



The Motorcycle's Permit

Study Guide
Step-by-Step to M1 & M2



Driving is not a right...

It is a privilege

**This booklet is a guide only.
For additional information,
please refer to the
Highway Traffic Act of Ontario.**

Edition:

2007-2009

**In order to get up-to-date information, obtaining the
latest Edition of this booklet is strongly recommended.**

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LICENCE CLASSIFICATIONS

CLASS OF LICENCE

A Any combination of a tractor-trailer.



B School Bus.



C Regular Transit Bus or Coach.



D Any combination of Truck provided the towed vehicle is not over 4600 kg.



E School Bus with maximum 24 passengers.



F Bus with maximum 24 passengers capacity and ambulances.



Can Also Drive

D & G

**C, D, E
F & G**

**D, F
& G**

G

F & G

G

CLASS OF LICENCE

G Any combination of vehicle and towed vehicle up to 11000 kg provided the towed vehicle is not over 4600 kg (car, van, small truck)



G1 Level One (Class G1) of graduated licensing
Holders may drive Class G vehicles when accompanied by a fully licensed driver with at least 4 years of driving experience. Additional conditions may apply.

Replaces Class L licence

G2 Level Two (Class G2) of graduated licensing
Holders may drive Class G vehicles without an accompanying driver, but are also subject to certain conditions.

Replaces Probationary Status

M Motorcycles
Holders may drive Class G vehicles under the conditions that apply to a Class G1 licence holder.



Replaces Class R licence

M1 Level one (Class M1) of graduated licensing
Holders may drive a motorcycle under certain conditions.

M2 Level Two (Class M2) of graduated licensing
Holders may drive a motorcycle, but only with a zero blood-alcohol level. Holders may also drive Class G vehicles under the conditions that apply to a Class G1 licence holder.

Replaces Probationary Status

New Ontario Residents

As a new resident, if you have a motorcycle licence from another province, state or country, you are permitted to drive for 60 days. If you wish to drive for more than 60 days, you must obtain an Ontario motorcycle licence.

Visitors to the province of Ontario

A visitor to Ontario who want to drive while here must be 16 years old and have a valid motorcycle licence from their provinces , state or country. If you want to stay for more than 3 months you need an international driver's permit from your own country. If you don't have one, you can apply for an Ontario licence.

Drivers from Canada, Switzerland and United States

If you can prove that you have been driving for two years or more, with a valid motorcycle licence from the countries listed above, you may get a full class M licence without taking any tests, You must, however meet all the medical requirements, including a vision test. If you have between one and two years driving experience, you may get credit towards Level Two of the graduated licensing system.

Drivers from Other Countries

If you are a licensed motorcycle driver from a country other than Canada, the United States, or Switzerland , you must meet all the medical requirements and pass a vision test. You must also pass a computer or written exam to test your knowledge of the rules of the road and traffic signs

2 or more years of driving experience

If you have acceptable proof of 2+ years of driving experience, you may take the Level Two (Class M2) Road Test to earn full driving privileges. If you do not pass, you will apply for Level One (Class M1) licence. You may immediately schedule a Level One road test

Less than 2 years of driving experience

If you have less than 2 years experience, and if you can prove that you have the driving experience required for Level One (Class M1), you can immediately schedule Level One (Class M1) If you pass, you will move up to Level Two (Class M2).

No driving experience

If you do not have proof of your driving experience, you will be considered a new driver and you will have to start at the beginning of Level One (Class M1). **A valid original motorcycle licence would be acceptable proof, if it shows required experience.**

Common symbols

m = meter
cm = centimeter
mm = millimeter
cm³ = cubic centimeter
m/s = meters per second
km/h = kilometers per hour

kg = kilogram
mg = milligram
ml = milliliter
mph = miles per hour
ft = feet
lbs = pounds

Common equivalencies

To convert meters to feet:
meters x 3.3 = feet
30 m = 100 ft
110 m = 350 ft
60 m = 200 ft
150 m = 500 ft

To convert kilometers to miles:

kilometers x .62 = miles
50 km/h = 31 mph
80 km/h = 50 mph

To convert kilograms to pounds:

kilograms x 2.20 = pounds
23 kg = 50 lbs.

How to obtain your licence

Applying for a licence

To apply for a licence, you must show proof of your legal name, date of birth (must state the day, month and year of birth) and signature. Documents must be original and valid. Photocopies and expired documents are not acceptable.

The following documents are acceptable:

Any one of the following documents may be used to satisfy the requirement to provide proof of legal name, complete date of birth and signature.

Passport (Canadian or Foreign, valid)

Canadian Citizenship Card with photo

Permanent Immigration Documents, (valid)

Permanent Resident Card (PRC) or

Record of Landing (IMM 1000) or

Confirmation of Permanent Residence (IMM 5292)

Temporary Immigration Documents (valid):

Student Authorization (IMM 1442)

Employment Authorization (IMM 1442)

Visitor Record (IMM 1442)

Temporary Resident's Permit (IMM 1442) (formerly Minister's /extension of Minister's permit)

Refugee Status Claim (IMM-1434)

Acknowledgment of Intent to Claim Refugee Status (IMM 7703 with photo)

Report Pursuant to the Immigration Act (IMM 1442 with photo)

Note:

An applicant will be required to provide additional documents if the document presented from the list above does not indicate the legal name, complete date of birth (day, month, year), or signature. The applicant will be required to provide additional documents proving the missing or incomplete information (i.e. legal name, complete date of birth and signature) from the documents listed below.

A Canadian or US. Birth Certificate plus any one of the acceptable documents for proof of signature may satisfy proof of legal name, complete date of birth and signature.

The following documents are acceptable for proof of signature:

Birth Certificate (Canadian and U.S)

Driver's Licence (Canadian and U.S. Only)

Identity Card with signature (issued by Canadian province/territory or U.S. state authority)

Canadian Certificate of Indian Status

Ontario Student Card with signature

Ontario Health Card with applicant's signature (Clients may choose to produce their Ontario Health Card for proof of signature. The Health Card and Health Number will not be recorded or photocopied)

Note:

An applicant will be required to provide additional documents if the document presented from the list above does not indicate legal name (e.g. name has been changed or are different on the two documents presented). The applicant will be required to provide additional documents to prove legal name from the documents listed below.

To prove change of legal name, the following documents are acceptable:

Marriage Certificate (Canadian or Foreign, government issued)

Change of Name Certificate

Court Order for adoption, change of name or divorce (Must bear legal name, date of birth and court seal)

To confirm complete date of birth where no or only partial date of birth is available:

Sworn affidavit stating reason why partial or no date is available, with supporting documents. Please contact the Ministry of Transportation's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Call Centre at (416) 235-2999, toll free 1-800-387-3445 (Canada-wide) for further information.

Note:

Direct identification by a parent or guardian will no longer be acceptable.

The applicant will be required to present an acceptable document with his or her own signature. For further details visit the Ministry of Transportation's web site at www.mto.gov.on.ca

Graduated licensing system

New drivers applying for their first car or motorcycle licence must enter the Ontario graduated licensing system. This system is a 2-step process, which is usually completed over a 20-month time-span. This is an optimal period of time to allow the new driver to acquire the skills and the necessary driving experiences that are very essential to becoming a confident and safe driver.

Level One (Class M1) requirements

Level One (Class M1) lasts a minimum of 60 days. It is valid for 90 days. Make sure to book Level One (Class M1) road test ahead to avoid a long delay.

The rules you must follow while in Level One (Class M1):

- 1- Your blood alcohol level must always be zero, so you must not drive if you have been drinking.
- 2- You must drive only during daylight hours.
one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset
- 3- You must not drive on the expressways or roads with posted speed limits over 80 Km/h. except Highways 11,17,61,69,71, 101,102,144,and 655. These exceptions are made because some drivers have no other route available for them.
- 4- You must not carry passengers.

You must pass Level One (Class M1) road test to move to Level Two (Class M2). You must wait 60 days to move to Level Two (Class M2) even if you have passed your Level One (Class M1) road test. If you have taken a road test as a part of the approved motorcycle safety course, the course certificate is valid for only 60 days. Make sure you take it to the driver's examination center after 60 days but before the 6 month has passed, or you will have to take the road test again.

Level Two (Class M2) requirements

Level Two (Class M2) lasts for 22 months.

If you pass an approved motorcycle safety course you can reduce the time spent in Level Two (Class M2) by 4 months. At this level, you are given more privileges, because you may have wider range of driving experience. As a result, you can drive at night and on any road.

The rules you must follow while in Level Two (Class M2):

- 1- Your blood alcohol level must be zero, so you must not drive if you have been drinking.

After your mandatory 22 months at Level Two (Class M2) is completed you may take a road test. You must pass a test of your driving skills in order to qualify for full licence privileges.

Road test:

After each level, you have to take a road test which you must eventually pass to become fully licensed. These tests check your driving skills on the motorcycle and in traffic. You will be tested on safe driving and your ability to apply the *rules of the road*. Your performance during each test will tell you whether or not you need more practice.

When you are confident enough to take the road test, contact the Ministry of Transportation Driver Examination Center at (416)325-8580 or (905)874-4080 or 1-888-570-6110 to make an appointment. You must bring your own vehicle for the road test. Make sure it is in good working order and that the vehicle is familiar to you..

Important

The question and answers in the followings pages are for the Level One (Class M1) knowledge test. These questions and answers have already been simplified therefore, you must make sure you know all of them very well before you take the knowledge test. Some questions in part two of the Level One (Class M1) knowledge test may not have signs or pictures. They could be just simple text questions and answers. Read them carefully but do not memorize them. If you understand them you will probably not forget them.

Sample question for Level One (Class G1) Test

You must notify the Ministry of Transportation of a change in your name, address, or ownership within...

Choose one:

- 1) six days
- 2) one month
- 3) six months
- 4) at your convenience

At Level One (Class M1) you will be tested on the following:

- 1- Knowledge of motorcycle controls
- 2- Giving right signal and proper lane change
- 3- Traffic regulations
- 4- Controlling of motorcycle and steering
- 5- Speed limits
- 6- Headlights
- 7- Motorcycle equipment requirement
- 8- Freeway driving
- 9- Safety helmet
- 10- Carrying passengers or cargo
- 11- Handling dangerous surfaces
- 12- Passing other vehicles on the road
- 13- Using correct signals
- 14- Safe driving practices
- 15- Downshifting gears
- 16- Motorcycle maintenance
- 17- Impaired driving and consequences
- 18- Driving on wet or slippery roads

Drinking and Driving:

If you have been drinking don't drive. Do not put everyone in danger. Remember the other drivers or the people on the road who might be one of your loved ones. Most importantly, think of the consequences..

1. When you are slowing down or stopping you should...

- 1) Lean to the left
- 2) Make sure you downshift after you stop
- 3) Downshift as you slow down
- 4) Use just your front brakes

Tips: You should use both brakes to slow down and stop effectively.

2. Why is the front brake more important than the rear brakes?

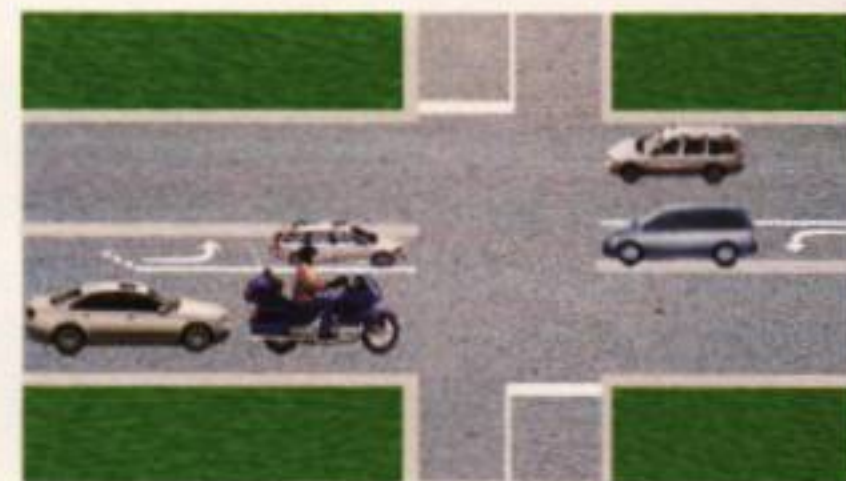
- 1) It is easy to reach
- 2) It provides 3 quarters of the stopping power
- 3) It provides all of the stopping power
- 4) It provides 1 quarter of the power

Tips: Applying the brakes too hard may lock up your tires and you may skid.

