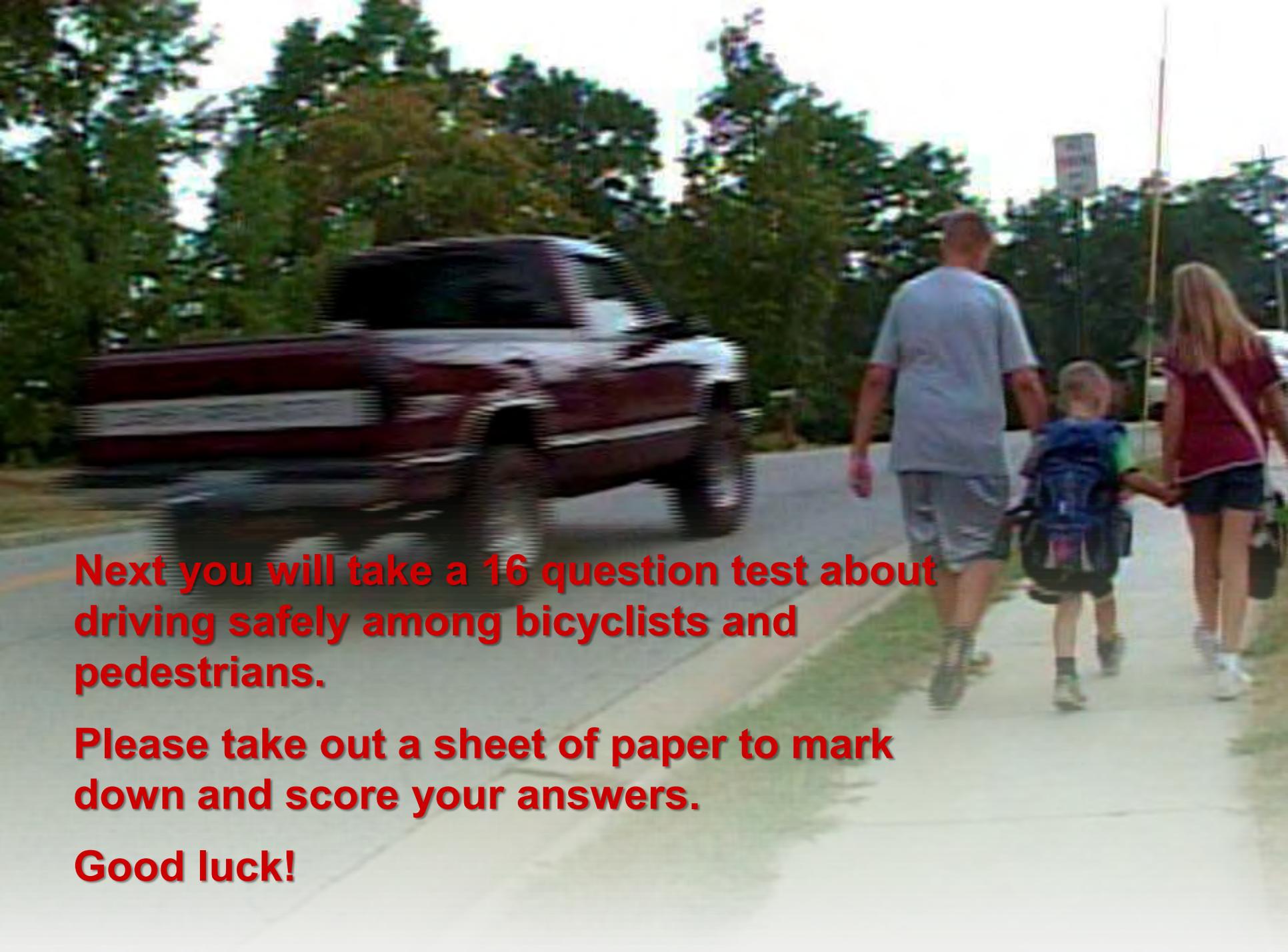




TEST ON
Driving Safely
Among Bicyclists and
Pedestrians



A photograph showing a blurred red pickup truck driving past a family walking on a sidewalk. The family consists of a man in a grey shirt and shorts, a young child in a blue shirt and shorts, and a woman in a maroon shirt and dark shorts. They are walking away from the camera. The background features green trees and a utility pole with a sign.

Next you will take a 16 question test about driving safely among bicyclists and pedestrians.

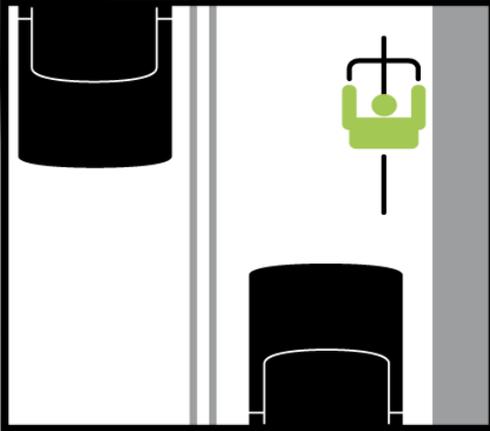
Please take out a sheet of paper to mark down and score your answers.

Good luck!

