

DRIVERS EDUCATION STATE TEST REVIEW

CHAPTER 1



Laws Governing Drivers Licenses

- A motorist who changes addresses must report this change to the MVC within one week after moving
- A motorist who legally changes his/her name must report the change within two weeks
- A motorist who moves to NJ must apply for a NJ license within 60 days
- Drivers under age 21, who contain an examination permit or probationary license must display two visible reflective GDL decals

DRIVERS LICENSES

- Drivers licenses are valid for four years
 - Altering a driver license may result in the loss of a motorist's driving privileges, a fine up to \$1000 and/ or up to 6 months imprisonment
 - Obtaining a driver's license illegally may result in a fine up to \$200 to \$500 and/or imprisonment of 30 to 90 days
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GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSE- STEPS

1. Obtaining a Special Learners Permit

- Must be at least 16 years old
- Must have signed parent or guardian consent
- Must be enrolled in approved training
- An approved instructor must purchase the permit
- Must pass MVC's knowledge and vision tests
- Must pay required fee

2. Practice with an Adult Supervising Driver

- Must observe special learner permit driving restrictions
- Must practice at least 6 months

3. Get a Probationary License

- Must have completed 6 months of supervised driving without any suspensions or postponements
- Must pass MVC's road test
- MUST be 17 years old

4. With a Probationary Driver License

- Must practice unsupervised driving for at least one year
- Must observe probationary driver license restrictions

5. Get the Basic Driver License

- Must be at least 18 years old
- Must have completed one year of unsupervised driving under restrictions
- Must pay required fee

RESTRICTIONS/EXEMPTIONS



- Special Learner Permit holders, Examination Permit holders and Probationary Driver License holders must follow their specific driving restrictions unless an exemption applies
- GDL Driver Exemptions: Exemptions to the hours rule for permit and probationary drivers under 21 years- Necessary to have proof of a need to drive during the prohibited hours for employment and/or religion reasons
- Permit holders above the age of 21 do not have to follow the hours rule or the passenger rule

CHAPTER 2

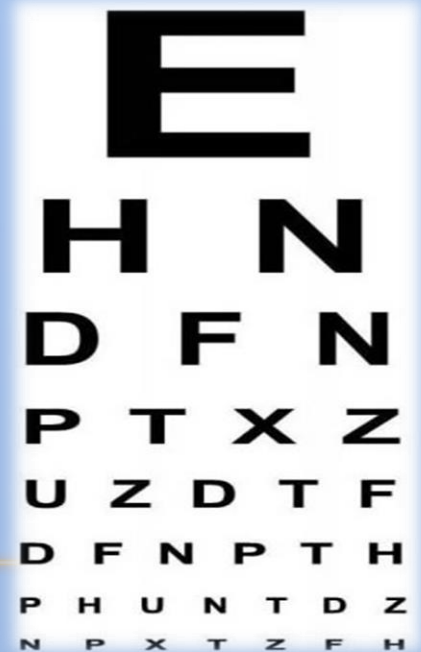
80%

Testing Requirements

- Eyesight: 20/50 vision with or without corrective lenses in at least one eye
- Written: 80 percent, or 40 of the 50 questions must have correct answers
- Health: a medical review may be necessary

Every road test applicant must bring all the items on the “Road Test Checklist” to the road test site in order to take the test!

The purpose of the road test is to ensure that the applicant understands the rules of the road and can drive safely.



AFTER THE ROAD TEST...



If an applicant passes...

- The examiner will issue an authorization for licensing
- The permit, authorization and 6 points of ID information must be taken to a motor vehicle agency to obtain the DDL (Digital Driver's License)
- The MVC will monitor his/her driving habits for two years

If an applicant fails...