3. What should you do if you see a slippery surface ahead?

- 1) Brake hard while downshifting
- 2) Slow down as much as possible before you get there
- 3) Increase your speed while crossing it
- 4) Try to keep the same speed while crossing it

Tips: A slippery surface affects the motorcycles traction and increases chances of falling.



4. How does fatigue affect your ability to operate a motorcycle?

- 1) It slows down your reaction time in emergencies
- 2) It increases your reaction time in emergencies
- 3) It helps you to be more alert
- 4) It helps you to relax

Tips: When you are tired sick or upset... Don't drive, as it may affect your judgement and concentration.



5. What part of the lane should you ride to discourage others from trying to share the right lane?

- 1) In the right tire track
- 2) In the right part of the lane
- 3) In the left part of the lane (left tire track)
- 4) In the centre of the lane

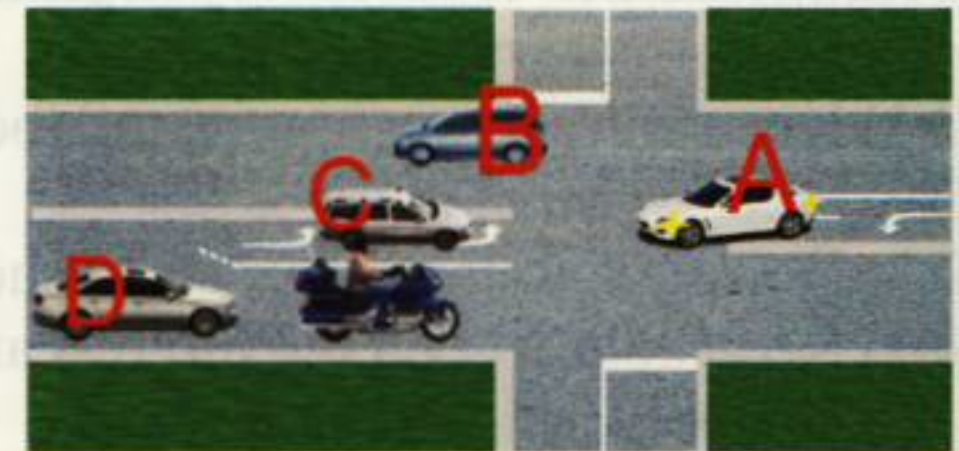
Tips: The best way to stop lane sharing is to keep your blocking position, a little to left or right of the centre of the lane where the tires of a four-wheel vehicle would travel. This spot is referred to as "tire track".



6. When you are approaching an intersection the greatest danger to you is...

- 1) Car A
- 2) Car B
- 3) Car C
- 4) Car D

Tips: One of the most common causes of a collision in the intersection between a motorcycle and a vehicle is the vehicle turning left in front of the motorcycle.



*Answers can be found on page 38

The tips are very important as well read them very carefully

7. What should you do to lessen the impact if you must ride over an object or pot-hole on the road?

- 1) Rise slightly on the footrests so that you can absorb the shock with your knees and elbows
- 2) Hold onto the handlebars firmly
- 3) Brake hard right on impact
- 4) Sit straight on your seat

Tips: Slow down to reduce impact, keep your motorcycle upright and avoid turning. Hold handgrip tightly so that you do not lose your grip.



8. A motorcycle is not designed to carry cargo. If you must carry cargo on your motorcycle you should...

- 1) Place it on your legs and gas tank
- 2) Use a carrier or saddle bag and keep the load low. Distribute the weight evenly and secure the load
- 3) Tie the load to the gas tank
- 4) Tie the load and secure it to the seat, then sit on it

Tips: Don't pile the load against the frame on the back of the seat. This will change the centre of the gravity and disturb the balance of the motorcycle.



9. As the driver of motorcycle, it is your responsibility to advise your passenger to...

- 1) Keep at least one foot on the footrest
- 2) Wear warm clothing
- 3) Don't talk to the driver so he/she will not get distracted
- 4) Keep both feet on the footrest at all times, even when the motorcycle is stopped

Tips: Passengers should avoid unnecessary movement and hold tightly to your waist or hips.



10. Riding in a staggered formation can be safely done on an open area of the road, however, riders should change to a single line when...

- 1) Approaching a bridge
- 2) Approaching a tunnel
- 3) Entering or leaving freeways, on curves and in turns
- 4) On the freeways when driving over 80 km/h an hour

Tips: Never drive alongside another motorcycle. If you come across something or there is another vehicle on the road, you will have no place to go to avoid them.



11. To carry a passenger, your motorcycle must be equipped with...

- 1) Safety bars on the back of the motorcycle
- 2) A strong engine to carry the load
- 3) Wide tires to handle the wobble that might be caused by a large load
- 4) A large seat to hold both of you and separate footrests for the passenger

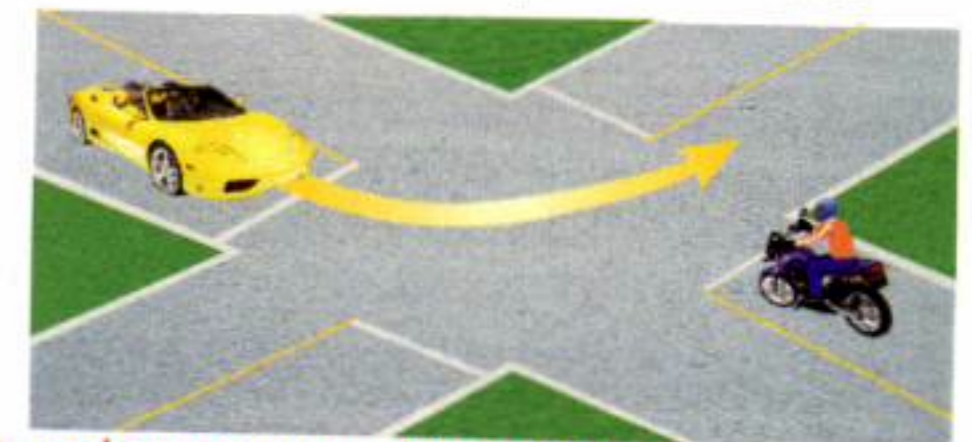
Tips: Without a firm footing your passenger can fall and also pull you off the vehicle.



12. When approaching an intersection and an oncoming vehicle is signaling for a left turn you should...

- 1) Take a defensive lane position, slow down and move to the right of the lane
- 2) Slow down and move to the left of the lane
- 3) Increase your speed to get out of the way
- 4) Increase you speed and move to the left of the lane

Tips: Prepare to slow down and proceed with caution. Move as far as possible to the right lane to give more distance between you and the vehicle..



*Answers can be found on page 38

13. It is important to remember that Fatigue, Drugs and Alcohol can affect your ability to...

- 1) Drive a motorcycle in the rain
- 2) Operate a motorcycle at night
- 3) Operate a motorcycle safely
- 4) Drive a motorcycle fast

Tips: Beside alcohol, almost any drug (illegal, prescription drugs even non-prescription) can affect your ability to operate a motorcycle safely.



14. As a responsible motorcycle driver you should always begin your trip with...

- 1) Protective clothing, a proper helmet, and a check of the condition of the motorcycle
- 2) An extra helmet for the passenger
- 3) Repair tools, just in case your motorcycle breaks down
- 4) Safety bars for the passenger to hold onto

Tips: Motorcycles require more attention than cars, also, the consequences of something going wrong are much more severe on a motorcycle.



15. Why should drivers keep their both feet on the footrest when riding a motorcycle?

- 1) It helps to relax your feet
- 2) It is more comfortable
- 3) It helps to maintain your balance
- 4) It helps you to access foot controls more easily

Tips: Don't drag your feet along the ground. Keep your feet firmly on the footrest.



16. You should not shift gears while you are turning because...

- 1) Rough or jerky downshifting can cause the rear wheel to lock, resulting in a skid
- 2) It is hard to do.
- 3) It takes your concentration away from the traffic around you
- 4) You should keep your hands on the handlebars only for braking

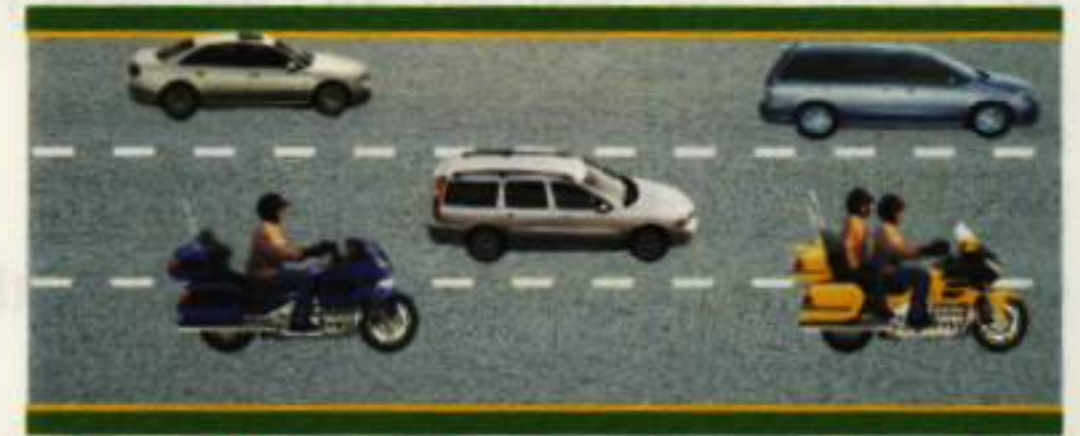
Tips: It is a good idea to shift gears before entering a turn. Applying too much power can cause the rear tire to lose traction resulting in a skid.



17. What is one of the most important things you should do while driving a motorcycle?

- 1) Wear the right clothing
- 2) Beware of your surroundings. Keep scanning the road ahead, beside and behind.
- 3) Change gears often
- 4) Avoid slippery surfaces and pot-holes

Tips: Don't look at one point more than 2 seconds, trouble could be developing in one place while you are looking some where else.



18. Experienced and skilled motorcycle drivers have few surprises on the road because...

- 1) They always have their feet on the footrest
- 2) They wear brightly coloured clothing
- 3) They drive within the speed limit
- 4) They scan their surroundings constantly and understand possible problems before they arise.

Tips: Learn to look as far ahead as you can see. Looking well ahead will give you enough time to adjust to the road conditions and avoid any problems.



19. You should avoid driving in the centre lane of a multi-lane road with 3 or more lanes because....

- 1) You are not allowed to drive in that lane
- 2) It is hard to drive in centre lane
- 3) You don't have a (blocking position)
- 4) The centre lane is only for fast moving vehicles.

Tips: Blocking positions discourage other drivers from trying to squeeze pass you in the same lane.



20. If you have to make an emergency stop on a slippery surface or wet pavement you should...

- 1) Only use the rear brake
- 2) Only use the front brake
- 3) Use the front and rear brakes together
- 4) Only change gears

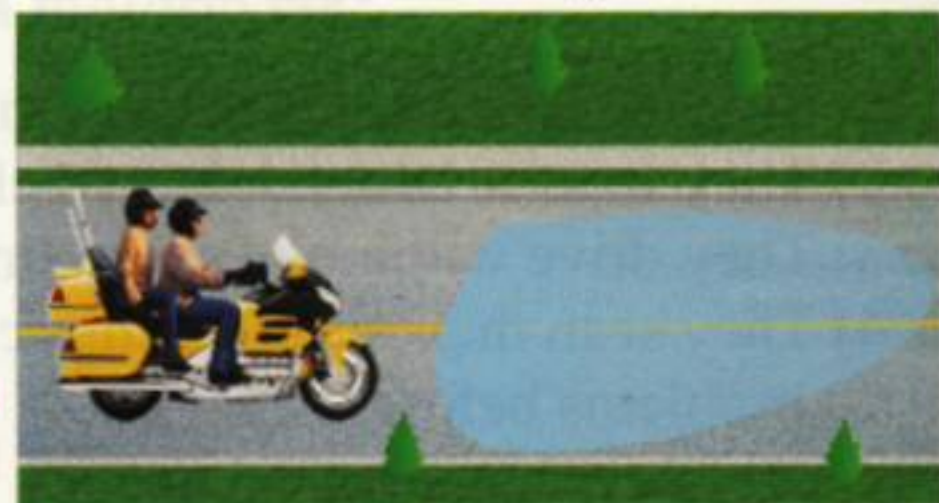
Tips: Using both brakes together is more effective than using one brake alone.