1 Bicyclists have a legal right to do which of the following:

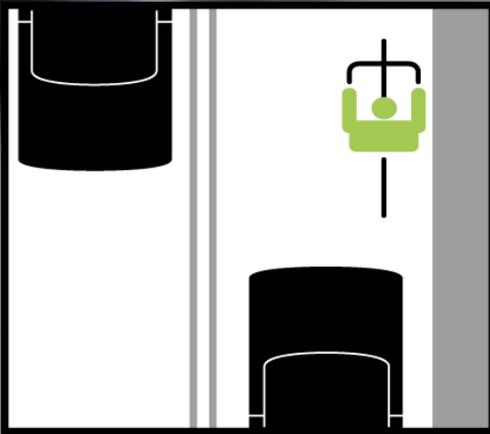


1 Bicyclists have a legal right to do which of the following:

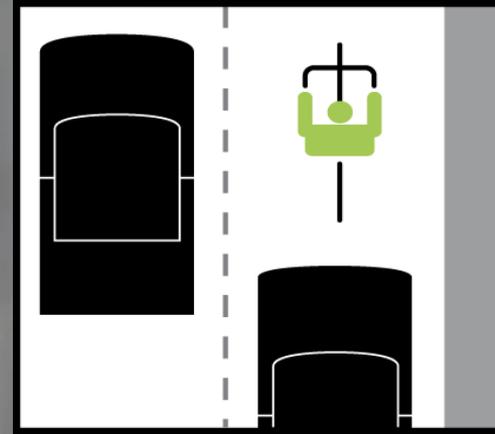


a. Ride on a roadway

1 Bicyclists have a legal right to do which of the following:

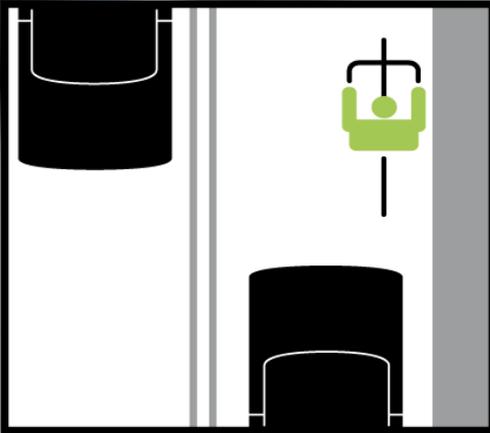


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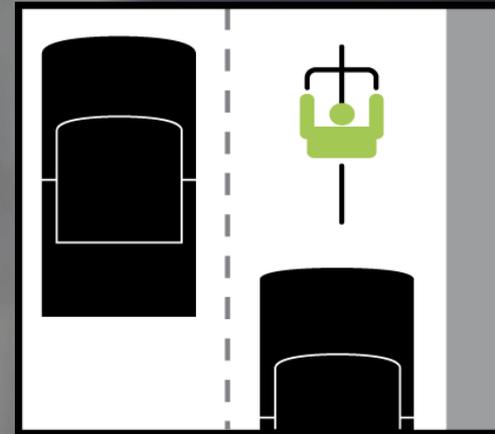


b. Occupy a lane

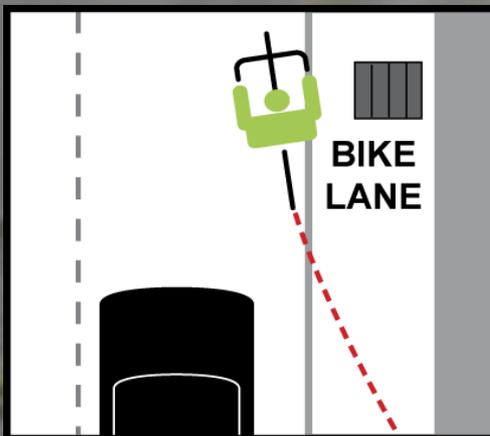
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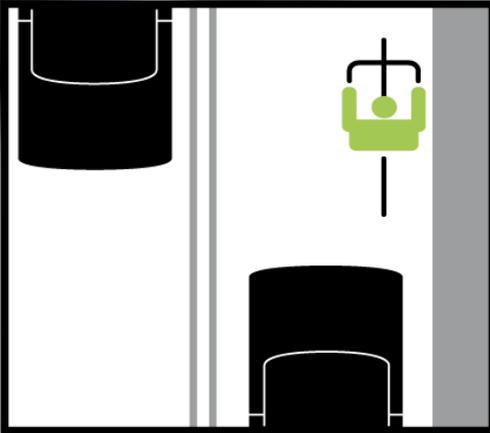


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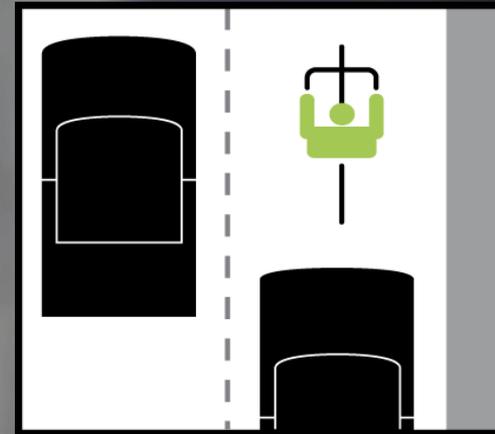


c. Ride out of a bike lane to avoid an obstruction

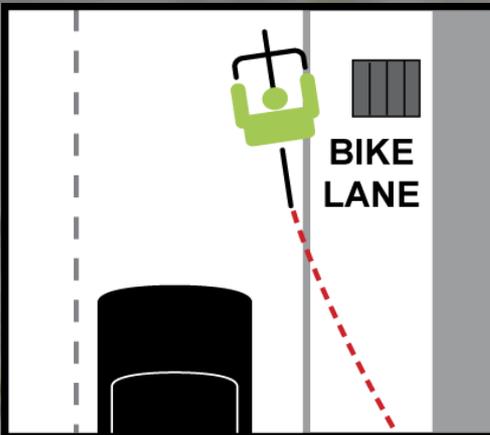
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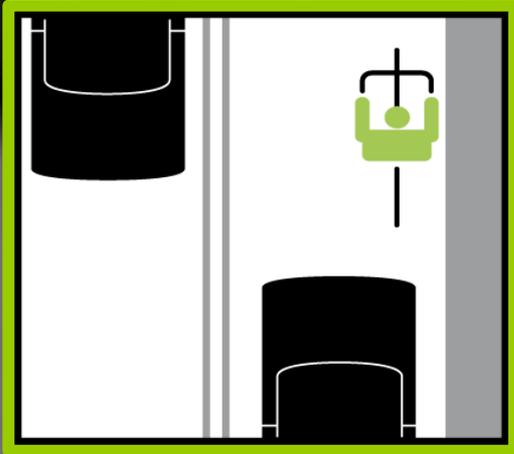
b. Occupy a lane



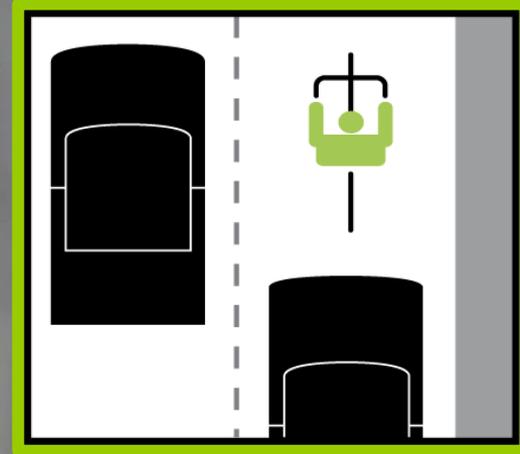
c. Ride out of a bike lane to avoid an obstruction

d. ALL are correct

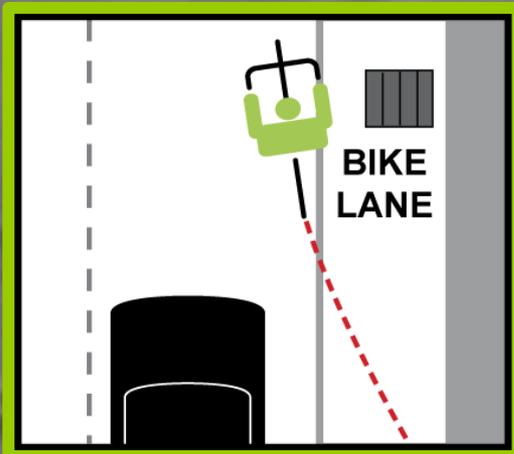
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a. Ride on a roadway



b. Occupy a lane



c. Ride out of a bike lane to avoid an obstruction

d. ALL are correct

ANSWER:

d. ALL are correct!

Bicycles are vehicles in Washington and have the right to use the road even if a bicycle lane is present.

2 True or False?

A pedestrian walks out across the street (jaywalking) 20 feet in front of the car. The driver may proceed without reducing speed since he has the right of way over a jaywalker.



