

ANSWER KEY

Drivers Guide Study Questions

PART 1-

1. You are required to get a Washington Driver's License within 30 days of becoming a resident.
2. If you do NOT complete an approved driver training course, the licensing age in WA state is 18. If you complete an approved course, the minimum age is 16.
3. You may begin driving on an instruction permit as long as you are supervised by a licensed driver with at least 5 years of experience and who must be sitting beside you in the front seat.
4. You may obtain an instruction permit at age 15, if you are enrolled in an approved driver education course. Otherwise, you must wait until age 15½ and must pass the written vision tests and medical screening beforehand.
5. The permit is valid for 1 year and you renew it annually.
6. A driver license is valid for 6 years and expires on your birthday.

The Intermediate License

7. If you are age 16 to 17 you will first receive an intermediate license.
8. Before you are eligible for the IDL, you must first have a permit for 6 months.
9. You must have your parent/guardian certify that you have had 50 hours practice driving experience, of which 10 must be at night. This practice experience must be supervised by a driver at least age 21 and who has been licensed for at least 5 years.
10. To be issued an IDL, you must NOT have been issued a traffic ticket that is pending when you apply for your IDL.

Committed a traffic violation within 6 months prior to applying for your IDL, and been convicted of drug or alcohol offense during the entire time you have had your permit.

11. Once you receive your IDL, you are restricted from driving between the hours of

1 and 5 AM unless accompanied by a parent/guardian, or licensed driver at least 25 years old.

12. For the first 6 months, you may not carry any passengers under the age of 20, unless they are members of your immediate family.

13. After that you will be restricted to carrying no more than 3 passengers under the age 20 who are not members of your family,

14. You may not use a cell phone (even while on a wireless bluetooth or speaker phone) while operating a vehicle except in an emergency.

15. The night time and passenger restrictions disappear after one year if you have NOT had any ticket, IDL violations or a collision caused by you.

16. Now, the restrictions are extended to age 18 if you get a ticket, or are involved in a no-fault crash.

17. On your 18th birthday, your IDL immediately becomes a standard drivers license with no restrictions. You don;t have to visit the DOL office to make this change.

18. To obtain a motorcycle endorsement, you must have a valid Washington drivers license. pass a knowledge test, and pay a fee. If you are under age 18 you must also complete a motorcycle traffic safety course.

19. You must notify the DOL within 10 days of a name change.

20. The DOL will mail a courtesy reminder notice to your address of record 6 weeks before your license expires.

KEEPING YOUR LICENSE

21. You can lose your license for several reasons. Some important one are for a DUI, for refusing to take a test for alcohol or drugs, and for leaving the scene of a collision. Another one is being involved in a collision when you are uninsured. For this your license can be suspended for 3 years. Failing to settle a civil court judgement against you (pay what you owe) can result in a 13 year suspension.

22. Some other important reasons why people have their license suspended are for reckless driving which includes endangering a roadway worker (speeding in a work

zone) racing or eluding a police officer, (Failing to pull over). Or by simply having too many traffic violations, known as a Habitual traffic offender. Oh, do NOT get the ideas that it is OK to lend license to someone else or to use another person's license..... unless you want your license suspended.

23. Another reason you can lose your license is for a "Failure to appear" FTA violation. You have 15 days to comply with the instructions if you get a ticket.

24. Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for young people ages 16 to 25 in Washington.

BEFORE YOU DRIVE

25. The number one cause of fatal collisions for teenagers is speeding
impaired or distracted driving

26. In order to operate a motor vehicle in Washington, you must carry proof of liability insurance in the following minimum amounts.

\$ 25,000 for the injury or death of one person

\$ 50,000 for the injury or death of two or more persons

\$ 10,000 for property damage in any one collision.

CHECK THE VEHICLE

27. Safety starts with the vehicle. Know and follow the recommendations in your vehicle owner's manual for routine maintenance. Brakes, lights and tires are critical systems for safety. Low tire pressure is a common problem that can cause faster tire wear, poor fuel economy and make the car harder to steer and stop. Worn tires are another tire problem that can cause hydroplaning and a flat tire. To be legal, a tire's tread must be at least 1/16 inch deep. You can use a penny to check the depth of the tire tread. Another way to check tire pressure is with a tire gauge; check tire pressure when the tires are cold. Tires are one of the most important parts of your car. All vehicle control (steering, accelerating, and braking) depend on them. Do NOT neglect them.