21. Any sudden change in speed or direction on a slippery surface can cause a skid. Therefore you should...

- 1) Turn, brake, accelerate or change the gear as smoothly as possible
- 2) Drive as fast as possible
- 3) Avoid driving on a slippery surface
- 4) Slow down before you get there

Tips: Driving in the rain can be risky, the road is slippery, tire traction may be poor, visibility is reduced and your brakes can be less effective.



22. When riding on the freeway or open road you should...

- 1) Not change lanes on open road or freeways
- 2) Look at the edge of the road
- 3) Look as far ahead as you can see
- 4) Not look at the on coming traffic

Tips: Looking well ahead gives you time to adjust to the road conditions and avoid panic stops or sudden movements.



23. Why Lane splitting is extremely dangerous and should not be done?

- 1) It is only dangerous for new drivers
- 2) It puts you too close to the other vehicles where the drivers don't expect a motorcycle to be
- 3) It is only dangerous if you have a passenger
- 4) It puts you in the blind spot of another vehicle

Tips: "lane splitting" is when motorcycle drivers, drive between vehicles in adjacent lanes. Any slight movement from another vehicle could cause a collision as there is insufficient space.



24. The best way to handle the high-speed wobble is to...

- 1) Apply the brake as hard as you can
- 2) Gradually close the throttle and let the motorcycle slow down.
Don't apply the brakes
- 3) Fight the wobble and increase your speed
- 4) Apply only the front and rear brakes together

Tips: Applying the brakes could make the wobble worse. Don't try to fight the wobble. Firmly grip the handlebars and never accelerate.



25. Why is it important to wear a face protection shield every time you ride a motorcycle?

- 1) It keeps your face warm in the winter
- 2) It looks nice and prevents sun damage
- 3) It might protect your eye glasses
- 4) It will protect your face and prevent eye damage from flying objects

Tips: If you are hit in the eye by a flying object or if your face protection shield becomes smeared or damaged while in motion, making it difficult to see. Don't let it affect your control. Keep your eyes on the road and your hands on the handlebars. When safe to do so pull off the road and fix it.



26. What is the safest practice when being followed very closely?

- 1) Increase the distance between you and the vehicle ahead of you
- 2) Apply your brakes to scare the other driver
- 3) Move closer to the vehicle in front of you
- 4) Use the blocking position to discourage the other driver

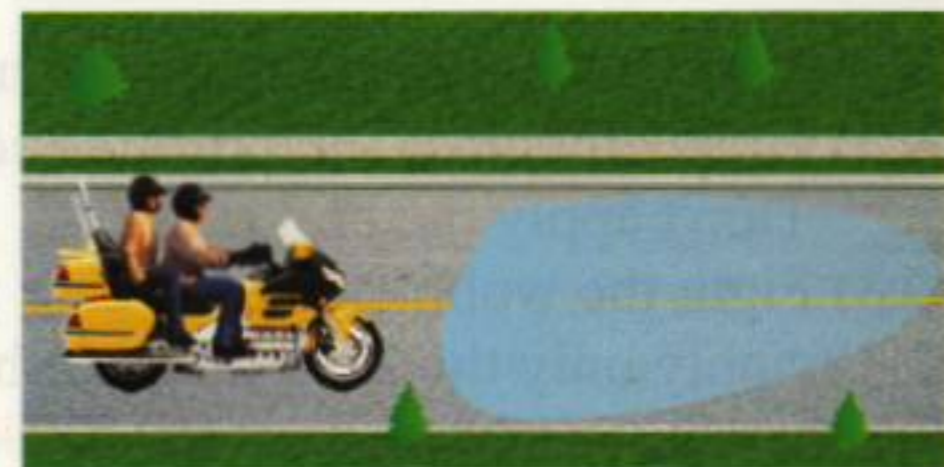
Tips: Increasing the distance between you and the vehicle ahead of you will give the tail-gater more time to react in an emergency. If someone is following you close, change lanes if possible and let the tail-gater pass.



27. Generally the most slippery part of the lane on a wet road is...

- 1) The right tire track on the lane
- 2) The centre of the lane
- 3) The left tire track on the lane
- 4) Near to the curb side of the lane

Tips: Avoid slippery areas such as near intersections, standing water, mud, and piled up leaves.



28. What should you tell your passenger when approaching a turn?

- 1) To hold onto the safety bar
- 2) To lean more than you if the turn is too sharp
- 3) To lean with the motorcycle on turns as you lean
- 4) To lean less than you if the turn is too sharp

Tips: Don't assume your passenger knows what to do, even if he/she is a motorcycle driver.



29. Drinking and riding can...

- 1) Cloud your judgment and decrease your driving skills
- 2) Be more relaxing
- 3) Increase your riding skills
- 4) Not make any difference

Tips: Alcohol will increase your chance of having a collision. Don't drink and drive.



30. When braking hard or accelerating the motorcycle you should...

- 1) Lean the motorcycle to the left
- 2) Lean the motorcycle to the right
- 3) Keep your motorcycle straight up, as vertical as possible
- 4) Not do anything because it makes no difference.

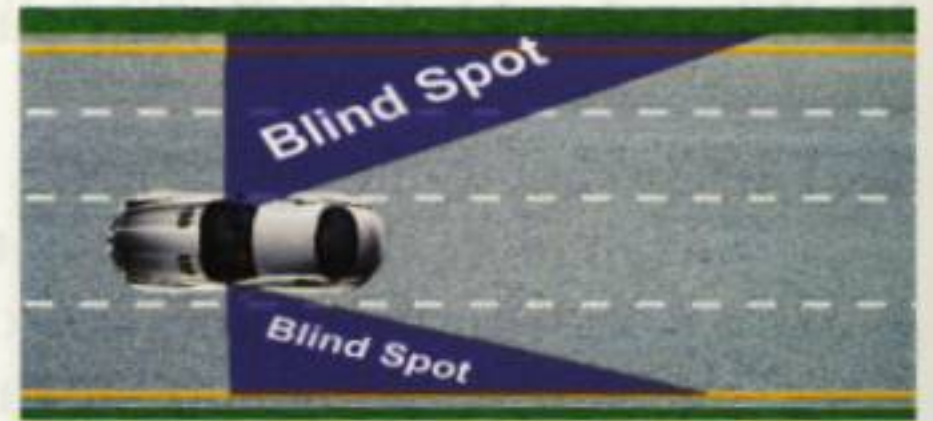
Tips: The motorcycle's two wheels must have good traction to stay upright while driving.



31. When riding on the road, the most dangerous position to be is...

- 1) In the blind spot of another vehicle
- 2) In front of another vehicle
- 3) Behind another vehicle
- 4) Right next to another vehicle

Tips: Don't drive in other vehicle's blind spot and do not let another vehicle drive in your blind spot.



32. You should do all your braking before you...

- 1) Put your signal lights on
- 2) Enter a turn
- 3) Change gears
- 4) Enter the intersection

Tips: If you have to, be careful not to apply the brakes too hard, too much brake power can cause the wheels to lock. Locked wheels produce skid.



33. The foot pedal on most motorcycles controls the brakes on which wheel?

- 1) The rear wheel
- 2) The front wheel
- 3) None of them
- 4) Both wheels

Tips: Some controls on all motorcycles may not be in the same place. It is good idea to learn where the controls are located and what they do.



34. When changing lane or making turn which one of the following will make your motorcycle noticeable to other drivers...

- 1) The engine size
- 2) The tire size
- 3) The colour
- 4) The turn signal



Tips: If you signal, other drivers will see you and make room for you. Signal whenever you change lanes, whether someone else is around or not.

35. What signal do the motorcycle drivers use to let others know that they need help?

- 1) Put their helmet on the ground near the road
- 2) Leave their engine running
- 3) Put their head lights on
- 4) Put their tail lights on

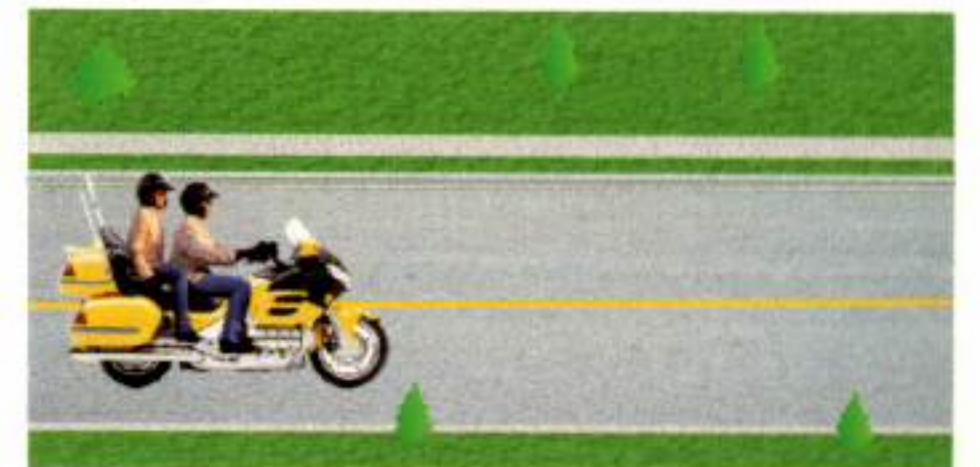
Tips: Pull your motorcycle as far as off the road as you can. Never park on the travelled portion of the road.



36. As level one (Class M1) driver you are permitted to carry passengers only if...

- 1) Your passenger is wearing a helmet
- 2) You are not permitted to carry passengers under any circumstances
- 3) There is a seat for the passenger
- 4) Your motorcycle is equipped to carry passengers

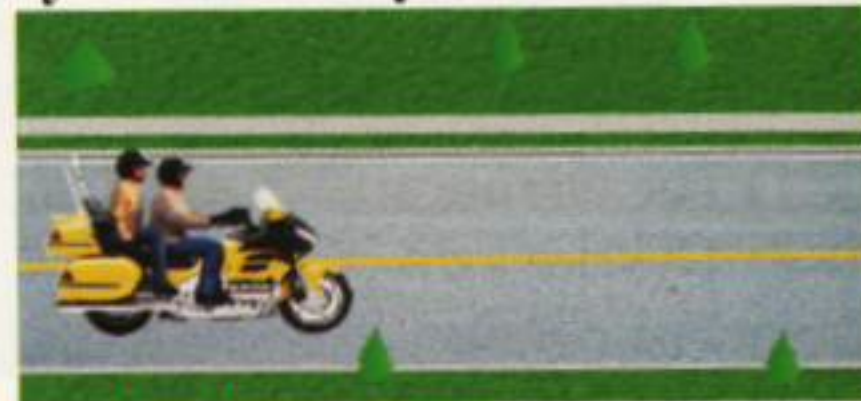
Tips: It is illegal for level one (Class M1) drivers to carry passengers. Even with level two, you should avoid carrying passengers or large loads.



37. When carrying a passenger, because of the extra weight of the passenger your motorcycle will...

- 1) Respond faster with the passenger onboard
- 2) Not make a difference whatsoever
- 3) Help to keep your balance better
- 4) Respond more slowly

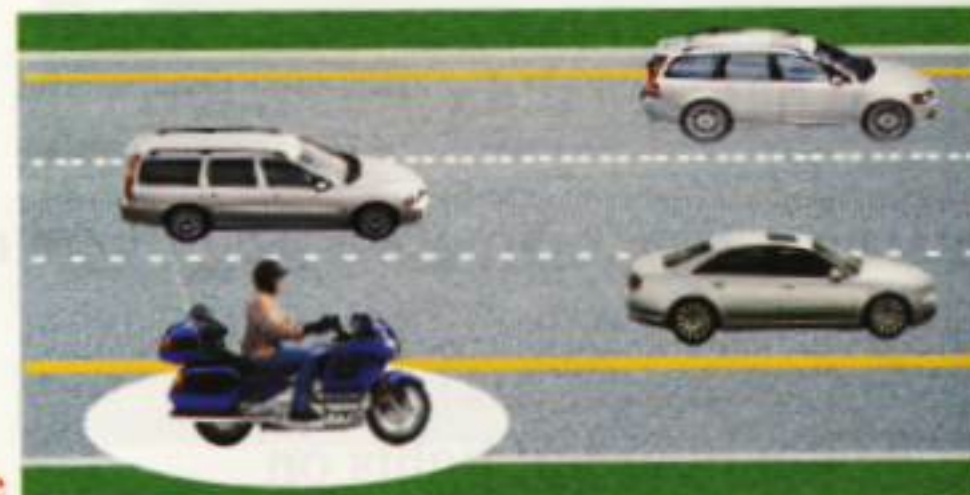
Tips: The heavier the passenger, the slower the response of the vehicle. It takes longer to speed up, slow down or turn.