Pedestrian crossing the street mid-block

2 True or False?

A pedestrian walks out across the street (jaywalking) 20 feet in front of the car. The driver may proceed without reducing speed since he has the right of way over a jaywalker.



Pedestrian crossing the street mid-block

FALSE!

ANSWER:

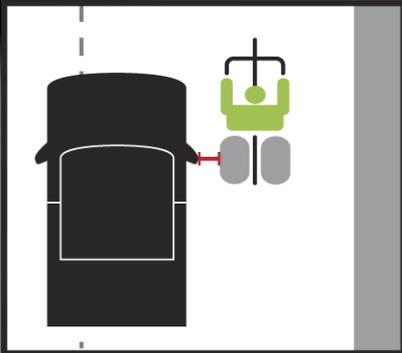
FALSE!

The law requires that the motorists proceed with due care regardless of the right of way.

3 What is the minimum distance a driver should maintain between the car and a bicyclist when passing a bicyclists on a roadway or in a bicycle lane?

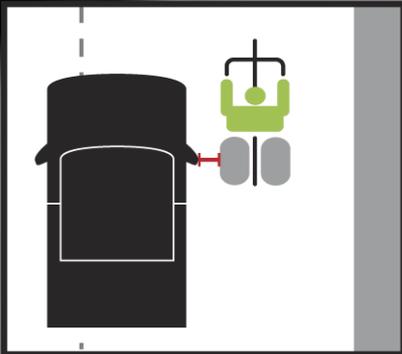


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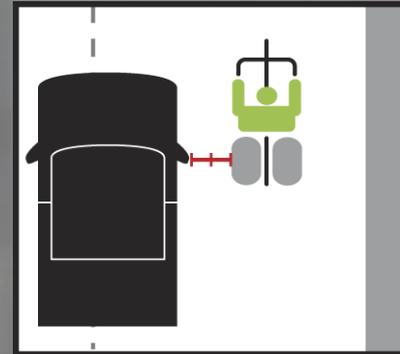


- a. At least 1 foot from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

3 What is the minimum distance a driver should maintain between the car and a bicyclist when passing a bicyclists on a roadway or in a bicycle lane?

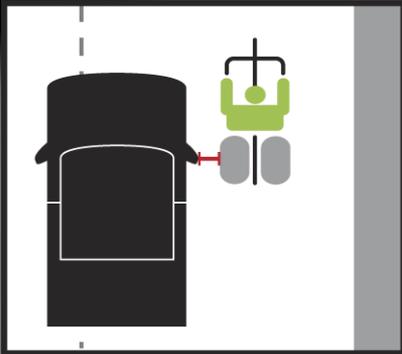


a. At least 1 foot from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

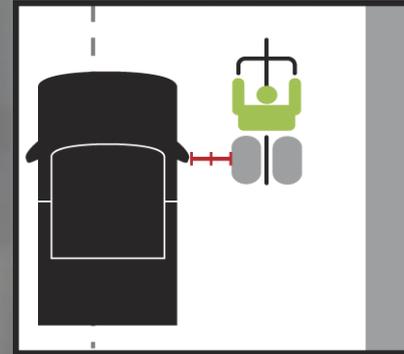


b. At least 2 feet from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

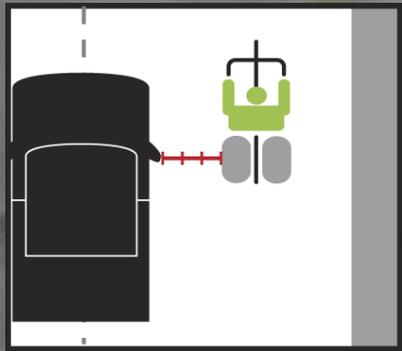
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a. At least 1 foot from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

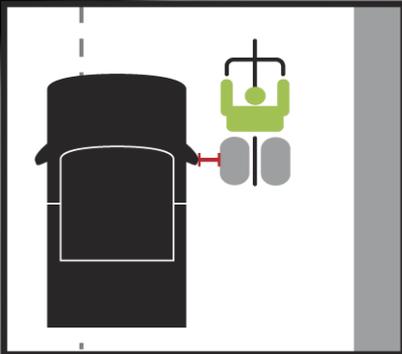


b. At least 2 feet from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

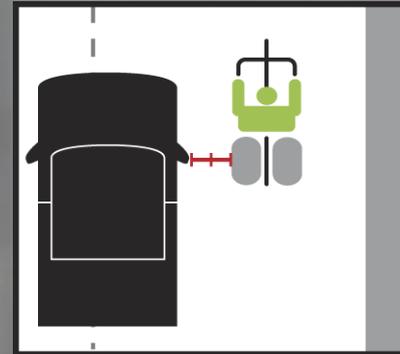


c. At least 3 feet from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

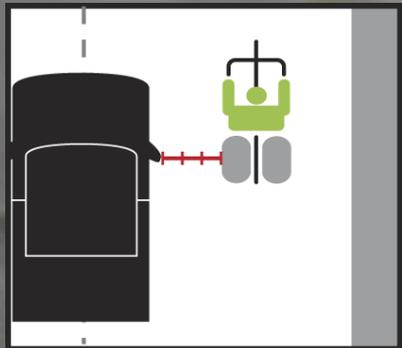
3 What is the minimum distance a driver should maintain between the car and a bicyclist when passing a bicyclists on a roadway or in a bicycle lane?



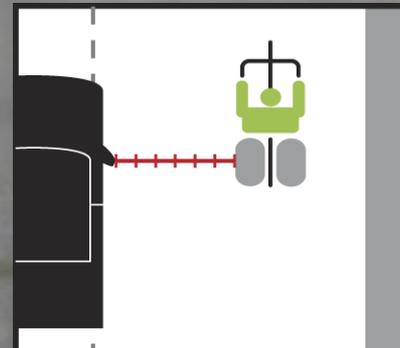
a. At least 1 foot from the widest point of both the car and bicycle



b. At least 2 feet from the widest point of both the car and bicycle



c. At least 3 feet from the widest point of both the car and bicycle



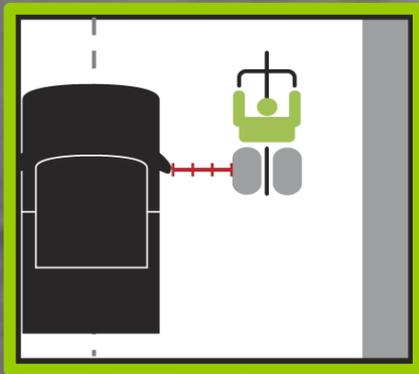
d. At least 6 feet from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

3 What is the minimum distance a driver should maintain between the car and a bicyclist when passing a bicyclists on a roadway or in a bicycle lane?

ANSWER:

C is correct!

Three feet from the widest point of both vehicles is the minimum safe passing distance at slow speeds. More space should be provided at speeds over 30 mph. If necessary to provide safe passing, the motorist must wait for the traffic to clear.



c. At least 3 feet from the widest point of both the car and bicycle

4 True or False?

Distractions create the greatest risk for hitting a pedestrian or bicyclist.