- He/she must wait two weeks before taking the test again
- After failing several times, driver will be restricted from testing for 6 months

CHAPTER 3



New Jersey's Seat Belt Law

- Driver and all passengers of a passenger vehicle must wear a seatbelt
- Failure to wear a seatbelt under age of 18 is a primary offense
- Driver is responsible for all passengers under 18 years of age

Seatbelt Usage

- Buckle up with both lap and shoulder belts on every trip (Air bags are supplemental)
- Wear the lab belt under the abdomen and low across the hips

Traffic accidents are a leading killer of children. Proper car seats and safety is essential!

An infant car seat will protect a baby up to 20 pounds and 26 inches and must be placed in the vehicle facing the rear

Seatbelts can save a life and improve a motorist's chance of surviving a crash by 60% or 2 to 3 times as much!

WORKING A CAR

Brakes

- **Conventional Brakes:** a motorist should pump them gently after driving through water to test them and dry them out
- **Antilock Breaking System:** brakes can be tested by applying steady pressure to the brake pedal

Starting a Parked Car

- Before getting into a vehicle, look behind and in front; check blind spots for children, animals or other objects
 - Make sure all windows are clean and nothing is blocking a motorist's vision
 - Inside and outside rearview mirrors should be adjusted to reduce blind spots
 - Seatbelt should be adjusted
 - Vehicle should be set in park or neutral gear
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FACETS OF DRIVING



Idling Your Vehicle

- NJ requires all motorists to idle their vehicles for 3 minutes or less

Steering

- For normal driving, a motorist should grip the wheel at 9 and 3 o'clock positions
- Motorist should keep the wheel in the center of the lane when traveling
- On a two-lane road with traffic coming towards the vehicle, keep to the right
- Hand over Hand Steering: steering used for sharp turns

Stopping Distance- is dependent on a variety of factors; the faster a vehicle is traveling, the longer it will generally take to stop

Proper Braking- A common mistake new drivers make is slamming the brake pedal

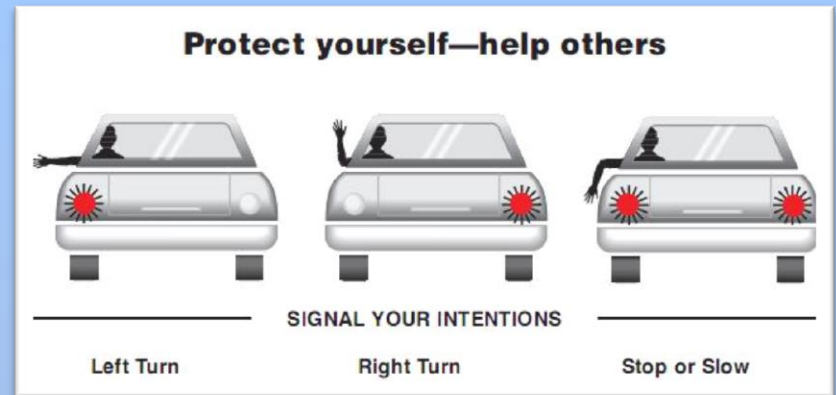
FACETS OF DRIVING

Driving Signals

- A motorist should turn on the signal at least 100 feet before turning
- Left turn: hand and arm straight out
- Right turn: hand and arm upward
- Stop or slowing down: hand and arm downward, palm facing to the rear
- Horn is a warning signal

Driving in Reverse

- In reverse, turning the wheel to the right will direct the vehicle to the right and turning the wheel to the left will direct the vehicle to the left
- To drive in reverse, a motorist's head and body should be turned to the right until he/she can see clearly through the back window of the vehicle without the use of mirrors



FACETS OF DRIVING



Turning

- Use the mirrors to look behind to see if it is safe to turn
- Signal before switching into the proper lane
- Slow down before reaching an intersection

Parking

- When parking a vehicle facing downhill: wheels should be turned toward the curb
- When parking a vehicle facing uphill: wheels should be turned away from the curb
- Parallel parking is the most common type of parking on city streets
- When parking, the vehicle's tires should be no more than six inches from the curb