38. If you have engine seizure should you?

- 1) Apply the brake hard as soon as you can and pull over
- 2) Squeeze the clutch lever to disengage the engine from the rear wheel
- 3) Put your four-way flasher on
- 4) Start downshifting and slow down

Tips: Engine seizure means that the engine locks or freezes. There is usually some advance warning of the engine trouble that will give you enough time to pull over as soon as possible. Do not wait until the wheel locks.



39. If your front tire blows out while driving you should...

- 1) Shift your weight as far back as you can
- 2) Shift your weight to the front of the motorcycle
- 3) Shift your weight to the right
- 4) Shift your weight to the left

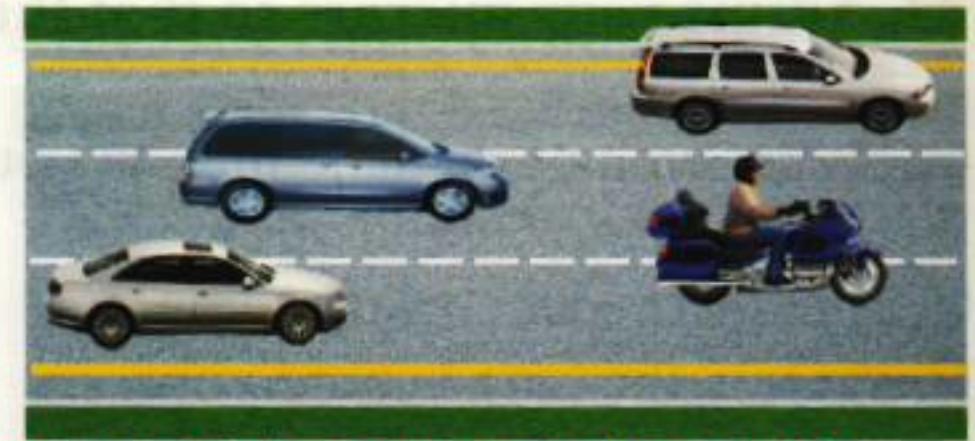
Tips: You need to react fast to keep your balance. Hold the handgrips tightly and concentrate on steering. Stay off the brakes. If your front tire blows out, your steering will feel heavy.



40. A highly skilled motorcycle driver is one who...

- 1) Is not prepared, but takes action when the time comes
- 2) Is faster than other drivers on the road
- 3) Is always prepared for the errors of the other drivers
- 4) Is slower than the other drivers on the road

Tips: The best way to avoid the trouble is to see it coming, and avoid panic or sudden movement which can cause further trouble.



41. Where is the front brake operator located on most motorcycles?

- 1) A hand lever on the right handlebar
- 2) A hand lever on the left handlebar
- 3) A foot pedal on the right side
- 4) A foot pedal on the left side

Tips: Apply the brake to the front wheel by squeezing the lever toward the handgrip. It is always a good idea to use the front and rear brake together.



42. When a group of motorcycles are travelling together, the proper way to drive together is...

- 1) To drive beside each other
- 2) To drive behind each other
- 3) To drive beside each other, but in different lanes
- 4) To form a staggered formation

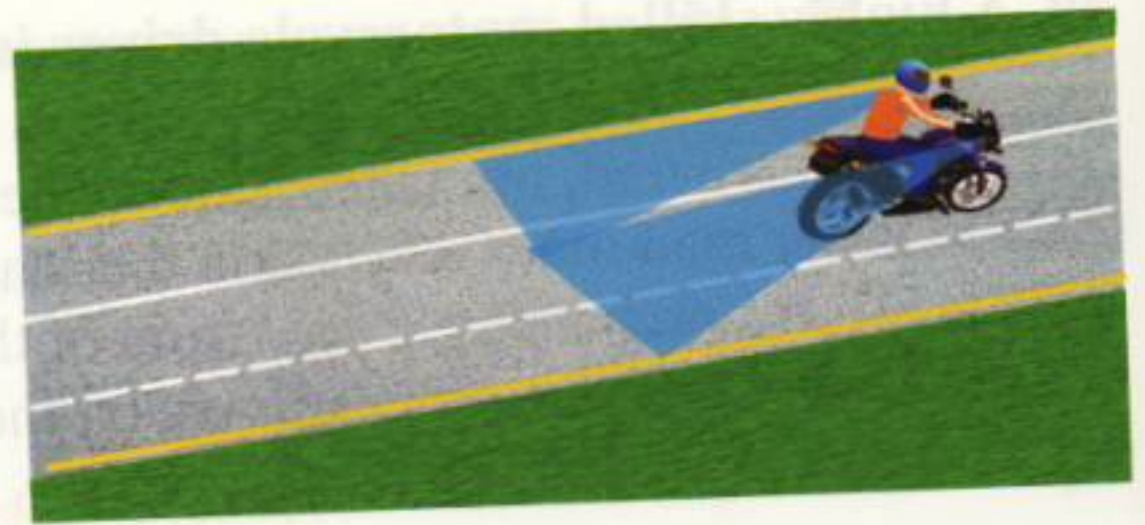
Tips: This staggered formation allows the group to stay close together without reducing following distance and without having drivers drive alongside each other.



43. Adjust your mirrors so that they let you to see...

- 1) As much of the lane next to you as possible and part of the lane behind you
- 2) Only the lane next to you
- 3) Only the lane behind you
- 4) There is no need for mirrors in heavy traffic

Tips: Check you mirror every 5 to 7 seconds to keep track of traffic coming up behind you. Always turn your head and check over your shoulder before you take any action.



44. If you have to stop while in a turn you should use...

- 1) Both the front and the rear brake at the same time
- 2) Only the front brake
- 3) Only the rear brake
- 4) Downshifting would be enough

Tips: Use all your fingers when applying the clutch and front brakes this ensures there are no jerky movements. You can also slow down by downshifting.



45. If your rear tire blows out while driving you should...

- 1) Shift your weight as far back as you can
- 2) Shift your weight to front of the motorcycle
- 3) Stay where you are don't shift your weight
- 4) Shift your weight to the right

Tips: You need to react quickly to keep your balance. Hold the handgrips tightly and concentrate on steering. Stay off, the brakes. If the rear wheel goes flat, the back of the motorcycle will tend to slide from side to side.



*Answers can be found on page 38

46. When you have decided to make a lane change to the left lane, before the lane change you should...

- 1) Check your left mirrors then change lanes
- 2) Check your right mirrors then change lanes if it is safe to do so
- 3) Slow down change the gears and apply both brakes
- 4) Signal and check your left mirrors, then look over your shoulder to see if you can proceed safely

Tips: Remember that mirrors do not give the whole traffic picture. There is an area on each side of your motorcycle that you can't see in your mirror, so you need to look over shoulder to see the car in the next left lane



47. The cold weather may affect your motorcycle's performance by...

- 1) Lowering the engine oil temperature
- 2) Lowering the tire pressure
- 3) Freezing the handlebars
- 4) Freezing the brake fluid

Tips: It is very important to check your tire pressure regularly.



48. If you got caught driving in a fog that rapidly decreases your visibility you should...

- 1) Move to the fast lane and drive fast to get out of the fog area
- 2) Always drive slowly in fog but sound your horn
- 3) Put your flashers on and park in the left lane of the road
- 4) Move off the road into a safe parking area and wait for the fog to clear

Tips: Don't stop on the travelled portion of the road. You could be hit from behind by other vehicles.



49. What is the best way to avoid a collision if a vehicle ahead of you stops suddenly or pulls out and partly blocks your lane?

- 1) Sound your horn
- 2) Make a quick turn or movement
- 3) Use both brakes and stop
- 4) Use only the front brake

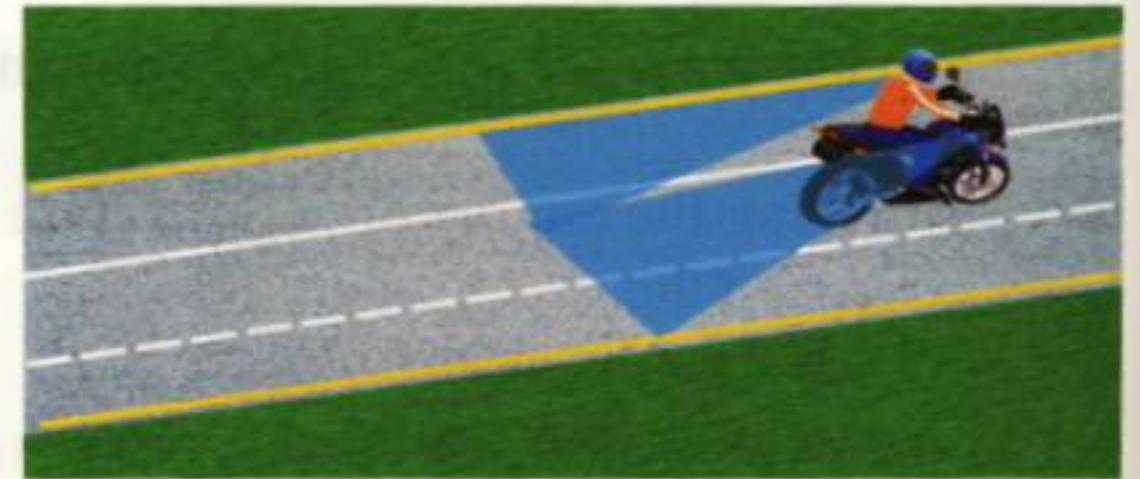
Tips: Sometimes even a quick stop may not be enough to keep you from hitting something in your path. The key to making a quick swerve is to get the motorcycle to lean quickly in direction you want to turn.



50. While driving it is dangerous to try and...

- 1) Adjust your mirrors
- 2) Look around you
- 3) Put your four-way flashers on
- 4) Carry a passenger

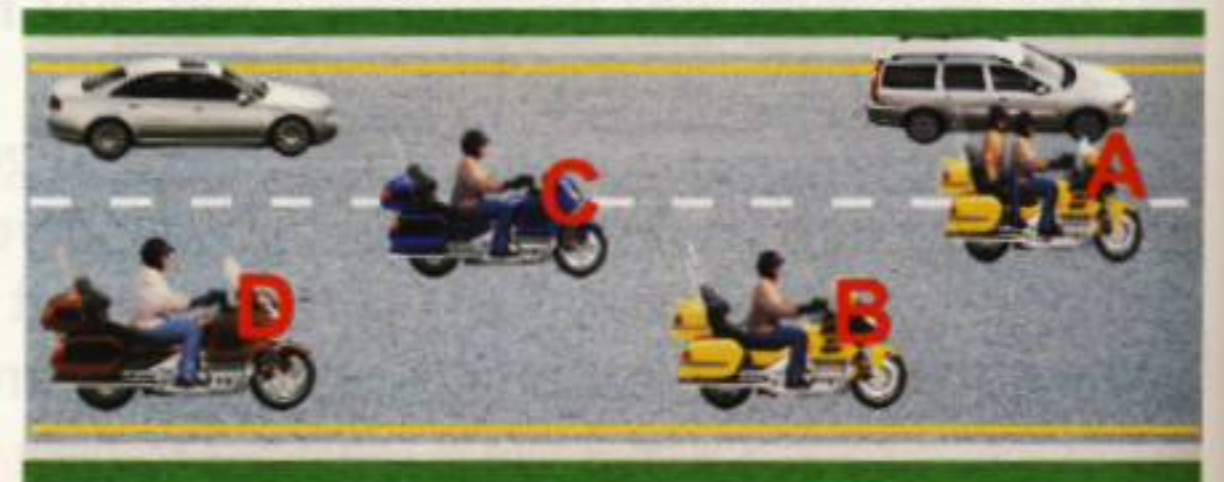
Tips: Mirrors are not substitute for looking over your shoulder.