Focusing on passengers while driving



Talking on a cell phone or texting while driving



Adjusting the car stereo while driving



Eating while driving

4 True or False?

Distractions create the greatest risk for hitting a pedestrian or bicyclist.



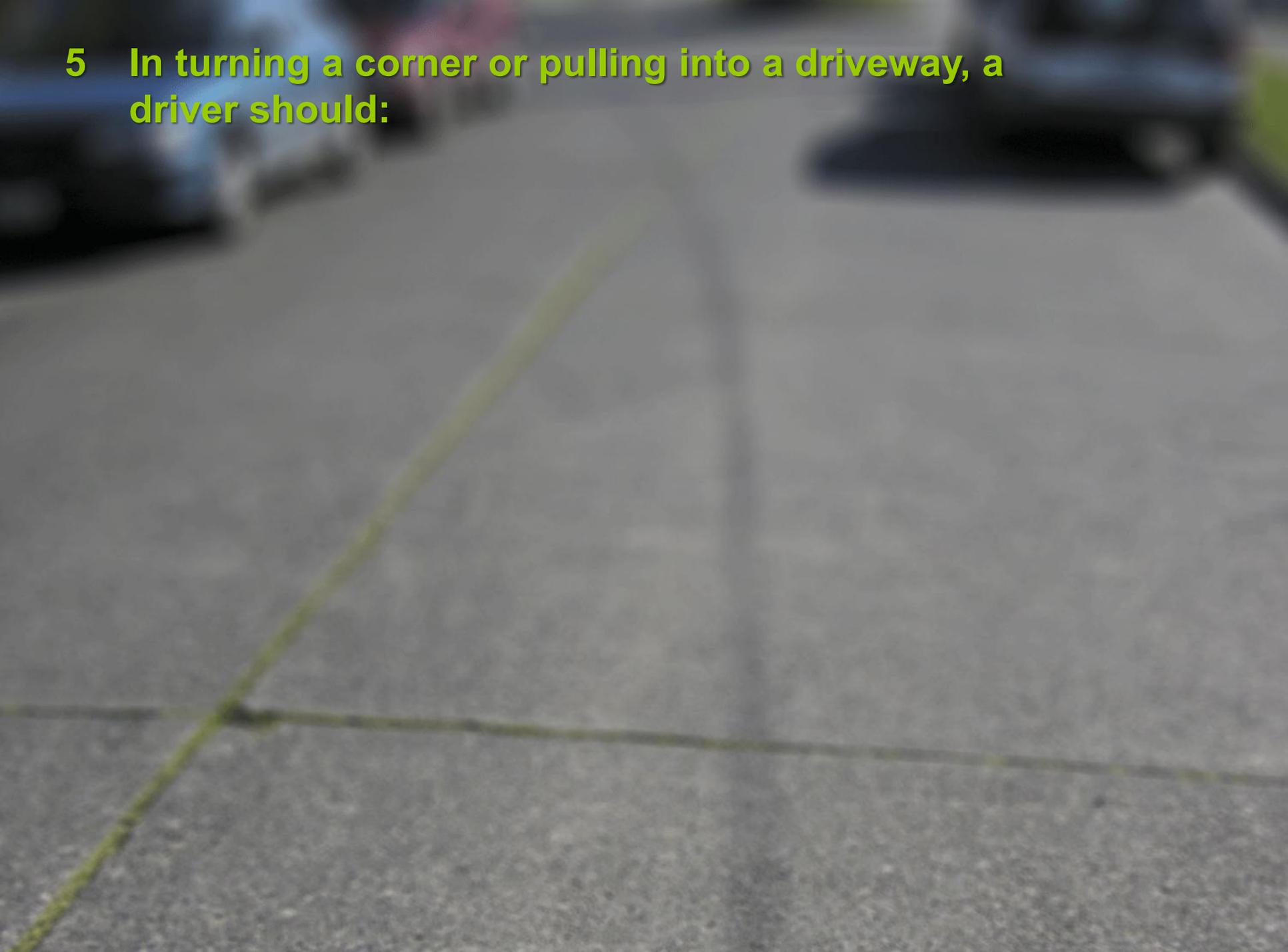
TRUE!

ANSWER:

True!

Inattention from distractions is the leading cause of collisions with pedestrians or bicyclists.

5 In turning a corner or pulling into a driveway, a driver should:



5 In turning a corner or pulling into a driveway, a driver should:



- a. Yield to oncoming bicyclists rather than rushing to beat the bicyclist.

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a. Yield to oncoming bicyclists rather than rushing to beat the bicyclist.



b. Watch for pedestrians or bicyclists who are in the crosswalk or on the adjacent sidewalk.

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- c. Check blindspot and side mirror to make sure a bicyclist is not beside the car.

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b. Watch for pedestrians or bicyclists who are in the crosswalk or on the adjacent sidewalk.



d. ALL are correct

c. Check blindspot and side mirror to make sure a bicyclist is not beside the car.

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c. Check blindspot and side mirror to make sure a bicyclist is not beside the car.

d. ALL are correct

ANSWER:

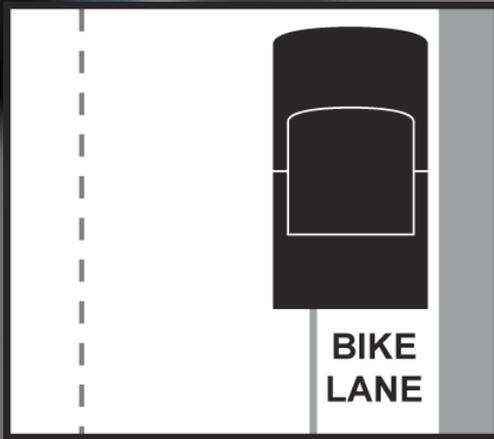
d. ALL are correct!

You must be on your lookout because bicyclists and pedestrians can be hard to see and are vulnerable users.

6 Which of the following statements are TRUE:

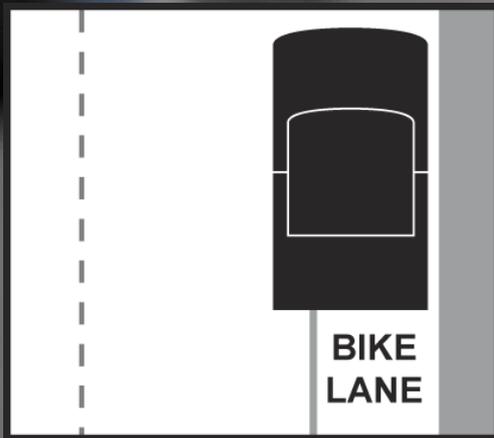


6 Which of the following statements are TRUE:

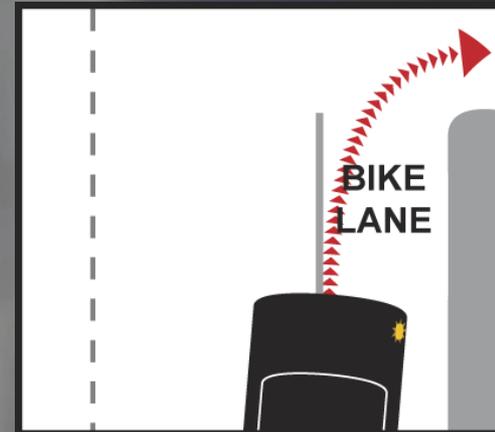


- a. Motor vehicles may park in bicycle lanes.

