

Read Pages 38-48

1. A stop sign requires that you come to a _____ stop.
2. At a stop sign with a marked stop _____, you must stop before the line.
3. If your view of the intersection is _____, prepare to stop _____ for traffic or pedestrians in your path.
4. You must also come to a complete stop in the following situations:
 - Before entering a road from an _____, a private _____, a _____ lot, or a parking _____.
 - At an intersection or crosswalk with a traffic signal displaying a _____ light.
 - At a _____ red traffic light. Treat this as you would a _____ sign.
 - At a freeway ramp _____, when the light is _____.
 - When a _____ person or traffic _____ directs you to stop.
 - At a bridge that has been raised to _____ a path for boats to pass beneath it.
5. School buses are equipped with _____ and _____ lights that flash alternately to warn drivers that they are stopping to load or unload students.
6. It is against the law to _____ on the _____ side of a school bus while it is displaying red or yellow flashing lights.
7. When a school bus is stopped with its red lights _____ and its stop arm _____, you must stop your vehicle at least _____ feet from the bus.

8. A law enforcement officer with probable cause to believe a driver has violated this law may arrest the driver within _____ hours of the violation.
9. When a vehicle is used to violate the school bus stop arm law, the _____ or _____ of the vehicle is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.
10. When you apply for a driver's license, you must _____, by signing the application, that you _____ that you must stop for a school bus and are aware of the penalties for violating this law.
11. It is _____ to drive through a _____ of children who are crossing the road, even if a school safety patrol is not present.
12. When two vehicles reach an intersection at the same time, and there is no traffic _____ or _____, the driver of the vehicle on the _____ must yield to the vehicle on the right.
13. When a _____ arrow signal indicates that a vehicle may enter an intersection to make a left turn, the driver must yield to other vehicles or pedestrians _____ within the intersection.
14. When two vehicles approach an uncontrolled "T" intersection, the driver of the vehicle that is turning must _____ to all cross traffic.
15. When approaching a public road from a _____ road or _____, you must _____ and yield to pedestrians and traffic.
16. Drivers in the right lane of traffic must yield right of way to _____ and metro _____ buses attempting to merge from a bus stop or shoulder.

17. When a _____ procession identifies itself through use of headlights or hazard warning lights, you must yield to the _____ procession.
18. When an emergency vehicle, such as an ambulance, fire truck, or police car, displaying flashing red lights and sounding a siren or bell approaches your vehicle on a _____-_____ road, you must pull to the right and _____.
19. If you are _____ an intersection, proceed _____ it before stopping.
20. You are not required to stop if the emergency vehicle that is approaching you is separated from your lane of traffic by a physical barrier such as a _____, _____, or median _____.

Skip Reading: “Passing Parked Emergency/Service Vehicles” **through** “Following Other Vehicles”

21. Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians crossing at _____ and _____.
22. If a pedestrian is in a marked or unmarked crosswalk, stop and wait until the pedestrian has _____ your _____.
23. It is _____ to pass another vehicle that has stopped for a pedestrian.
24. When stopping at a _____ or _____ crosswalk, do not block the crosswalk with your vehicle.

25. As a pedestrian, obey the traffic laws designed to keep you safe and help drivers see you. List six ways to help keep yourself safe:

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26. Bicycles are legal vehicles on Minnesota roads and they share the same _____ and _____ as other vehicles.

27. Bicycle lanes are designed to separate bicycle traffic from normal vehicle traffic. It is _____ to drive in these lanes except to _____, when permitted, to _____ or _____ the road, or to prepare for a turn.

28. When passing, the law requires at least _____ feet between the side of your car and the bicyclist.

29. Bicyclists must signal all _____ and _____ all traffic _____ signs/signals and devices.

30. A “motorized bicycle” is defined by its speed capacity; it is capable of traveling at speeds of _____ mph or less.

31. Because motorcycles are smaller than cars, it can be difficult to judge their _____ and _____ when they are approaching.

32. Never attempt to drive alongside a motorcycle in the same _____.
33. Crashes at urban intersections are the most common _____ - _____ collisions.
34. NEVs may _____ be used during a road skills test.
35. On a level highway, it takes _____ to _____ seconds longer to pass a commercial vehicle than a car.
36. Complete your pass as quickly as possible and do not remain _____ the commercial vehicle.
37. Many car-commercial vehicle collisions occur at _____ because the driver of the car misjudges the _____ and _____ of the commercial vehicle.
38. A fully loaded tractor-trailer may require more than _____ feet to come to a complete stop.
39. Maintain a safe following distance and position your vehicle so the driver can see you in the _____ mirrors.
40. If you come to a stop behind a commercial vehicle on an _____, allow space for the truck to _____ back slightly when it begins to move.
41. Many commercial vehicles make _____ right turns and must sometimes leave an _____ space to the right just before the turn.
42. If you are following a commercial vehicle, stay out of its “_____.” These zones are blind spots to the _____, _____, and rear of the vehicle.

43. _____ signs and _____ markers indicate that you are approaching a railroad crossing.
44. Flashing _____, _____, and _____ indicate that a train is approaching.
45. Some vehicles, such as passenger _____, _____, and larger _____ are required to stop at all railroad tracks, whether or not a train is present.
46. Never _____ a train to get to the other side of the crossing.
47. Road workers set up zones with _____ and road _____ to direct traffic.
48. The _____ Merge is a new driving strategy that requires a change in the mindset of motorists who traditionally have been taught to merge _____ when recognizing that a lane will end.
49. The new driving procedure to follow is when you see the “lane closed ahead” sign and traffic is _____ up, _____ in your current lane up to the _____ of merge.