28. The exhaust system is another critical system that moves the exhaust gases from the engine to the rear of the vehicle. A leaky exhaust system is dangerous because the carbon monoxide gas can cause death. Never run a motor in a

closed garage or sit in a vehicle with the motor running for a long time.

29. Keep your engine in good running order. A poorly running engine gets poor fuel economy, pollutes the air, and could stall in traffic.

30. Do NOT underestimate the danger from loose objects inside the car that can become flying missiles if you stop suddenly. Store them in your trunk or secure them in place. Yes, you should buckle up that TV, or computer to protect it and you.

31. You must also secure a load outside your vehicle. That includes the trailer, as well as any items used to secure it, like a tarp. Heavy fines are in store for you if you fail to secure your load properly, or if things fall off your vehicle.

32. Washington passed "Maria's Law" in 2005, which made failing to properly secure a vehicle a gross misdemeanor.

33. You can NOT legally drive with more than 3 people in the front seat if it blocks your view or interferes with the control of the vehicle. At least 1/3 of the steering wheel should be between your hands.

34. Head restraints are designed to prevent whiplash when struck from behind. Adjust it so that it contacts the back of your head.

SAFETY BELTS

35. Buckling up is the single most effective thing you can do to protect yourself in a crash.

36. The law requires that everyone operating or riding in a motor vehicle wear a safety belt that is properly adjusted and securely fastened. The driver is legally responsible (must pay the fine for the violation) for all passengers under the age 16 who are not belted or properly secured.

37. Airbags are designed to work with seatbelts, NOT replace them.

38. It is also important to wear the safety belt correctly. The shoulder belt should be across the chest and away from the neck, and never behind your back or below your stomach.

39. The Occupant Protection Law is a primary enforcement law which meant you

can be pulled over if the driver or passenger is seen NOT wearing a belt, or wearing it improperly.

CHILD RESTRAINT LAW

40. All children under age 13 must be secured in the back seat. Children under age 8 and/or who are less than 4'9" tall must wear an approved child seat or booster seat.

PART 2- RULES OF THE ROAD

41. A green light means you can go if it is safe, a yellow light means caution and a red light means stop.

42. If you are stopped and the light turns green you must allow crossing traffic to clear the intersection before you go ahead.

43. You must stop if pedestrians are in or within 1/2 lane of your half of the roadway.

44. A steady yellow traffic light means that the light is about to change to red. You must stop if it is safe. A flashing yellow light means slow down and proceed with caution. A flashing red light means the same thing as a stop sign.

45. Warning signs are usually yellow with black letters or symbols and most are diamond shaped. But there are a few exceptions. For example, the school zone sign is a pentagon (house) shape; the railroad warning sign is a circle with an "x"; the no passing zone sign is a sideways triangle (pennant).

46. The "X" shaped "crossbuck" sign, however, is NOT a warning sign. It is black and white (regulatory) and has the same meaning as a rr xing sign, because you must yield to a train crossing a road.

47. A reflective orange triangle on the rear of the vehicle (usually a farm vehicle, tractor, construction vehicle or horse-drawn carriage) should be displayed if traveling 25 mph or less.

48. Fines double for speeding and other moving violations in construction areas (school zones too). You cannot get these fines reduced in court.

49. Regulatory signs are usually shaped like square or rectangle and are colored red white or black with black, red, white or green letters/symbols. A red circle with a red slash prohibit certain actions.

50. Speed limit signs are some of the most common regulatory signs. The maximum limit should be driven only in ideal conditions. You must reduce your speed when conditions require it.

51. A stop sign has 8 sides and is colored red and white. It tells you what to do, not where to do it. Do NOT stop at or even with the sign, but at a marked stop line or if none, at the point nearest the intersecting roadway.

52. A yield sign is colored red and means slow down and yield to traffic on the road you are entering.

53. You could get a \$ 250 fine for parking in handicapped parking space without having proper placards or name plates, and a \$ 500 fine for failing to use chains when required.

54. You can NOT drive to the right of the road edge line. If you see a solid white line between two lanes, do NOT change lanes unless a special situation requires you to do so (like moving over for emergency vehicles)

55. Medians. A highway is considered to be divided if it has a solid center line at least 18 inches wide. It is illegal to drive within, over or across the median.