6 Which of the following statements are TRUE:

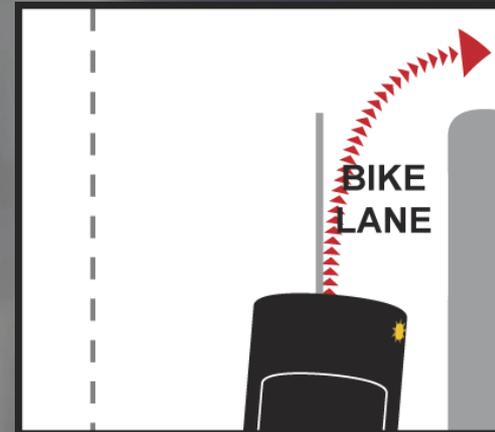
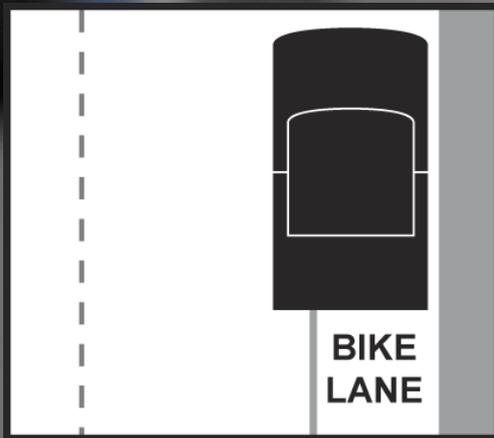


a. Motor vehicles may park in bicycle lanes.



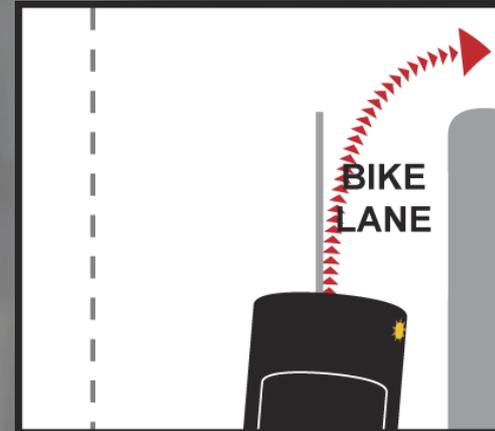
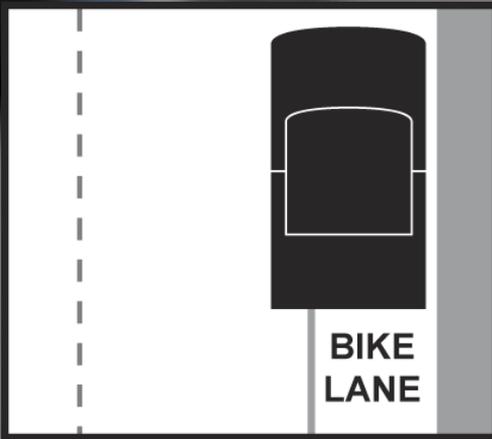
b. Motor vehicles may cross bicycle lanes with solid dividing lines to turn.

6 Which of the following statements are TRUE:



- a. Motor vehicles may park in bicycle lanes.
- b. Motor vehicles may cross bicycle lanes with solid dividing lines to turn.
- c. Both are true.

6 Which of the following statements are TRUE:



- a. Motor vehicles may park in bicycle lanes.
- b. Motor vehicles may cross bicycle lanes with solid dividing lines to turn.
- c. Both are true.
- d. Both are false.

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- a. Motor vehicles may park in bicycle lanes.
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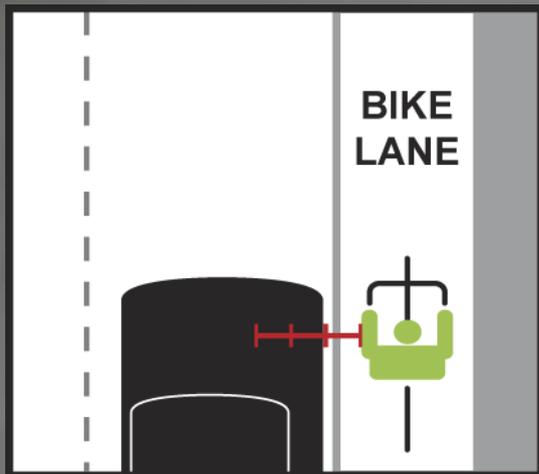
ANSWER:

d. Both are FALSE!

State and local laws prohibit parking and driving in bicycle lanes. A motor vehicle may cross a bicycle lane **ONLY** when the dividing line is broken.

7 True or False?

A motorist is entitled to drive right up to the dividing line of a bicycle lane and does not need to pass the bicyclist by at least three feet.



Motorist may drive up to the edge of bicycle lane

7 True or False?

A motorist is entitled to drive right up to the dividing line of a bicycle lane and does not need to pass the bicyclist by at least three feet.



Motorist may drive up to the edge of bicycle lane

ANSWER:

FALSE!

A bicycle lane does not alter the motorist's duty to pass a bicyclist with a safe distance. If other traffic prevents the motorist from moving sideways to provide enough passing distance, the motorist must wait for the traffic to clear.

8 True or False?

Most collisions with pedestrians occur at night or when lighting is inadequate.



Pedestrians walking at dusk



Pedestrians walking at night

8 True or False?

Most collisions with pedestrians occur at night or when lighting is inadequate.



Pedestrians walking at dusk



Pedestrians walking at night

ANSWER:

True!

Most collisions with pedestrians occur at dawn, dusk, or night.

9 Even if a bicycle lane is present, when are bicyclists legally permitted to use a traffic lane?



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- a. When two bicyclists are riding side-by-side

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- b. When there are obstructions, glass, or other hazards in the bicycle lane

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- c. When making a left turn or using a left turn lane

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b. When there are obstructions, glass, or other hazards in the bicycle lane



d. ALL are correct

c. When making a left turn or using a left turn lane

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- a. When two bicyclists are riding side-by-side



- b. When there are obstructions, glass, or other hazards in the bicycle lane



- c. When making a left turn or using a left turn lane

- d. ALL are correct

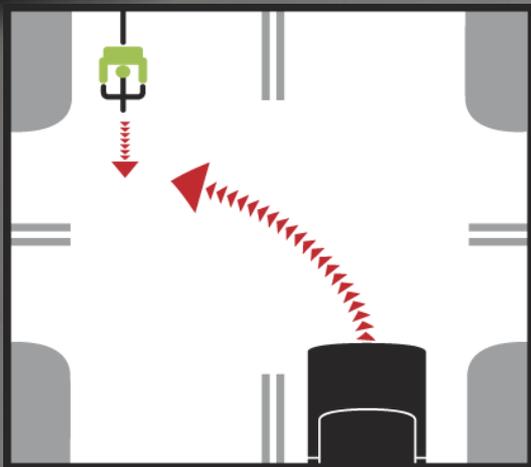
ANSWER:

d. ALL are correct!

