes the length of the load being carried.



A driver may get in writing special rights which let him carry loads which are more than the rules allow. To get these rights, he must write to the Florida Department of Transportation. The right is given for a short time or for a special reason. Permits for oversize vehicles may be gotten by writing to the Permit Engineer, Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee, Florida.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR CHAUFFEUR'S

Are you getting ready to take the test for a chauffeur's license? If so, you should study these questions. Use them to test yourself. They will help you to get ready to take the test. You must know the answers to these and other questions to get a chauffeur's license. You must also know the rules needed for a regular license. To be on the safe side, learn everything in this book.

1. How much does a vehicle have to weigh before it must follow the speed law for trucks?
2. What is the longest length allowed for a single-unit vehicle? For a vehicle of two or more parts joined together?
3. What vehicles must carry flares and fusees?
What type of flares must be carried by vehicles which are carrying explosives or liquids that burn?
4. On what kind of vehicles are reflectors a must?
5. On what kind of vehicles are turn signal indicators a must?
6. What color must clearance lamps on the front of a vehicle be?
7. When must brakes be on a trailer?
8. When may you move a vehicle on the highway if it doesn't meet the regular rules?
9. What is a must on trailer brakes if the trailer comes loose from its towing vehicle?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

10. What extra aids are needed at night when the load of a vehicle is longer than 4 feet beyond the bed or body of the vehicle?
11. If a bus or truck breaks down on the highway, how are flares, flags, and fusees to be used?
12. How closely may one truck follow another truck?
13. Where are clearance lights to be put? Marker lights? Reflectors?
14. What must be on the chain, rope, or cable when one vehicle is towing another?
15. Who must have a chauffeur's license?
16. What is called for when a trailer covers the stop light of the vehicle which is towing the trailer?
17. Does the law allow driving on the rim when you have a flat tire?
18. In what kind of holder must flares be carried?
19. If you rent a truck for carrying your own things must you hold a chauffeur's license?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DID YOU LEARN?

Here is a test to let you know if you have learned what is in the chapter. After you have finished the last question, look at the box at the bottom of the page. There you will find the right answers.

CHAPTER V

1. Below are four drivers. Of the four drivers which ONE needs to get a chauffeur's license?
 - a. the one who owns truck and is moving his own products
 - b. the one who is driving a two-horse trailer
 - c. the one who is drives a school bus
 - d. the one who for a short time is driving an authorized emergency vehicle

2. When a truck or bus breaks down on the highway, it must
 - a. put out warning devices or aids
 - b. radio at once for help
 - c. send someone for help
 - d. put up the hood and show a white cloth

3. A vehicle carrying liquid or gasses which burn easily when lighted or explosives, must carry _____ as part of their emergency aids.
 - a. two fire extinguishers
 - b. one tank of water and high powered hose

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- c. a short wave radio with a police band
 - d. two flares or fusees
4. Trucks hauling logs must have equipment or aids which include
- a. a clearance light and a load dial
 - b. a tow bar and red flag for the back
 - c. lock chains and a rear view mirror
 - d. strong ropes or cables and at least one brake light
5. Front clearance lamps, marker lamps, and reflectors on the front or near the front sides of a truck or trailer must be _____ in color.
- a. amber or yellow
 - b. red
 - c. yellow or red
 - d. red or amber
6. Any vehicle carrying explosives or flammable liquids or gasses when coming to a railroad crossing
- a. must slow his speed and drive with care
 - b. must come to a full stop
 - c. may keep going if a red signal is not flashing
 - d. may not cross any railroad crossings in the city
7. Any truck, bus, truck tractor, or vehicle towing a house trailer must carry the following emergency aids when traveling outside a city after dark:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

- a. 3 flares or 3 red electric lights, 3 red fusees or lantern and reflectors and 2 red cloth flags with stands.
 - b. 3 flares or two electric lights, 3 red fusees and two white cloth flags with stands
 - c. 3 flares or red reflectors, 3 electric lights and at least one red cloth flag with stand
 - d. 3 flares or red rerlectors, 3 electric lights, 3 red fusees and one red cloth flag and one white cloth flag each with stands
8. The most weight a one axle vehicle can carry on the highway without getting a permit in writing from the Florida Department of Transportation is:
- a. 10,000-12,000 pounds
 - b. 20,000-22,000 pounds
 - c. 30,000-32,000 pounds
 - d. one ton
9. In what kind of holder must flares be carried?
- a. two-inch boards forming a wooden box or rack
 - b. metal box or rack
 - c. a termite treated, water proofed wooden box or rack
 - d. a heavy duty clear plastic box or rack

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

10. How closely may one truck follow another truck when driving out of the city?
- a. one truck length for every ten miles of speed
 - b. three hundred feet
 - c. the length of the truck ahead times two
 - d. five hundred feet from the rear axle of the truck in front

ANSWERS			
1.	c	6.	b
2.	a	7.	a
3.	a	8.	a
4.	c	9.	b
5.	a	10.	b

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



**DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION
TALLAHASSEE FLORIDA
FLOYD T. CHRISTIAN
COMMISSIONER**