51. When motorcycles are in staggered formation the distance between car A and C should be at least...

- 1) Five seconds
- 2) Ten seconds
- 3) Two seconds
- 4) Four seconds

Tips: Staggered formation must be done in a way that is not dangerous and does not interfere with the flow of traffic.



52. When approaching an intersection where a vehicle to your right is stopped at a stop sign you should...

- 1) Move to the left tire track and slow down
- 2) Move to the right tire track and slow down
- 3) Increase your speed and move to left
- 4) Increase your speed and move to the right

Tips: By moving to the left tire track, you increase the chance of other driver seeing you better.



53. What part of the paved two lane road is most likely to collect sand and gravel?

- 1) Along the centre of the pavement or road
- 2) Near the centre of the pavement or road
- 3) All over the pavement or road
- 4) Along the side of the pavement or at the edge of the road

Tips: The wind or tires of fast moving vehicles usually push the sand or gravel near to the side or to the edge of the road. Stay away from edge of the road when you enter or exit the freeway or while making sharp turns at the intersections.



54. While stopped behind another vehicle at an intersection, and you see a vehicle approaching from behind that might hit you and cause a collision you should get ready to...

- 1) Accelerate your motorcycle and change lanes
- 2) Move closer to the vehicle ahead of you
- 3) Stay as you are
- 4) Move out of the way and pull alongside the car ahead of you

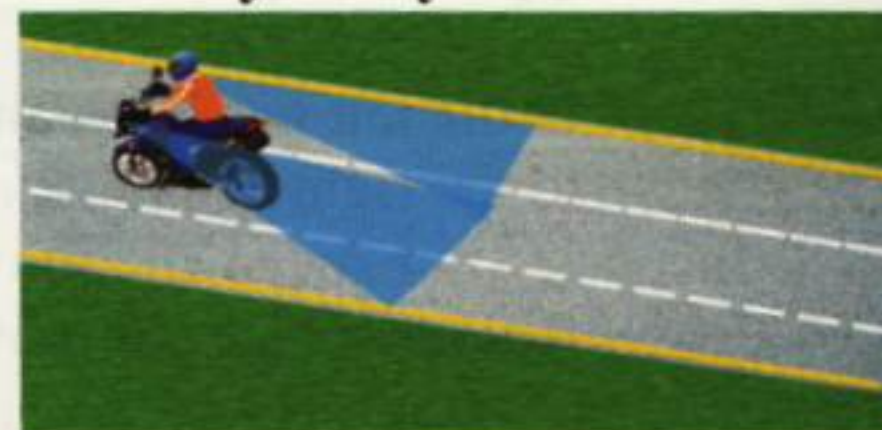


Tips: You should always keep checking the traffic around you every few seconds or so, even if you are stopped at the intersection.

55. What kind of mirrors make other vehicle or objects look further away than they really are?

- 1) Broken mirrors
- 2) Convex mirrors
- 3) Flat mirrors
- 4) Tinted mirrors

Tips: You should not rely only on your mirrors to see the traffic around you, turn your head and check it as well.



56. When you are about to operate an unfamiliar motorcycle should you test...

- 1) The brake as soon as possible
- 2) The helmet as soon as possible
- 3) The style of the motorcycle
- 4) The size of the motorcycle

Tips: Some controls may not be in the same place on all motorcycles. The first step should be to check and become familiar with vehicle's controls.



57. It is the law in Ontario you and your passenger must...

- 1) Not drive at night
- 2) Have tools with you at all times
- 3) Wear bright clothing at all times
- 4) Wear approved helmets with the chin-strap securely fastened every time you drive

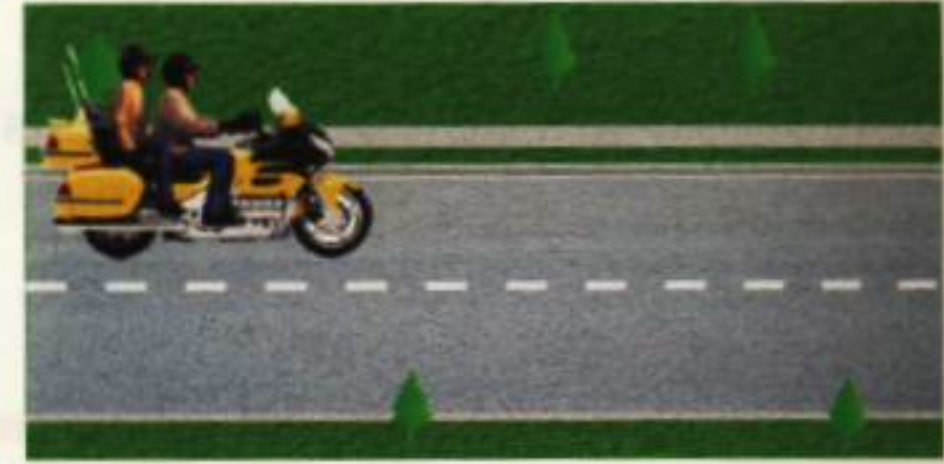
Tips: An approved helmet is one that meets the standards approved for use in Ontario. It must be in good condition.



58. Wearing protective clothing will protect you from...

- 1) Injury in a fall or collision and the impact of wind, rain, or debris
- 2) Sunburns on hot summer days
- 3) Flying insects in summer
- 4) Mosquitoes in the northern region

Tips: Protective clothing can help reduce fatigue by keeping you warm in bad weather.
Wearing bright colours and reflectors will make you more visible to other drivers on the road.



59. To have a better control of the motorcycle when you are braking hard or accelerating you should...

- 1) Keep the motorcycle as vertical as possible
- 2) Lean to the left
- 3) Lean to the right
- 4) Shift your weight as far back as possible

Tips: Hold the handgrips firmly enough that you will not lose your grip if the motorcycle bounces. Hold your knees firmly against the gas tank for better control.



60. The motorcycle's headlights must be turned on...

- 1) Only at night
- 2) Only in day times
- 3) At all times even in daylight
- 4) Only from sunrise to sunset

Tips: Headlights increase and improve your chances of being seen by other vehicles.



61. In order to keep control of your steering you should....

- 1) Avoid putting your head lights on
- 2) Avoid braking while turning
- 3) Downshifting while stopping
- 4) Avoid changing lanes

Tips: Approach turns with extra caution and slow down before you enter a turn. Do all braking before you enter a turn.



62. What are two leading causes of a motorcycle's collision at an intersection?

- 1) Not using both front and rear brakes
- 2) Not having your headlights on at all times
- 3) Vehicles driving through the intersection
- 4) Pulling out from a side street or another vehicle making a left turn across your path

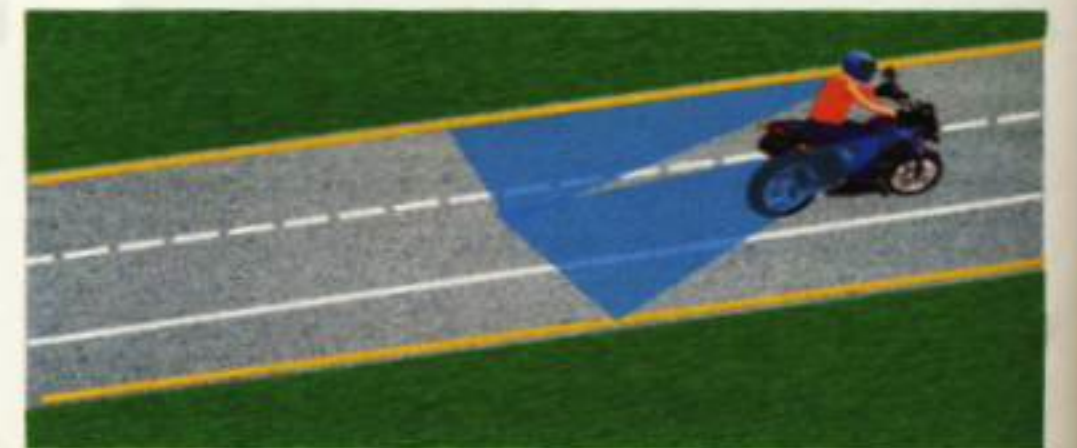
Tips: Some drivers have a hard time seeing a motorcycle coming towards them. Approach the intersection slowly, move as far away as you can from other vehicles or objects that could block the other drivers view.



63. It is especially important to check your mirrors before you...

- 1) Stop at the intersection
- 2) Change lanes, turn, slow down or stop
- 3) Start your motorcycle
- 4) Begin your long trip

Tips: Remember to use your brake lights to signal that you are slowing down. It is especially important to remember that when downshifting the brake lights do not activate.



64. What riders should do or wear to make them more visible at night?

- 1) Put headlight and tail-lights on and wear brightly coloured clothing and always wear a helmet
- 2) Wear protective clothing
- 3) Put their four-way flashers on at all times
- 4) Wearing dark clothing at night will help

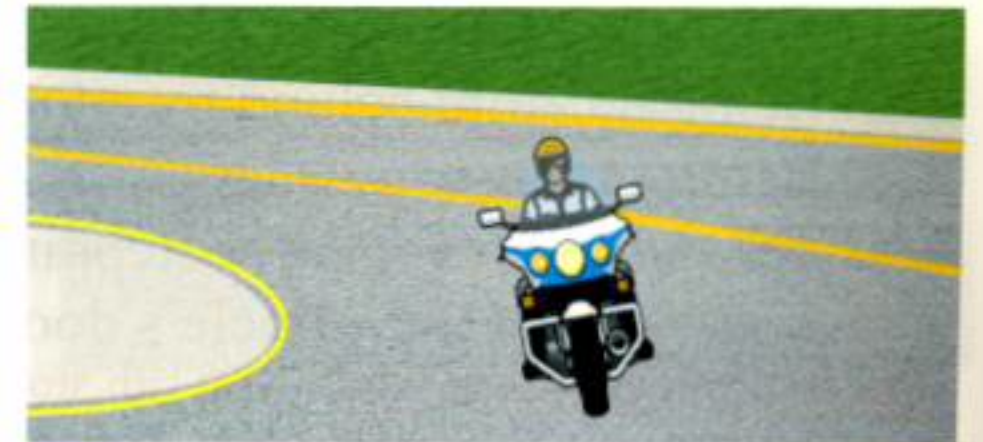
Tips: Yellow, orange, red and other bright colours are highly visible. Consider wearing a reflective vest and adding reflective tape to your clothing and to the helmet will also help.



65. In a blind curve where you can not see all the way around the curve you should...

- 1) Put your four-way flashers on so the other driver will see you
- 2) Drive in the middle of the road
- 3) Drive close to the edge of the road
- 4) Put yourself in a position where you can see as much as possible of the road ahead

Tips: Look ahead and scan the road ahead for slippery spots, bumps and broken pavement.



66. You may drive on a paved right shoulder of road, if you are...

- 1) Passing a right turning vehicle
- 2) Passing a left turning vehicle
- 3) Being followed by a large vehicle
- 4) In an emergency

Tips: You can not pass on the right shoulder if it is not paved. You can not pass on the left shoulder whether it is paved or not.



67. When you are being passed by a vehicle from behind you should...

- 1) Move to the right of the lane
- 2) Not change your position
- 3) Move to the centre of the lane
- 4) Increase your speed so the vehicle cannot pass

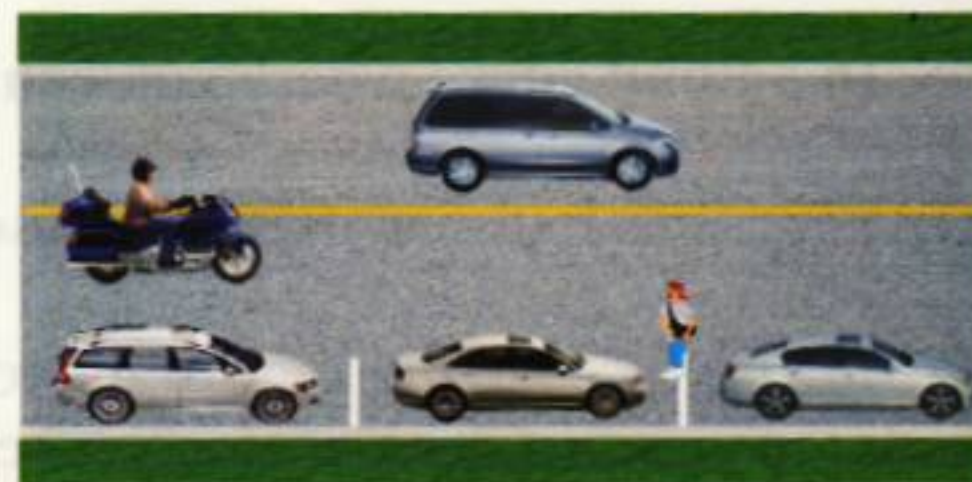
Tips: Avoid being closer to a passing vehicle than you need to be. A slightest mistake by either driver could cause a sideswipe with disastrous consequences.