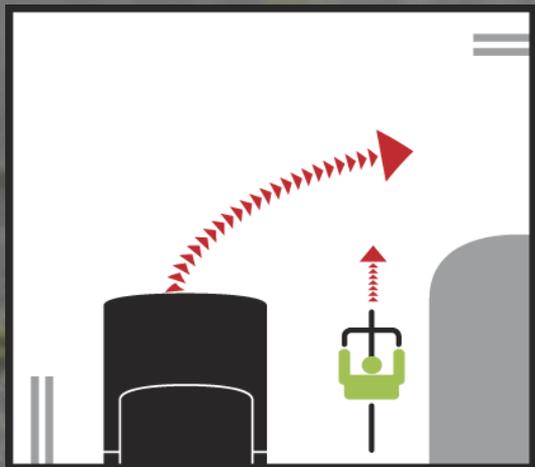
Washington law allows bicycles to ride two-abreast and use traffic lanes in ALL of these situations.

10 True or False?

Motorists who are turning must yield to oncoming bicyclists.



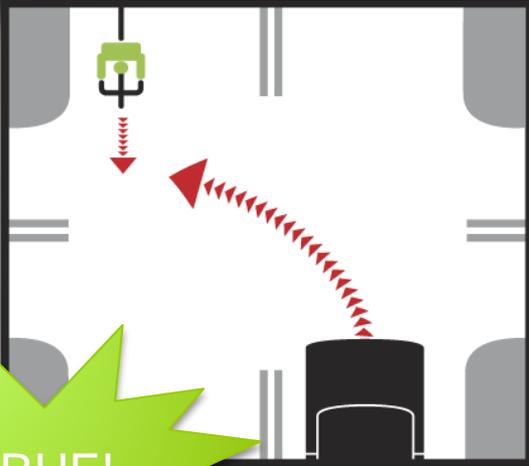
*Vehicle turning left
while cyclist
proceeds straight*



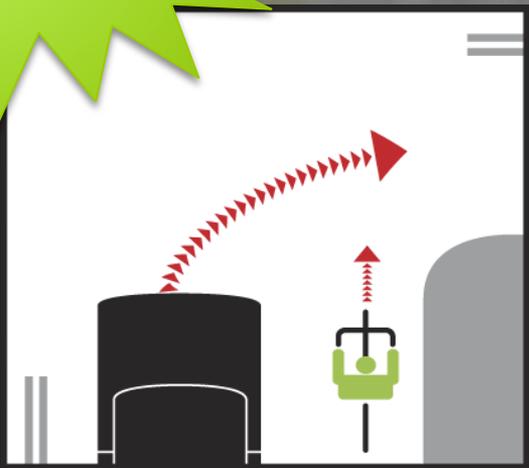
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Vehicle turning left while cyclist proceeds straight



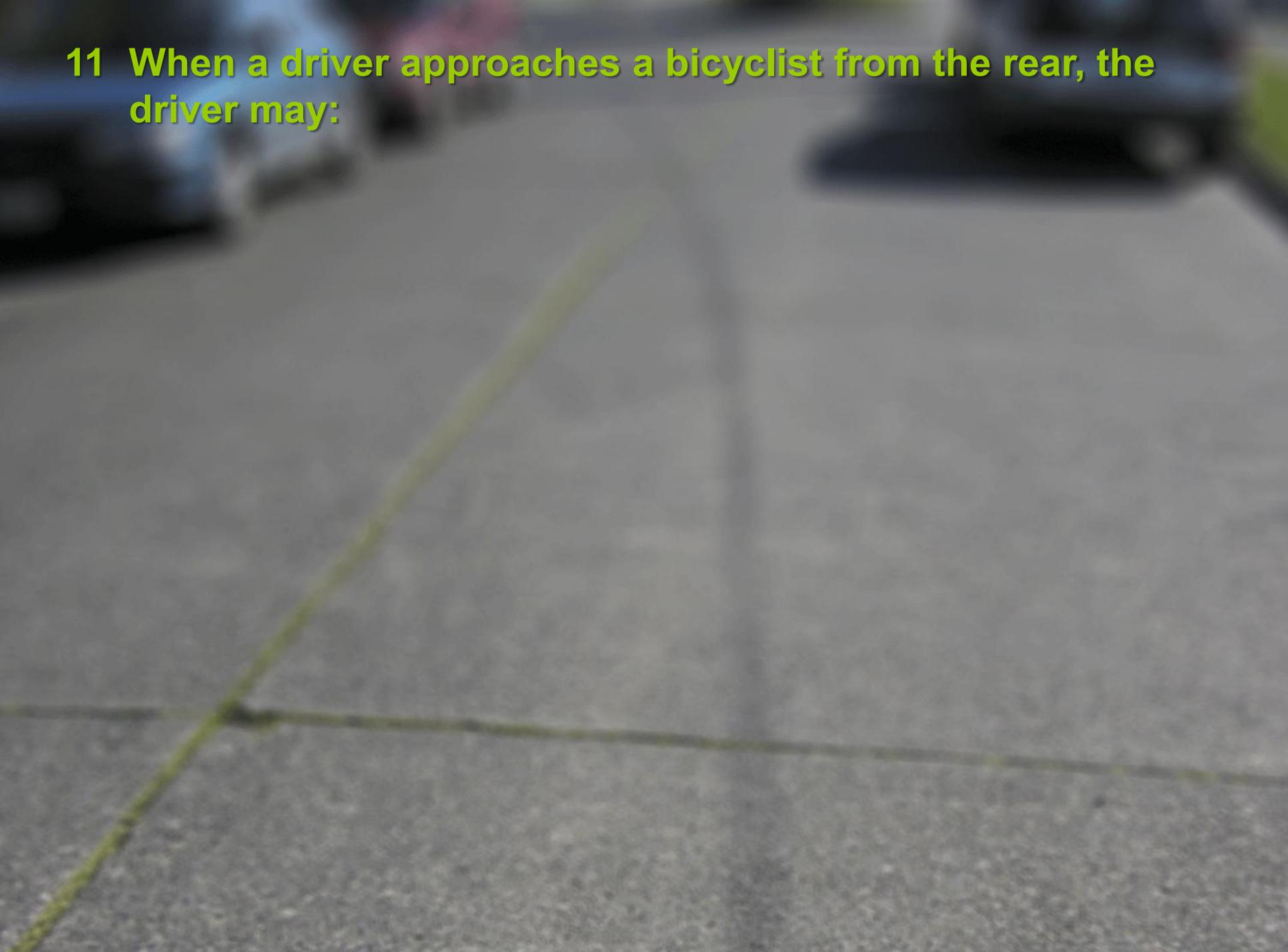
Vehicle turning right while cyclist proceeds straight

ANSWER:

TRUE!