56. Crosswalks. Not all crosswalks are marked. Be alert for pedestrians when crossing or turning at all intersections..

57. Keep to the right when going around X circular islands or traffic circles.

58. Roundabouts are designed for speeds of only 15 to 20 mph. You must yield to drivers already in the circle. Always drive around to the right.

59. Reversible lanes. A green arrow means you MAY use the lane. A red "x" means you CAN NOT use the lane. A steady yellow "x" means it is changing and you should move out of it; a flashing yellow "x" means

the lane is used only for turning.

60. An "HOV" lane stands for "High Occupancy Vehicles" and are reserved for vehicles with more than 2 persons in them. Motorcycles can also use them.

61. You may NOT drive further than 300 feet within a two way left turn lane. , cannot use them for passing, but can use them for left turns or u turns when permitted.

62. If you miss your exit on a freeway, do NOT stop or back up. But do NOT make any sudden lane changes or drive over the gore points when you realize you are about to miss your exit either. Go onto the Next exit and turn around.

63. On roads with 2 lanes traveling in the opposite directions, you must drive on the right side of the road except when legally passing.

64. On roads with two or more lanes traveling in the same direction, stay in the right lane unless passing or turning left. Unless directed by officials or signs, never drive on the shoulder and never pass on the shoulder.

65. On limited access roadways (freeways) with 3 or more lanes in one direction, vehicles with trailers or vehicles weighing more than 10,000 pounds may not use the left turn lane. But, they can use the HOV lanes.

66. The maximum speed limit to drive on the ocean beach is 25 mph. This is only allowed in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. pedestrians have the right of way at all times.

67. Turning. Turn from the lane that is closest to the direction you want to go and turn into the lane closest to the one you came from. Do NOT change lanes during a turn. Do that after you have completed your turn if necessary.

68. U-turn only when it is safe and you can see and be seen for 500 feet. Do NOT U-turn on any curve or near the crest of a hill.

69. The law says that you must yield the right-of-way, it does NOT give anyone the right-of-way.

70. When there is no sidewalk, for their own safety, pedestrians should walk off the roadway on the left side of the road facing oncoming traffic.

71. Pedestrians and bicyclists have the right-of-way at all crosswalks and intersections, whether the crosswalk is marked or not.

72. Drivers crossing a sidewalk while exiting a driveway, alley, or parking lot must stop and yield to pedestrians, then they must yield to traffic already on the main road.

73. Blind persons using a guide dog or white cane have the absolute right-of-way.

74. Drivers turning left must yield to oncoming vehicles.

75. At an uncontrolled intersection where there is no stop sign, yield sign or traffic signal, drivers must yield to vehicles in the intersection and to those coming from the right.

76. At a four way stop, the driver stopping first goes first. If more than one vehicle stops at the same time, the vehicle on the right goes first.

77. Drivers must NOT enter an intersection unless they can get through without having to stop. You are NOT allowed to block the intersection.

78. You must yield to emergency vehicles with sirens on/lights flashing. Pull off the road to the right and stop.

79. You must stop for a school bus that is stopped with its red lights flashing. You are NOT required to stop for a school bus displaying red lights and a stop sign if you are going in the opposite direction on a road with 3 or more lanes or if separated by a median/barrier.

80. You must yield to a city transit bus that is signaling to re-enter traffic.

81. When you park, always set the parking brake and place it in "park." (automatic) or leave it in gear (stick shift). Check traffic before you open the door.

82. It is against the law to leave children under the age 16 - in a parked vehicle with the engine running.

83. When you park on a hill, turn your wheels toward the curb or edge of the road unless you are uphill with a curb. In that case, turn the wheels AWAY

(superman says "Up, up and away.)

84. When you park parallel to a road, both tires must be within 12 inches of the curb.

85. Do NOT park within 5 feet of a driveway, alley or private road.

86. Do NOT park within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.

87. Do NOT park within 20 feet of a crosswalk.

88. Do NOT park within 20 feet of a fire station driveway, same side and within 75 feet on the other side of the street.

89. Do NOT park within 30 feet of a traffic light, stop sign, or a yield sign.

90. You see this often, but you should know that you can NOT park your car on the Shoulder of the freeway, on the roadside of a parked vehicle (known as double parking) and on the wrong (left) of the road facing the wrong way.

91. A White colored curb indicates parking is only allowed for short stops, a yellow or red curb usually prohibits parking. It may be a loading zone or otherwise be restricted.