68. When driving in cities by keeping to left tire tack you may avoid...

- 1) The heavy city traffic
- 2) Being hit from behind by another vehicle
- 3) Being run over by a large vehicle
- 4) The dangers of, people stepping out from between vehicles and opening the vehicle's door

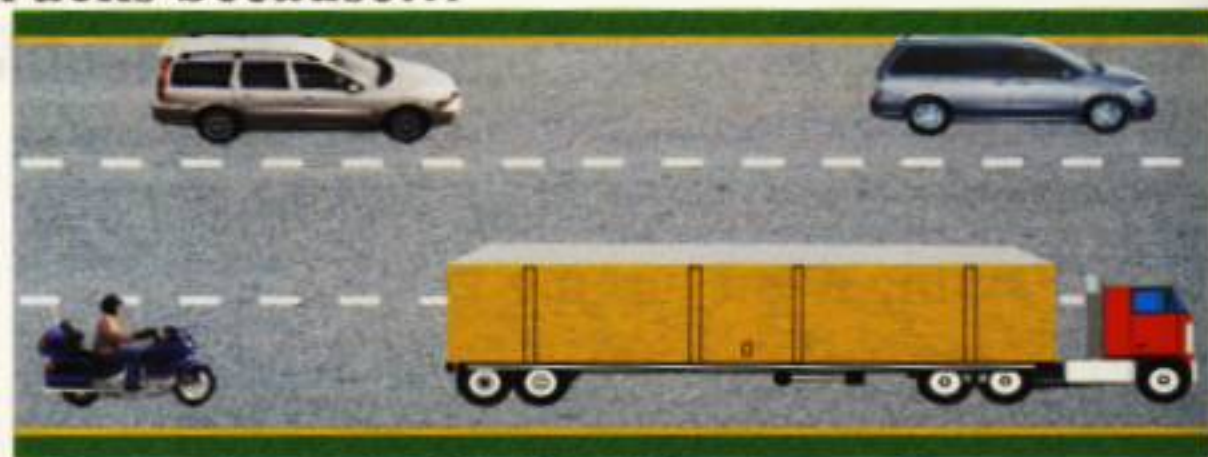
Tips: Drive at speeds at which you can stop safely and always be ready for the unexpected.



69. You should keep a safe distance and avoid driving behind trucks because...

- 1) Trucks create air turbulence that can seriously affect the control of your motorcycle
- 2) It is illegal to drive behind large vehicles
- 3) You might not see the other vehicles on the road
- 4) Driving behind large vehicles is not allowed

Tips: It is more difficult and can be dangerous to pass a truck on a motorcycle. They also block your view and might blow debris in your face.



70. Why is the centre of the lane not a good driving position for motorcycles?

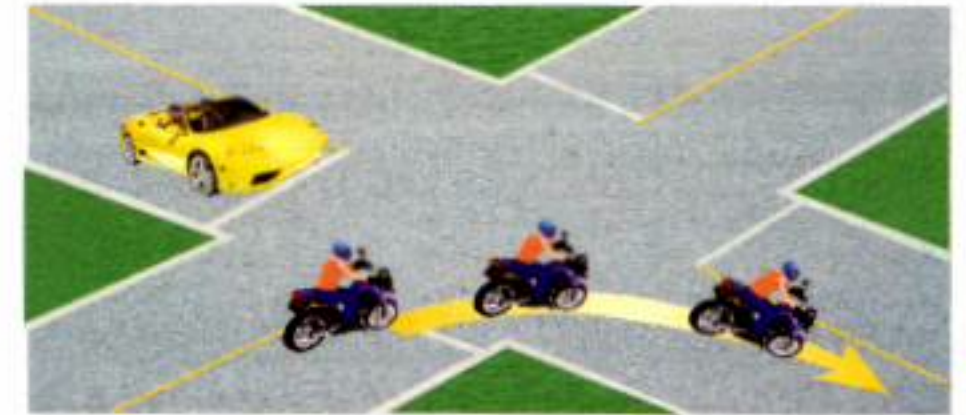
- 1) Because most of the potholes are in the centre of the lane
- 2) Because you don't have a blocking position in the centre of the lane
- 3) Because the centre of the lane is usually covered by sand and gravel
- 4) Because it is coated with oil from other vehicles and gets slippery when wet



Tips: An oil or brake fluid leak or emissions from the vehicles can build up in the centre of the lane and over a long period and it gets very slippery when wet.

71. What should a motorcycle driver do to create a larger blocking position when making a right turn?

- 1) Angle your motorcycle 45 degrees across the lane
- 2) Angle your motorcycle 25 degrees across the lane
- 3) Drive very close to the curb
- 4) Drive in the centre of the lane



Tips: By making a 45 degree turn, you make yourself more visible to drivers behind you. Move to the correct position after completing your turn.

72. The best protection you can have as a motorcycle driver is...

- 1) To keep a safe distance between you and the curb
- 2) To keep a safe distance between you and the shoulder lane
- 3) To keep a safe distance between you and the other drivers
- 4) To keep a safe distance between you and the passing lane

Tips: Always keep cushion of space around your vehicle. This gives you time to take action in case of an emergency and gives you a place to go. It also gives other drivers a chance to see you and avoid a collision.



*Answers can be found on page 38

73. When starting a motorcycle on the lane of the hill, to prevent from rolling back you should...

- 1) Use your rear brake while shifting into first gear
- 2) Use both front and rear brakes
- 3) Start your engine, shift into first gear and proceed
- 4) Use the front brake to hold the motorcycle while starting the engine, and shift into first gear



Tips: After you placed the shift into gear use the foot brake to hold the motorcycle while you twist the throttle and gradually release the clutch. Then release the foot brake when the clutch begins to engage.

74. Driving faster than the traffic around you is dangerous because...

- 1) Your brakes might not work
- 2) Your motorcycle's engine might cease
- 3) You will not be able to react quickly in an emergency situation
- 4) You might get speeding ticket



Tips: Drive at a steady speed and keep checking traffic around you. Scan the road ahead at the sides and behind. Always be ready for the unexpected.

75. When entering a freeway you should...

- 1) Signal and change your lane quickly
- 2) Slow down and wait for a right time to enter quickly
- 3) Signal and enter quickly and sharply
- 4) Signal and accelerate to match freeway speed, to ensure smooth merging into the traffic flow



Tips: When you are on the ramp, look ahead and check blind spots and mirrors. Anticipate the merging point before moving into the nearest freeway lane.

76. Never attempt to make a lane change in traffic until you are sure that you have...

- 1) Your headlights turned on
- 2) Your emergency flashers are on
- 3) Checked your engine pressure
- 4) Put your signal on and checked your mirrors and blind spot to make sure the lane change can be made safely



Tips: Always check your blind spot by looking over your shoulder in the direction of the lane change. Steer gradually into the new lane. Remember it is dangerous and illegal for slower moving vehicles to cut in front of faster moving vehicles.

77. When leaving a freeway you should...

- 1) Slow down and wait for the right moment to exit
- 2) Signal and change your lane quickly
- 3) Exit the highway fast and sharp
- 4) Signal and move into the exit lane safely. Once you are in the exit lane reduce your speed gradually to the indicated speed for the exit ramp



Tips: It is always good practice to read freeway signs as they inform drivers well in advance when to make lane change safely. If you missed your exit don't stop or reverse on the freeway, simply take the next exit.

78. If a train is approaching and the signal lights are flashing at a railroad crossing you should...

- 1) Stop at least 10 metres from the nearest rail
- 2) Stop at least 20 metres from the nearest rail
- 3) Stop at least 5 metres from the nearest rail
- 4) Stop at least 8 metres from the nearest rail

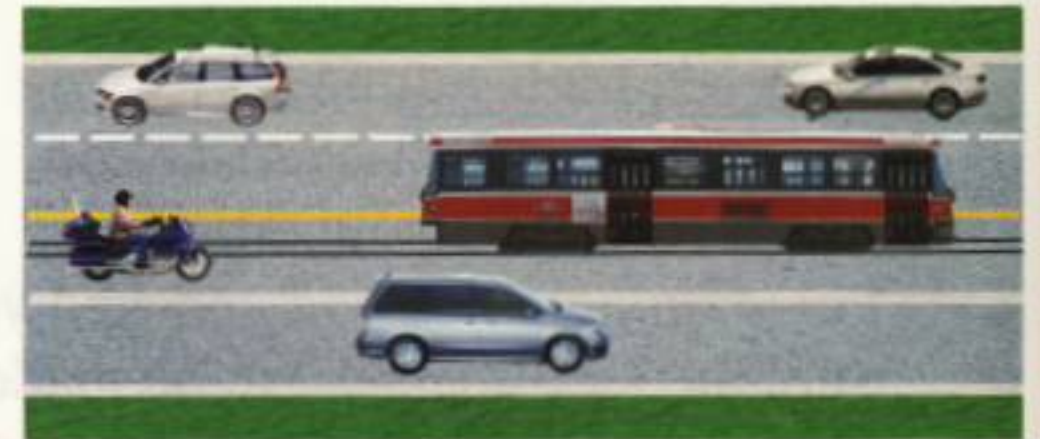


Tips: It is dangerous and illegal to drive around, under or through railway gates or barriers while they are being opened or closed.

*Answers can be found on page 38

79. When you are approaching railroad or streetcar tracks that run parallel to your path you should...

- 1) Pass over them at a distinct angle to prevent getting stuck in the tracks or losing control
- 2) Pass over the tracks in a straight angle
- 3) Pass over the tracks in a parallel angle
- 4) Increase your speed and swerve directly over the tracks



Tips: Avoid braking or turning while on the tracks. Don't swerve directly over the tracks. Watch out for possible bumps.

80. Why is night driving risky for motorcycles?

- 1) Because people tend to drive fast at night
- 2) Because motorcycles should not be on the road at night
- 3) Because headlights of motorcycle is not bright enough
- 4) Because you cannot see far ahead or be seen by other drivers as well as in daytime



Tips: Reduce your speed, wear reflective clothing, and increase your distance from other vehicles. Keep your head and tail-lights clean. Level one (Class M1) drivers are not allowed to drive at night because of their inexperience.

81. You must notify the ministry of transportation of a change in your name, address and ownership of a vehicle...

- 1) Within one month
- 2) Within 6 days
- 3) Within 6 months
- 4) At your convenience

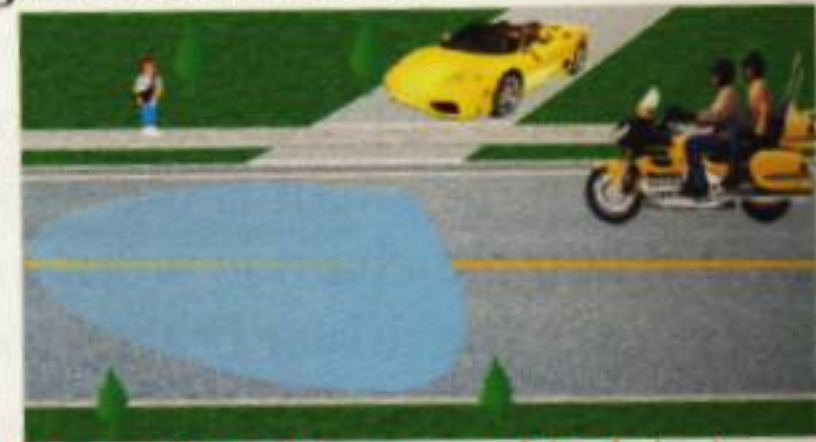
Tips: Your vehicle permit must have an accurate description of your motorcycle, any changes must be reported.