Rushing a turn to beat a bicyclist is illegal and one of the leading causes of collisions and fatalities.

11 When a driver approaches a bicyclist from the rear, the driver may:



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- a. Tell the bicyclist to ride on the sidewalk.

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b. Race the engine or honk to warn the bicyclist.

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- a. Tell the bicyclist to ride on the sidewalk.



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- c. Wait to pass until the driver has at least 3 feet of clearance.

11 When a driver approaches a bicyclist from the rear, the driver may:



a. Tell the bicyclist to ride on the sidewalk.

b. Race the engine or honk to warn the bicyclist.



d. None are correct

c. Wait to pass until the driver has at least 3 feet of clearance.

11 When a driver approaches a bicyclist from the rear, the driver may:

ANSWER:

C is correct!

Waiting to pass a bicyclist safely usually only takes a few seconds; honking or yelling at a bicyclist to show your displeasure is unlawful.



- c. Wait to pass until the driver has at least 3 feet of clearance.

12 What should a driver be alert to?



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- a. A bicyclist riding into the street from a driveway or side street

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a. A bicyclist riding into the street from a driveway or side street



b. Opening a car door into the path of an oncoming bicyclist

12 What should a driver be alert to?



a. A bicyclist riding into the street from a driveway or side street

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c. A pedestrian who may be walking out from the front of a stopped car that you are passing

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b. Opening a car door into the path of an oncoming bicyclist



c. A pedestrian who may be walking out from the front of a stopped car that you are passing

d. ALL are correct

ANSWER:

d. ALL are correct!

These are especially dangerous situations you need to anticipate.

13 What should a driver do when approaching an intersection that does not have a marked crosswalk but a pedestrian stands *about* to cross?



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- a. Brake to a stop at least 20 feet before the intersection to allow the pedestrian to safely cross

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- a. Brake to a stop at least 20 feet before the intersection to allow the pedestrian to safely cross
- b. Continue without slowing since the pedestrian must wait until traffic clears

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- a. Brake to a stop at least 20 feet before the intersection to allow the pedestrian to safely cross
- b. Continue without slowing since the pedestrian must wait until traffic clears
- c. Honk to warn the pedestrian the car is proceeding without slowing

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- a. Brake to a stop at least 20 feet before the intersection to allow the pedestrian to safely cross
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- c. Honk to warn the pedestrian the car is proceeding without slowing
- d. NONE are correct

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- a. Brake to a stop at least 20 feet before the intersection to allow the pedestrian to safely cross
- b. Continue without slowing since the pedestrian must wait until traffic clears
- c. Honk to warn the pedestrian the car is proceeding without slowing
- d. NONE are correct

ANSWER:

A is correct!

All intersections have a "legal" crosswalk whether marked or not. If a pedestrian is about to enter the crosswalk you must yield to allow the pedestrian to cross.

14 Which statement is true about green colored “bike boxes” that are used in some cities?



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- a. When the light is red, a motorist should stop at the stop line marked on the road at the back edge of the bike box

14 Which statement is true about green colored “bike boxes” that are used in some cities?



- a. When the light is red, a motorist should stop at the stop line marked on the road at the back edge of the bike box
- b. When the light is red or turning red, a bicyclist who is going through a intersection may position herself in the middle of the box ahead of a motor vehicle

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- a. When the light is red, a motorist should stop at the stop line marked on the road at the back edge of the bike box
- b. When the light is red or turning red, a bicyclist who is going through a intersection may position herself in the middle of the box ahead of a motor vehicle
- c. A motorist should yield to a bicyclist in a bike box

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- c. A motorist should yield to a bicyclist in a bike box
- d. ALL are correct

14 Which statement is true about green colored “bike boxes” that are used in some cities?



ANSWER:

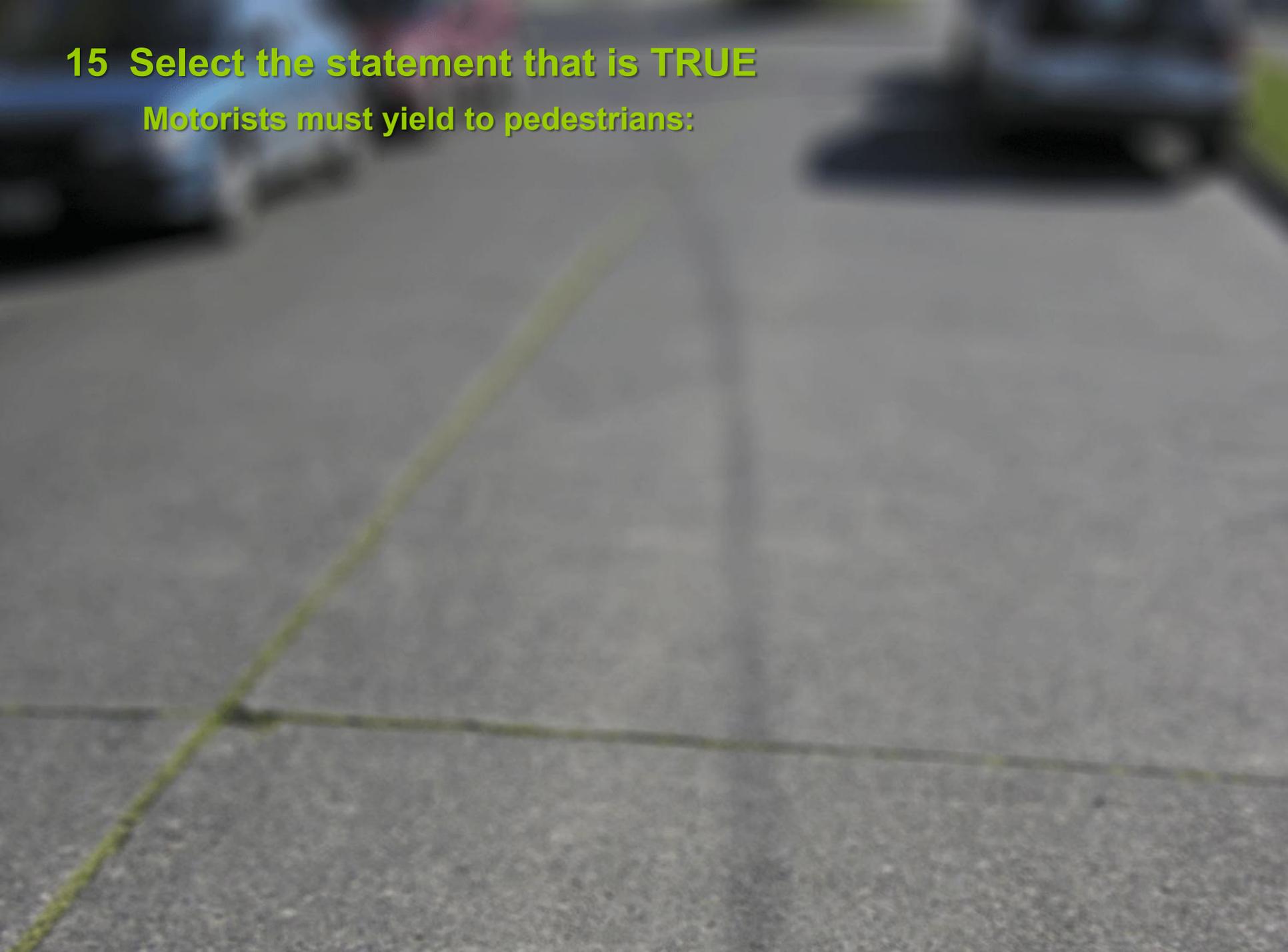
d. ALL are correct!