CHAPTER 4



Passing

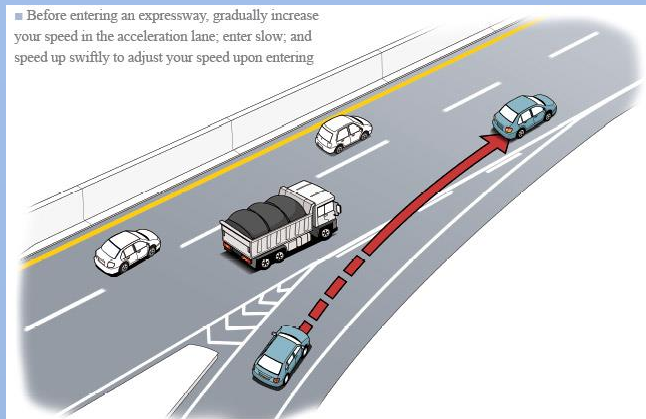
- **Both center lines are solid:** No passing allowed
- **One center line is broken:** Passing is allowed only on the side with the broken line
- **Both center lines are broken:** Passing is allowed on both sides

Intersections

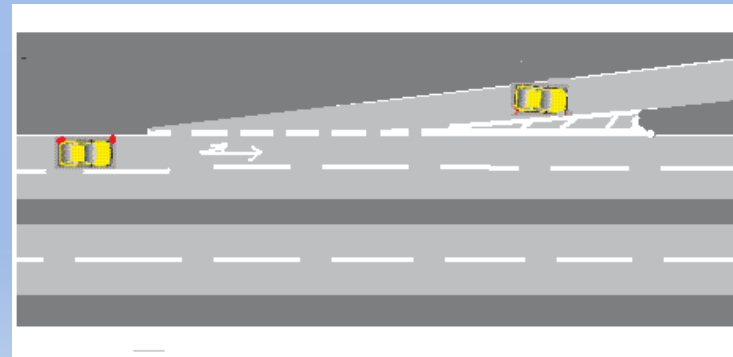
- **Stop-line:** A single solid white line across a road at an intersection means that a motorist must stop behind the line for a traffic signal or sign
- A motorist should always yield to another motorist already stopped at the intersection
- The vehicle on the left should always yield to the vehicle on the right
- When a traffic signal is not illuminated because of a power failure, the traffic signal acts as a four way stop

DRIVING TERMS

- **Acceleration Lane:** A lane used by motorists to enter the highway and to speed up/ join the flow of traffic
- **Deceleration Lane:** An extra lane at a highway exit used as an exit ramp
- **Weave Lane:** Both an entrance and an exit for an expressway
- **Curves:** It is important for a motorist to adjust steering and speed when approaching a curve in the road because vehicles tend to keep going straight



Acceleration Lane



Deceleration Lane

REGULATIONS

Turning Regulations

- **Right turn on red:** Unless a 'No Turn on Red' sign is posted, NJ law authorizes a right turn on a red light after a motorist comes to a full stop and checks for traffic
- **Right turn:** To make a safe right turn, a motorist should approach the intersection as far to the right as possible
- **Left turn from a two-way road onto a two-way road:** Approach the turn as close as possible to the line nearest to the center of the road

Stopping Regulations

A motorist must stop:

- At an intersection with a stop sign
- At an intersection with a red flashing light
- When there is a yield sign
- When a school bus is picking up or letting off children
- For a pedestrian in a crosswalk or at an intersection

Most accidents at traffic signals occur in the first few seconds after the light has changed!