SAFE DRIVING TIPS- PART 3

92. Your hands should be placed on opposite - sides of the steering wheel (between 3 and 9 - or 4 and 8 o'clock. Driving with one hand can keep you from reacting quickly in an emergency.

93. Use the "hand-over-hand" technique when turning sharp corners. When completing the turn, straighten the wheel by hand. Letting it slip through your fingers could be dangerous. (you could lose control.)

94. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit in Washington state are:

20 - mph in a school zone

25 mph on city or town streets

50 mph on county (not country) roads

60 mph on state highways

95. Do NOT take your eyes off the road for more than 2 seconds.
96. Except for a few exceptions, you can NOT operate a vehicle while holding a cell phone to your ear. There is a risk from distraction even in hands free mode. You are encouraged not to do so.
97. Driving with head or ear phones while listening to music is illegal unless they are used for a hands-free cell phone.
98. You should look at least 15 seconds, which is about 1 block in the city and about 1/4 mile on a highway.
99. You must signal at least 100 feet before a turn in town.
100. By law, your headlights must be turned on from 1/2 hr. after sunset until 1/2 before sunrise.
101. You must dim your high beams when you are within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle and within 300 feet when following a vehicle.
102. To warn other vehicles that your vehicle is a hazard, turn on your hazard lights (emergency flashers) and set out emergency flares 200 to 300 feet behind your vehicle.
103. At 60 mph, it may take you 3 times as far to stop as it does at 30 mph, even though your speed is doubled.
104. Curves. Slow down before you enter a curve so you don't have to brake in the curve, which can cause a skid.
105. On a wet road, reduce your speed about 10 mph. On snow, cut your speed in half.
106. On cold days shady spots, overpasses and bridges can be icy before other places and stay frozen longer.
107. Some other slippery conditions are when the temperatures near the freezing point (ice is slicker when it is colder) and when it first starts to rain on a hot day.
108. Most tires have good traction up to about 50 mph on wet pavement. In heavy rain, your tires can be fully hydroplaning (lose traction with the road) at 30 mph or much slower with bald or badly worn tires.

109. If driving a slow moving vehicle on a 2-lane road where unsafe to pass, you must pull over and stop when 5 or more vehicles are in a line behind you.

110. At 50 mph, it will take about 400 feet (almost a block) to react and stop for a hazard you see ahead (200 at 30 mph)

111. Since your headlights only shine 400 feet ahead, you should NOT drive faster than 50 mph at night. otherwise, you will NOT be able to stop within the distance you can see. This is called Overdriving your headlights. To avoid that danger, drive at a speed where you can safely stop. A good rule to follow is the four second Sight Distance Rule.

112. Similiar to the Sight Distance Rule is the Following Distance Rule. At 30 mph, a following time of 3 to 4 seconds should be adequate to stop if following a vehicle. But at higher speeds, the best rule to use is the 6 second rule.

113. There are times when you will need even more room when following vehicles. In fact it is illegal to follow closer than 500 feet behind an emergency vehicle.

114. It is a good idea to have space to the sides. When faced with two hazards, split the distance between them. Even better, when possible, take potential hazards one at a time by slowing down until one passes by it.

115. You also need at least a four second gap, when merging or changing lanes between vehicles. If you want to change lanes, take them one at a time.

116. At 55 mph, it will take you 10 seconds to pass (or over 800 feet) so you will need a 1600 foot gap or about a 1/3 of a mile to pass safely.

117. You must return to the right side of the road at least 300 feet before any vehicle coming from the opposite direction.

118. Do NOT pass if you are within 1/3 of a mile of a hill or a curve.

119. Bicyclists have the same rights, duties and responsibilities of a motor vehicle driver. Riders who do NOT obey the traffic laws can be ticketed.

120. Over 38,000 bicyclists are killed or injured in the United States each year.

121. Allow at least 3 feet of space when overtaking or passing a bicycle.

122. When on public roads, bicyclists riding in groups may either ride single file

or in pairs.

123. Bicyclists can NOT carry packages unless the rider can keep at least 1 hand on the handlebars at all times.

124. When riding at night a bicyclist must have a white headlight visible within 500 feet and a red reflector or taillight visible for 600 feet to the rear.

125. Every bicyclist must be equipped with a brake that can make the wheels skid on dry, level, and clean pavement.

126. Traffic law violations cause most bicycle/motorist collisions.

SECTION 4- BE IN SHAPE TO DRIVE

127. Good vision is a must for safe driving. The law requires that you pass a vision test showing that you have at least 20 / 40 vision in at least one eye, with or without correctives lenses.