Province of Ontario		Province de l'Ontario	
	PAS	PLATE	000 000
PERMIT - PLATE PORTION - CERTIFICAT D'IMM - PLAQUE			
1111111111111111			2005
Toyota			
Joseph hpesoj			
Any Where			

82. What areas becomes icy first as the temperature drops below the freezing level in winter?

- 1) Shaded areas, bridges, an overpass and wet roads
- 2) Private or public driveways
- 3) Major highways and expressways
- 4) Sidewalks and parking lots

Tips: Look ahead slow down and anticipate problems. Generally, asphalt should look grey-white in colour. If the road ahead looks black and shiny, it may be covered with a thin layer of ice (known as black ice) You must drive with extra caution.



83. Your motorcycle might slide off of the road and crash if you...

- 1) Drive slowly on turns or curves
- 2) Turn fast or brake hard on a turn or curve
- 3) Drive fast on highways
- 4) Don't pay attention to rules of the road

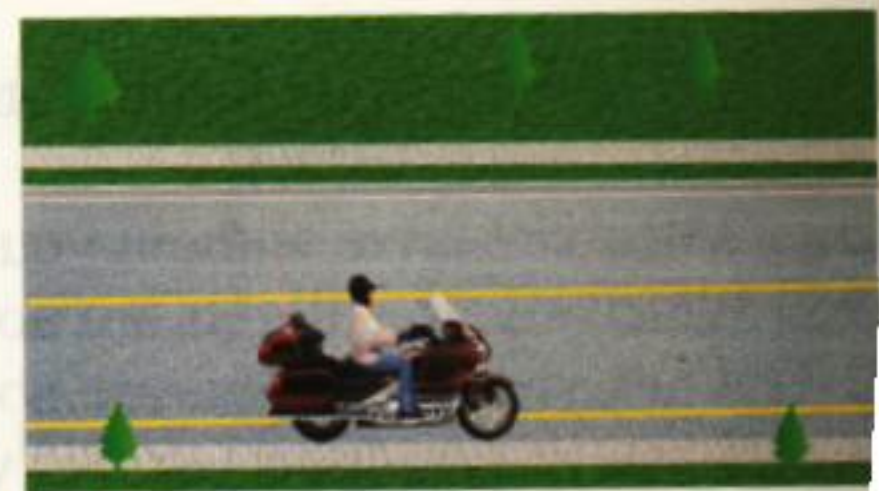
Tips: Collisions involving motorcycle are often caused by the riders misjudging their speed and turning too fast. They then over react and brake too hard causing wheels to lock and locked wheels resulting in a skid



84. If the throttle gets stuck you should...

- 1) Keep playing with it until it works
- 2) Pull in the clutch and turn the engine off with the kill switch
- 3) Use both front and rear brakes and come to a complete stop
- 4) Keep driving until the motorcycle slows down then stop

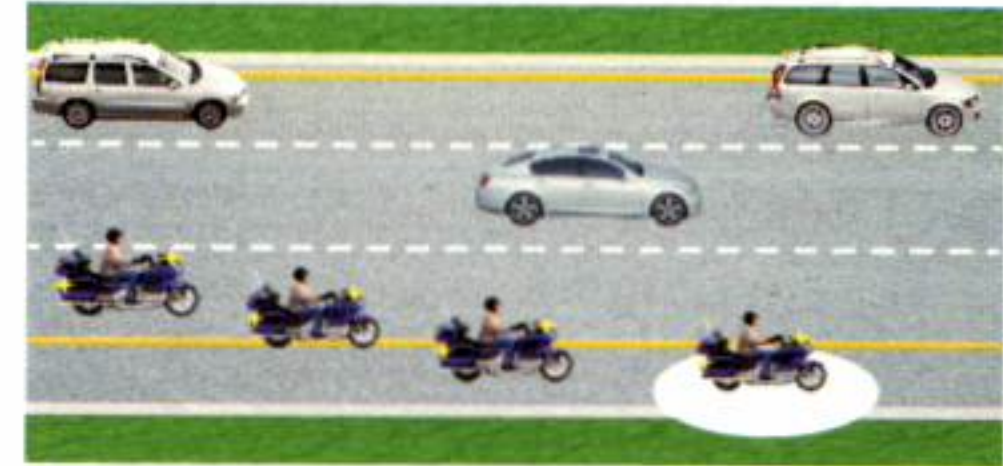
Tips: Relax and let up on the throttle. If it does not have a kill switch, pull in the clutch while holding it and apply the brakes until you stop.



85. A motorcycle's chain can break or fail. This is usually caused by?

- 1) When is not the right brand
- 2) When the chain is the wrong size
- 3) When the chain is worn or stretched
- 4) When the driver brakes too hard

Tips: If the chain locks the rear wheel, you will not be able to disengage it and it will cause your motorcycle to skid. Try to maintain control and pull over as soon as possible when it is safe to do so.



86. Buyers cannot place their own licence plates on their new vehicle unless they have...

- 1) Brand new licence plate
- 2) Clean driving record obtained within the last 36 days
- 3) Safety standard issued within the last 2 months
- 4) Valid insurance, a valid licence plate, and valid safety standard certificate issued within last 36 days

Tips: You must take the vehicle portion of the permit and the used vehicle information package provided by the seller to register as a new owner within 6 days of the sale.



87. Over driving your headlights at night means...

- 1) When you drive without your headlights turned on
- 2) When your headlights are not properly adjusted
- 3) When your headlights are not working properly or are broken
- 4) When you drive so fast that your stopping distance is further than you can see with your headlights

Tips: This is dangerous because you will not have enough space to stop safely. Always be ready to take proper action for the unexpected event.



88. To be certain of seeing the car in the next lane, the rider has to...

- 1) Look in the left mirror
- 2) Turn his/her head right to see it
- 3) Turn his/her head left to see it
- 4) Look in the right mirror

Tips: Always turn your head and check over your shoulder before you take any action as there is an area on each side of your motorcycle that you can't see in your mirror..



89. Ontario has compulsory motor vehicle insurance which means that...

- 1) You must insure your motorcycle
- 2) You don't need insurance for your motorcycle
- 3) Only larger vehicles need insurance
- 4) You don't need insurance to drive your motorcycle

Tips: Every registered vehicle in province of Ontario must be insured for third party liability with a minimum of at least \$200,000.



90. When you are driving your own or someone else's vehicle, what documents may a police officer require you to produce?

- 1) Your birth certificate
- 2) Your passport
- 3) Your identification card
- 4) Your insurance liability card, the vehicle's ownership and a valid driver's licence

Tips: If you don't have a pink liability card with you when the police officer asks for it, you can be fined up to \$200.



THE POINT SYSTEM TABLE OF OFFENCES

Conviction for any of the offences listed below will result in the number of points indicated.

7 POINTS

- * Failing to remain at the scene of a collision (HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT).

6 POINTS

- * Careless Driving.
- * Racing.
- * Exceeding the speed limit by 50 Km/h or more.
- * Failing to stop for a school bus

5 POINTS

- * Driver of bus failing to stop at an unprotected railway crossing.

4 POINTS

- * Exceeding the speed limit by 30 to 49 Km/h.
- * Following too closely.

3 POINTS

- * Exceeding the speed limit by 16 to 29 Km/h.
- * Driving through, around or under a railway crossing barrier.
- * Failing to yield the right-of-way.
- * Failing to obey a stop sign, traffic light or railway crossing signal.
- * Failing to obey the direction of a police officer.
- * Driving the wrong way on a divided road.
- * Failing to report a collision to a police officer.
- * Improper driving where the road is divided into lanes.
- * Crowding the driver's seat.
- * Going the wrong way on a one-way road.
- * Driving or operating a vehicle on a closed road.
- * Crossing a divided road where no proper crossing is provided.

2 POINTS

- * Failing to lower headlamp beam.
- * Improper opening of a vehicle door.
- * Prohibited turns.
- * Towing of persons on toboggans, bicycles, skis, etc.
- * Failing to obey signs
- * Failing to stop at a pedestrian crossing
- * Failing to share the road
- * Improper right turn
- * Improper left turn
- * Failing to signal
- * Unnecessary slow driving
- * Reversing on a divided high-speed road.
- * Driver failing to wear a seat belt
- * Driver failing to ensure that a passenger less than 23 kg is buckled into seat belt or child safety seat.
- * Driver failing to ensure passenger under 16 years is wearing seat belt.

Ontario Driver Examination Centres

(Within 2 hours of Toronto)

Location	address	Telephone	Fax
Aurora	1 Henderson Drive, Unit 4	(905) 713-6941	(905) 713-7314
Barrie	520 Bryne Drive, Unit 7	(705) 739-6622	(705) 739-6625
Burlington	Power Center 1250 Brant Street, Unit #2	(905) 632-0446	(905) 681-2377
Brampton	59 First Gulf Blvd, Unit #9	(905) 793-4340	(905) 793-5257
Guelph	255 Woodlawn Road W., Unit 106	(519) 824-2790	(519) 824-5614
Hamilton	370 Kenora Ave N. Stoney Creek,	(905) 561-7822	(905) 561-6806
Kitchener	1405 Ottawa Street N., Unit 11	(519) 893-7110	(519) 893-5259
Oakville	2035 Cornwall Road	(905) 845-0451	(905) 842-9532
Orangeville	50 Fourth Avenue	(519) 941-6861	(519) 941-9493
Orillia	404 Lacie Street, Unit 3	(705) 326-9293	(705) 329-0260
Oshawa	Midtown Mall 200 John St. West	(905) 728-7616	(905) 728-0522
Peterborough	749 Erskine Ave	(705) 745-9066	(705) 745-2615
St Catharines	St Bunting Square 285 Bunting Rd, Unit 1	(905) 646-2957	(905) 646-5804
Toronto Downs view	37 Carl Hall Road	(416) 398-3577	(416) 398-3677
Toronto Etobicoke	5555 Eglinton Ave. W.	(416) 695-0621	(416) 695-9459
Toronto North York	Victoria Terrace Plaza 1448 Lawrence Ave E.,	(416) 757-2589	(416) 757-9564
Toronto Scarborough	65 Grand Marshall Drive	(416) 724-7520	(416) 724-4896

General information

General Information	(416) 235-4686
Graduated Licensing Information	(416) 235-2999
Road Test for Seniors	(416) 325-8572

For all Ontario's Driver Examination Centres or Metro Licensing offices please visit our web site at:

www.licensingoffice.com

ALL OF THE ANSWERS

1) 3	16) 1	31) 1	46) 4	61) 2	76) 4
2) 2	17) 2	32) 2	47) 2	62) 4	77) 4
3) 2	18) 4	33) 1	48) 4	63) 2	78) 3
4) 1	19) 3	34) 4	49) 2	64) 1	79) 1
5) 3	20) 3	35) 1	50) 1	65) 4	80) 4
6) 1	21) 1	36) 2	51) 3	66) 2	81) 2
7) 1	22) 3	37) 4	52) 1	67) 3	82) 1
8) 2	23) 2	38) 2	53) 4	68) 4	83) 2
9) 4	24) 2	39) 1	54) 4	69) 1	84) 2
10) 3	25) 4	40) 3	55) 2	70) 4	85) 3
11) 4	26) 1	41) 1	56) 1	71) 1	86) 4
12) 1	27) 2	42) 4	57) 4	72) 3	87) 4
13) 3	28) 3	43) 1	58) 1	73) 4	88) 3
14) 1	29) 1	44) 1	59) 1	74) 3	89) 1
15) 3	30) 3	45) 3	60) 3	75) 4	90) 4

Part 2

Road Tests

According to government statistics, new drivers are more likely to be involved in a serious or fatal collisions. In order to make sure that new drivers develop better and safer driving skills, in 1994 the Ontario Government introduced **the graduated licensing system** for all new drivers applying for their motor vehicle or motorcycle licence. The graduated licensing system helps new drivers to gain their driving experience and skills gradually.

2 road tests

The two-step licensing process, which has two road tests, takes a minimum of 20 months to complete.

Level One (Class M1) Road Test:

Level One (Class M1) Road Test: deals with basic driving skills and driver control. It includes a 3 part motorcycle skill test. Sets of 2 cones placed one metres apart, with each set 4.5 metres apart, are used to test your knowledge and skills in manoeuvring your motorcycle.