REGULATIONS

Headlights

- Headlights must be used between ½ hour after sunset and ½ hour before sunrise
- Headlights must be used when visibility is 500 feet or less
- **Bright Beams/High Beams:** used for open-country driving when there is no traffic; should not be used if other vehicles are approaching
- **Dim Beams/Low Beams:** used for city driving in traffic on roadways; used when traveling behind other vehicles or when another vehicle is approaching

Do Not Park:

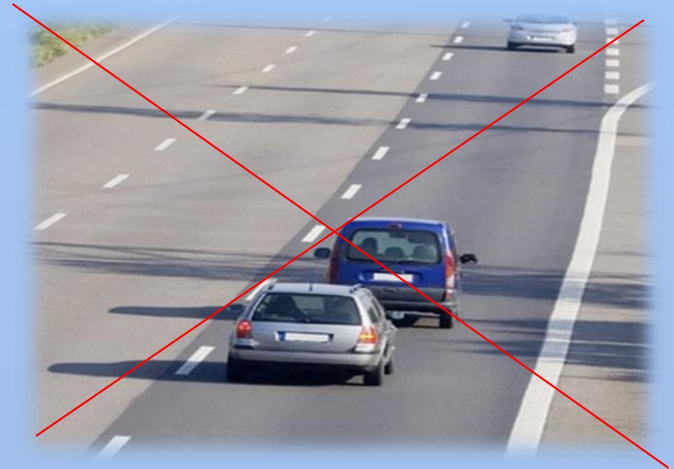
- Within 10 feet of a fire hydrant
- Within 25 feet of a crosswalk
- Within 50 feet of a stop sign
- Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station



CHAPTER 5

Standard Collision-Prevention Formula

- Be alert
- Be prepared
- Act in Time



Driving Precautions

- If a motorist is angry/excited, he/she should take time to cool off prior to driving
- A motorist can enter **highway hypnosis** which is a trance-like state that may occur when a motorist has been behind the wheel for a long time
- To avoid highway hypnosis, the driver should rest every two hours
- Do not **tailgate**, which is following too closely behind a vehicle in front
- To avoid tailgating, the driver should keep **one car length** (20 feet) as the following distance or use the **Three-Second-Plus Rule**

PRECAUTIONS



Passed by Another Vehicle

- When a motorist is being passed by another vehicle, **stay** in the proper lane and **slow down** to make the pass easier for the other motorist; return to normal speed after the pass

Road Conditions- Wet Roads

- The three-second-plus rule should be increased to four or more seconds
- Quick turns or changes in speed may cause a vehicle to skid
- **Hydroplaning:** wet road surfaces can cause tires to ride up on a film of water, starting at about 35 mph, causing a motorist to lose control of his/her vehicle
- To avoid hydroplaning, do not drive on badly worn tires and slow down when heavy rain, standing water or slush is present

Road Conditions- Snow and Ice

- NJ motorists may use studded snow tires between November 15th and April 1st
- To start on snow and ice, keep the engine speed low; if the wheels spin, a lower gear should be used

PRECAUTIONS



Night Driving

- A motorist should always be sure the vehicle can stop within the distance seen ahead
- Drive with headlights on; headlights are required to be on when windshield wipers are in use
- Drive more slowly than during daylight

City Driving

- A motorist should look at least 12 seconds (one block) ahead

Running Off the Pavement

If the vehicle runs off the pavement:

1. Slow down
2. Regain control
3. Turn slowly onto the road

CHAPTER 6

Effects of Alcohol

- Driving under the influence of intoxicating beverages means that a driver's senses and judgement are impaired by alcohol
- The only thing that can make a person sober is time

BAC is determined by...

- Quantity of alcohol consumed
- Body weight
- How quickly drinks were consumed
- Food eaten



- In NJ, it is illegal for an individual 21 or older to drive with a BAC of .08% or higher
- In NJ, it is illegal for an individual younger than 21 to drive with a BAC of .01% or higher

- BAC of .05% = risk of a motor vehicle accident doubles
- BAC of .10% = risk of a motor vehicle accident is 6 times as great
- BAC of .15% = risk of a motor vehicle accident is 25 times as great

CHAPTER 7



The Driving Privilege

- Driving is a privilege, not a right
- State law requires individual's driving privileges to be suspended for certain motor vehicle violations
- **Habitual Offender:** a motorist whose driver license has been suspended three times in three years