128. Alcohol is involved in about 40 percent of fatal traffic collisions.

129. Alcohol reaches the brain in 20 to 40 minutes after consuming it. It takes about 1 1/2 hours for your body to get rid of each drink.

130. A shot-glass of 80 proof liquor, a glass of wine and a can of beer all have the same amount of alcohol.

131. You can be arrested for a DUI if you have a BAC of .08 or more. If you are under the age of 21, you can be arrested for a BAC of .02. You can also be arrested for a DUI with BAC levels lower if you are impaired due to using alcohol and/or other drugs.

132. The Implied Consent Law means that you will have your license revoked for one year if you refuse to take the breathalyzer or blood test to determine the alcohol or drug content of your blood.

133. If convicted of a first DUI, you can have your license suspended for 90 days to 1 year, receive a fine up to \$ 5000 and a jail sentence between 1 and 365 days. Other possible penalties are being required to have high-risk insurance, licensing re-issue fee of \$150 and an ignition interlock device on

your car for 10 years, with an additional 6 months if you have a passenger under 16 years old

134. Alcohol related offenses remain on your driving record for life.

135. It is a violation of the Open Container Law to drink any alcoholic beverage in a motor vehicle on a highway; it is also a violation to keep an open container anywhere in the vehicle unless it is in an area not occupied by or accessible to the driver or the passengers.

136. A person is eligible for only one deferred prosecution for a DUI in a lifetime.

137. A person can be impaired by many other drugs besides alcohol, even prescription and over-the-counter drugs. The penalties for DUI when impaired by other drugs are the same as for alcohol violations. Many drugs multiply the effects of alcohol, so it is especially dangerous to mix them unless approved by a pharmacist.

138. A minor aged 13-20 convicted of an alcohol or drug offense will have their driving privilege revoked for 1 year or until age 17, whichever is longer. A \$150 re-issue fee is also required to regain the driving privilege.

139. The best advice is NOT to drive when affected by strong emotions such as anger, etc.

140. The best thing to do to handle road rage is to distance yourself both physically and mentally.

141. If you are being followed or harassed by another driver, go to a place where there are other people and open businesses around you. Call the police or drive to the station.

PART 5- EMERGENCIES AND DRIVER LICENSE

142.. The best way to handle emergencies is to prevent them by following the recommended maintenance schedule - listed in the vehicle owners' manual

143. For brake failure, first pump the brake pedal with your foot several times, if that does NOT work, downshift and use the parking brake to stop the

car. Be careful not to apply it too hard which may cause a skid.

144. For a tire blowout, hold the steering wheel tightly and keep the vehicle going straight. Do not hit the brakes hard; slow down gradually; pull off the road at a safe place and change the tire.

145. If the engine stalls, first shift to neutral and try to restart it. If unable, keep a strong grip on the steering wheel and pull off the roadway. The steering and brakes will require more effort than usual.

146. If the headlights fail, operate the head light and dimmer switch several times. If that fails, turn on the emergency flashers and fog lights. Pull off the road.

147. If your accelerator sticks, try to un-jamb it with your foot (lift up). If that does NOT help, Shift to Neutral, leave traffic when safe, and turn off the ignition. (caution: shifting to neutral may damage the engine if the accelerator is wide open. It may be wiser to turn off the the car and steer out of traffic. The steering wheel will take more effort, but will NOT lock.)

148. Always try to avoid a collision or at least reduce the force of impact You have three options: stop, turn or speed up.

149. Stopping quickly with ABS (anti-Lock Brakes) requires you to press the brake pedal as hard as you can and to keep pressing on it.

150. With no ABS, apply the brakes as hard as you can without locking them, which can cause the car to skid. If they do lock, let up on the brake pedal and squeeze again to stop.

151. In many cases, you can turn the wheel quicker in less distance than stopping. First, always look and turn the wheel in the direction you want the vehicle to go. With ABS, you can turn the wheel while braking without skidding. Without ABS, brake hard, then let up and turn the wheel. Repeat as necessary.

152. Generally, it is better to run off the road than to collide head on into another vehicle.

153. In some case, speeding up may be an option, especially when anothe rvehicle is about to hit you from the side or the rear.

154. Skids are caused by driving to fast for conditions. In a skid stay off the brake and turn the wheel in the diection you want the vehicle to go.