Bike boxes give bicycles a safe and visible place to wait at intersections to reduce the chance of a vehicle turning into a bicyclist.

- a. When the light is red, a motorist should stop at the stop line marked on the road at the back edge of the bike box
- b. When the light is red or turning red, a bicyclist who is going through a intersection may position herself in the middle of the box ahead of a motor vehicle
- c. A motorist should yield to a bicyclist in a bike box
- d. **ALL are correct**

15 Select the statement that is TRUE

Motorists must yield to pedestrians:



15 Select the statement that is TRUE

Motorists must yield to pedestrians:



- a. At intersections with marked crosswalks.

15 Select the statement that is TRUE

Motorists must yield to pedestrians:



a. At intersections with marked crosswalks.



b. At midblock without a marked crosswalk.

15 Select the statement that is TRUE

Motorists must yield to pedestrians:



a. At intersections with marked crosswalks.

b. At midblock without a marked crosswalk.



c. At intersections without a marked crosswalk.

15 Select the statement that is TRUE

Motorists must yield to pedestrians:



a. At intersections with marked crosswalks.

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d. ALL are true

c. At intersections without a marked crosswalk.

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Motorists must yield to pedestrians:



a. At intersections with marked crosswalks.



b. At midblock without a marked crosswalk.



c. At intersections without a marked crosswalk.

d. ALL are true

ANSWER:

d. ALL are true!

Regardless of right of way motorists must yield to avoid hitting a pedestrian.

16 Which of the following are common reasons a pedestrian is hit by a vehicle:



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- a. A driver turning right only looks left, not seeing the pedestrian on the right

16 Which of the following are common reasons a pedestrian is hit by a vehicle:



- a. A driver turning right only looks left, not seeing the pedestrian on the right
- b. A driver turns left into a pedestrian because the driver only checked for oncoming traffic

16 Which of the following are common reasons a pedestrian is hit by a vehicle:



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b. A driver turns left into a pedestrian because the driver only checked for oncoming traffic



c. A driver in a school zone does not watch for children who move unpredictably

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ANSWER:

d. ALL are correct!

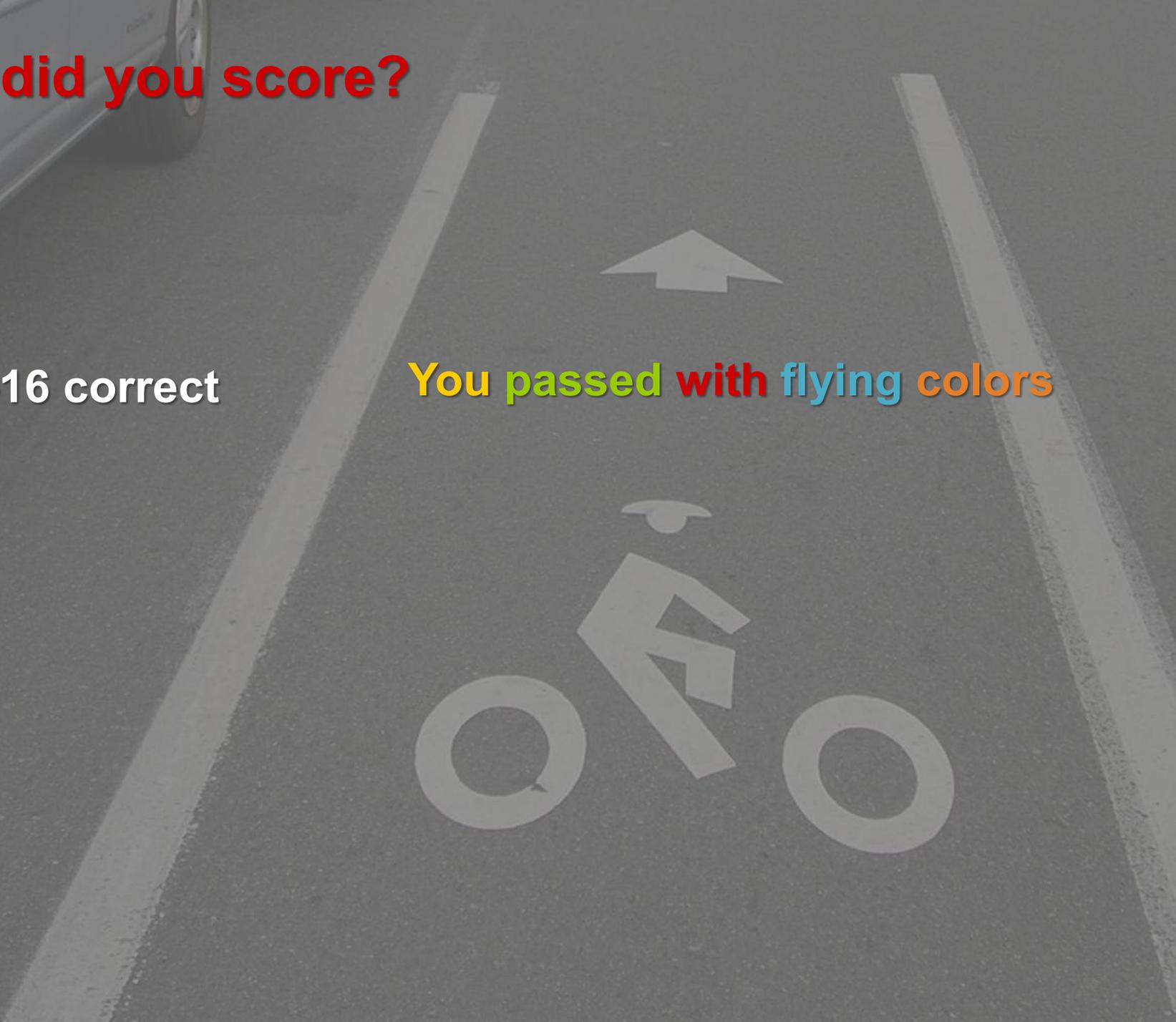
Many pedestrian collisions can be prevented if drivers look for pedestrians at intersections and schools, and yield to pedestrians wanting to cross the street.

c. A driver in a school zone does not watch for children who move unpredictably

How did you score?

15-16 correct

You passed with flying colors



How did you score?

15-16 correct

You passed with flying colors

13-14 correct

You passed



How did you score?

15-16 correct

You passed **with flying colors**

13-14 correct

You passed

12 or below

Try again



Driving safely among bicyclists and pedestrians may save a life or prevent a life-altering injury!