Driving Under the Influence

- Drivers under the age of 21 found with a BAC of .01% or higher while operating a motor vehicle will be penalized
- Drivers whom are 21 or older found with a BAC of .08% or higher while operating a motor vehicle will be penalized

Breath Test

- NJ has an implied consent law; motorists on NJ roadways have agreed to submit to a breath test
- If a motorist refuses to take the test, he/she is subject to a \$1000 fine per year for three years and the loss of driving privileges for between seven months and one year

PENALTIES



Ignition Interlock Device

- A motorist convicted of a DUI offense must install an ignition interlock device in any motor vehicle they own- this device is attached to the vehicle and prevents the vehicle from starting if the motorist's BAC exceeds .05%

Driver Programs

- Motorists who accumulate between 12 and 14 points in a 24-month period will receive a Suspension by mail from the MVC

Upon receiving the notice, a motorist can do one of the following:

- Attend a NJ Driver Improvement Program
- Request a hearing
- Surrender his/her driver license for the suspension period

A motorist successfully completing a Driver Improvement Program will have three points removed from his/her record but will also be in a probationary period for one year

PENALTIES

Probationary Driver Program

- A motorist convicted of two or more moving violations during the probationary period, must enroll in the Probationary Driver Program

Violation Surcharges and Point Violations

- Motorists who accumulate six or more points within three years are subject to a surcharge of \$150 for six points and \$25 for each additional point

Point System

- The MVC keeps track of a motorist's driving record by adding points to the record when the motorist is convicted of a moving violation
 - Up to three points will be subtracted from a motorist's point total for every year that the motorist goes without a violation or suspension
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CHAPTER 8

Vehicles- Trucks, Tractor-Trailers and Buses

- During bad weather, a truck can take as much as 25% longer to stop
- When passing a large truck or bus, there are several no-zones (blind spots) in which the motorist can't see other vehicles

The No-Zone Principle

- Avoid the area around trucks where vehicles disappear into blind spots- the potential for a collision is increased when a motorist is riding in the no-zone
- If the motorist of a large truck or bus cannot see another motorist's vehicle in the mirrors, the vehicle is in a no-zone or blind spot



CHAPTER 9



License Plates

- For passenger vehicles, one plate should be attached to the front and the other to the rear at least 12 inches but less than 48 inches above the ground
- Report lost or stolen plates to local police
- Replace lost or damaged plates within 24 hours at any MVC agency, and turn in the old plates at any MVC agency

Vehicle Inspection

- Every 2 years, a motorist must get their vehicle inspected

Insurance

- Motor vehicle liability insurance is mandatory in the state of New Jersey
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TRAFFIC SIGNS

- **Red light:** A motorist must stop before the intersection or crosswalk and remain stopped until the light changes to green
- **Yellow light:** A motorist should stop before the intersection or crosswalk, unless his/her vehicle is so close to the intersection that it cannot be stopped safely
- **Green light:** A motorist should proceed through the intersection. Yield to pedestrians and vehicles still in the intersection.
- **Flashing yellow light:** Slow down and proceed with care
- **Flashing red light:** Stop. Yield to traffic and pedestrians. Go only when safe.



ROAD MARKINGS



- **Yellow center lines:** Separate traffic flow going in opposite directions
- **White lines:** Separate traffic going in the same direction
- **Dashed lines:** Passing is permitted when safe
- **Solid line:** Passing is not permitted
- **Road arrows:** Show the correct direction a motorist must make in that particular lane
- **White dashed lines:** Separate traffic lanes on multi-lane highways
- **Double yellow and white solid lines:** Prohibit passing. Do not cross the solid yellow line to pass. Stay in the lane.
- **Yellow solid and dashed lines:** Control passing. If the solid yellow line is on the motorist's side of the road, do not pass. Pass only if the dashed line is on the motorist's side of the road.
- **Edge lines:** Separate the shoulder from the travel lane and show the edges of the highways