155. To protect yourself in a collision, the most important thing you can do is to wear your lap and shoulder belt.

156. At a collision scene, obey the orders given by the police or the fire fighters. It is against the law to drive over a hose.

157. If involved in a crash, you must stop. Exchange information with other parties involved. If you strike a parked vehicle, leave a note with your information.

158. If someone is injured, call for help. Do NOT move the injured unless in immediate danger.

159. If a collision results in an injury, death or property damage of \$ 1000 or more, you must file a collision report within 4 days.

160. Vehicles manufactured between 5 and 25 years ago must pass an emissions test every 2 years in Pierce and four other counties.

161. When ownership of a vehicle is transferred, the seller must file a Report of Sales within 5 days and the purchaser must report the transfer within 15 days.

162. License plates must be displayed on both the front and back of the motor vehicle. But the license tabs are only required on the back plate.

163. Do NOT keep your vehicle title in the vehicle. Keep it in a safe place.

NEW INFORMATION IN THE DRIVER'S GUIDE

164. Vehicles manufactured after 1993 must have a third rear brake light mounted high in the center of the vehicle (section 2)

165. A person who causes an injury or death by failing to secure a load properly can be charged with a gross misdemeanor and can face a maximum penalty of 1 year in jail and a \$5000 fine. (section 2)

166. car crashes are the number one killer of children 1 to 12 years old in the United States. (section 2)

167. Any vehicle manufactured after January 1964 and registered in Washington State, must have front-lap type seat belts. (section 2)

168. Traction Advisory signs tell you when chains are required. There is a \$500 penalty for failing to have chains on when required. (section three)

169. Bicycle lanes are marked with solid white lines and bike symbols (section 3)

170. Bicycle boxes are pavements that are installed at intersections to allow bicyclists a safe way to turn when there is a red light (section 3)

171. High occupancy toll (HOT) and express toll lanes are high occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes for carpools that are also open to solo drivers who choose to pay a toll. (section 3)

172. If you are pulled over by a law enforcement agent, keep your hands on the steering wheel. Passengers need to keep their hands in plain sight. (section 3)

173. If it is dark, turn on the vehicle's interior dome light after being stopped and the officer approaches your vehicle. (section 3)

174. If you get a ticket in the mail, the infractions are not included on the driving record and are instead processed as a parking infraction. The maximum fine for any parking infraction is \$250. (section 3)

175. A person may operate a golf cart on a public road in an approved golf cart if they are at least 16 years old and have completed an approved driver education course. (section 3)

176. Check traffic before you open your vehicle door. Besides checking your mirrors and head checking use the Dutch Reach method in opening the door. (section 3)

177. Distracted Driving is any activity that takes a person's attention away from the primary task of driving and is referred to as the inattentional blindness (section 4)

178. The maximum fine for distracted driving is \$136 (section 4)

179. According to NHTSA, , more than 80 % of all crashes can be avoided if you are looking 15 seconds ahead in your driving. (section 4)

180. At railroad crossings with more than 1 track, wait until the passing train is well down the track before starting to cross. A train that just passed may hide another train behind it (section 4)

181. When attempting to pass a commercial truck, it is recommended that 1

car length of space for every 10 miles of speed be used. (section 4)

182. Tell me the hand signals for the following: up right turn, out left turn, and slow down or stop down. (section 4)

183. In the state of Washington studded tires are legal during the winter months. Tires that have all wheel tires may be used the year around. (section 4)
retractable studded

184. Pedestrians should walk against traffic and bicyclists should ride with traffic. (section 4)

185. Cars turning left in front of motorcyclists may cause serious crashes. It is hard to judge the speed and how far back a motorcyclist is from the intersection. (section 4)

186. As a drug, alcohol is a depressant which will affect your driving skills and judgement. (section 5)

187. After drinking alcohol, your feelings (inhibitions) are suppressed and you do NOT feel speed so you do NOT realize you are speeding (section 5).

188. Marijuana has been shown to impair driving for up to 5 hours (section 5)

189. If you are over 21, and you take the breathalyzer when arrested for a DUI you may get a occupational driver's license after 30 days that allows you to drive to and from work, school or the doctor. (section 5)

190. As long as it is under medical control, epilepsy generally is NOT dangerous. In Washington, you may drive under the care of a doctor and have been taking your medication and have NOT had a seizure for six months. (section 5)