Level Two (Class M2) Road Test:

Level Two (Class M2) Road Test: deals with more advanced knowledge and driving skills which are gained with driving experience. **At the Level Two road test**, the examiner will follow you in another vehicle and talk to you by radio through a earphone. The examiner will give you directions. As you complete the driving tasks, the examiner will watch to make sure you successfully perform the actions.

The following is only a guide.

Level One (Class M1) Road Test:

Level One (Class M1) Road Test: deals with basic driving skills and driver control. It includes a 3 part motorcycle skill test. Sets of 2 cones placed one metres apart, with each set 4.5 metre apart, are used to test your knowledge and skills in manoeuvring your motorcycle

Walk Test

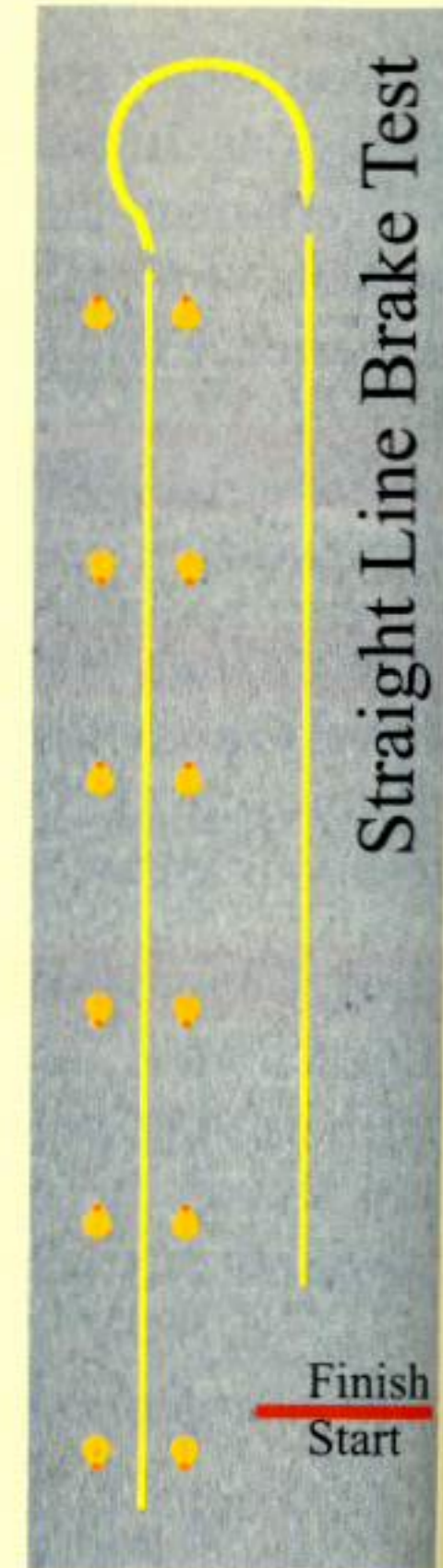
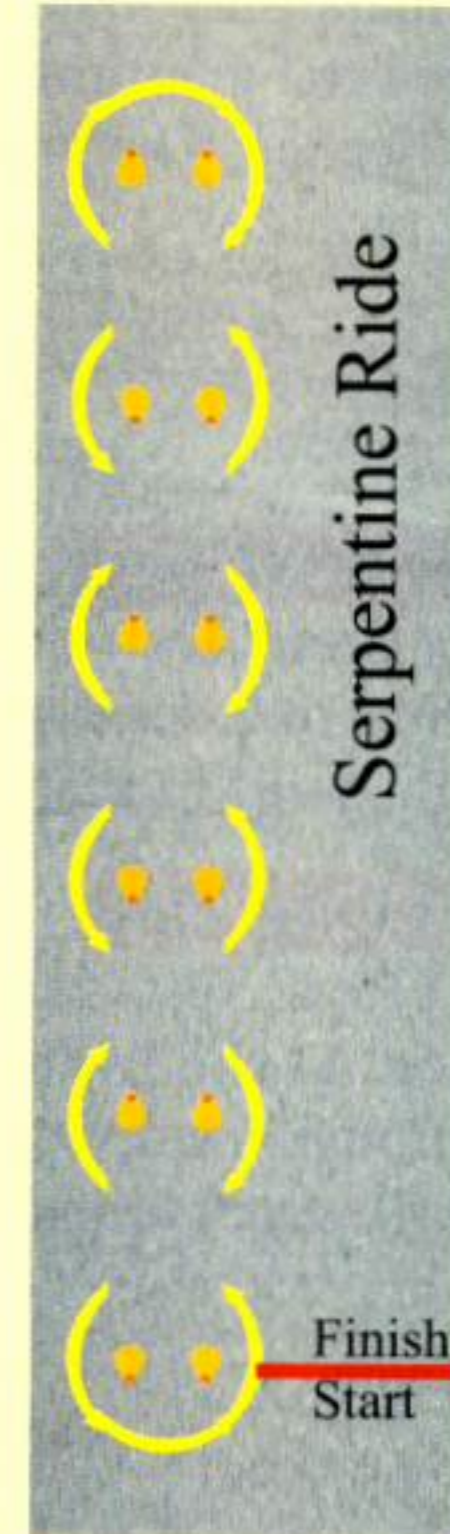
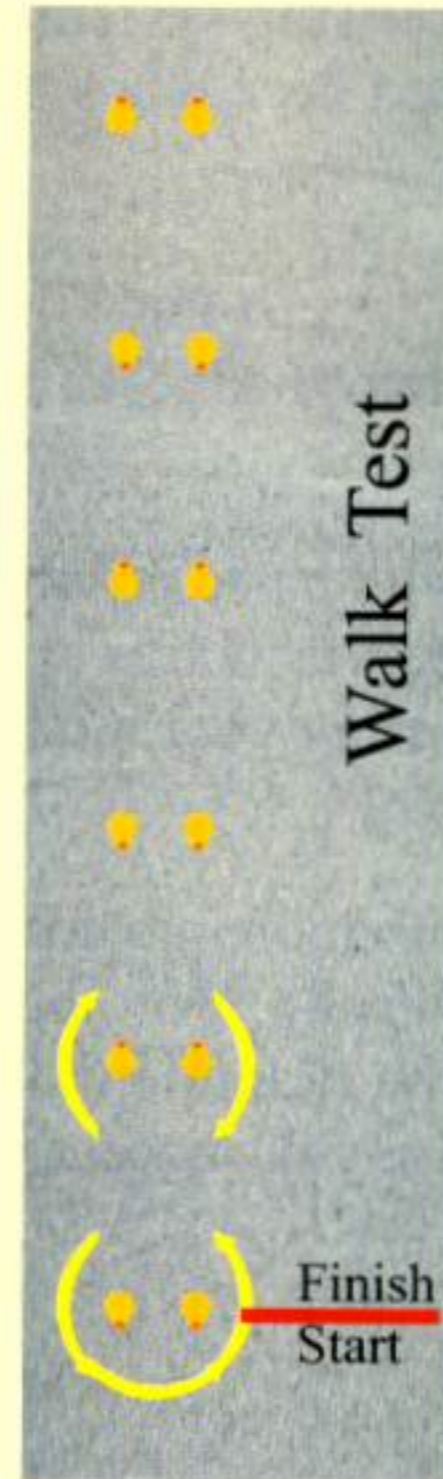
You will be asked to walk the motorcycle around the cones in a figure 8 shape with both hands without stopping or losing control. Stop the front wheel on the stop line

Serpentine Ride

Relax and drive slowly in a way that you can have good control over your motorcycle. While both of your feet are on the foot rest, drive in an serpentine pattern.

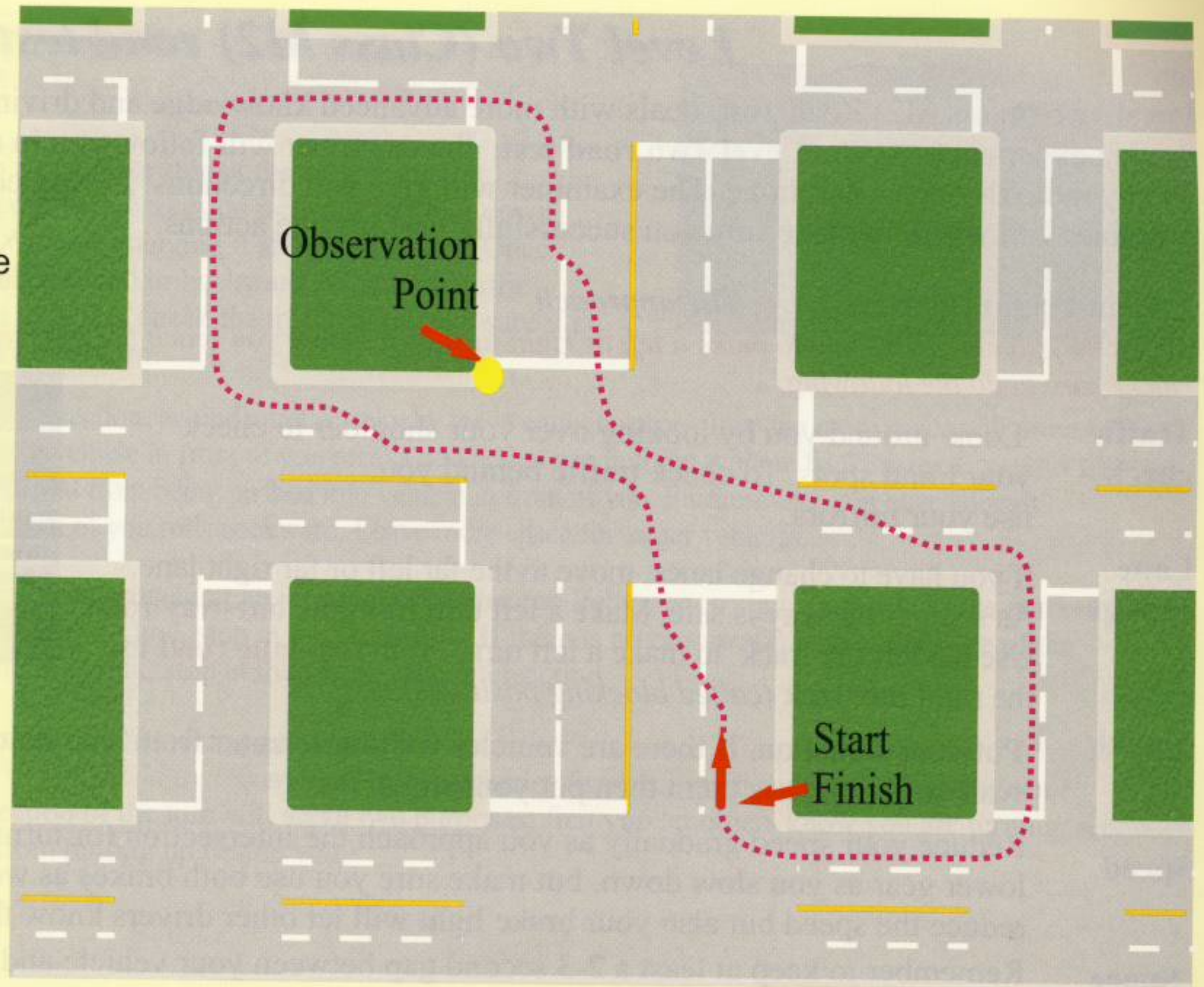
Straight line brake test

Drive slowly in straight line between the rows of cones while both feet are on the foot rest. After passing the rows of cones, turn around and accelerate and be prepared to test the brakes. Stop safely with the front wheel on the finish line.



On the road driving route demonstration

This illustration demonstrate a typical driving route used at the driver examination centers across the province of Ontario.



Level Two (Class M2) road test

Level Two (Class M2) Road Test: deals with more advanced knowledge and driving skills that are gained with driving experience. **At the Level Two road test**, the examiner will follow you in another vehicle and talk to you by radio through a earphone. The examiner will give you directions. As you complete the driving tasks, the examiner will watch to make sure you successfully perform the actions.

Left and right turns

The approach

When the examiner asks you to make a left or right turn just, before you reach the intersection, make sure to do the following:

Traffic check

Look around you by looking over your shoulder to check your blind spots. To check traffic behind you, use your mirrors.

Lane change

If you have to change lanes, move to the far left or far right lane. As soon as the way is safe, Make a left turn from **the one-way road** Use the left tire track to make a left turn. From **two-lane road** use the right tire track (*called blocking positions*).

Signal

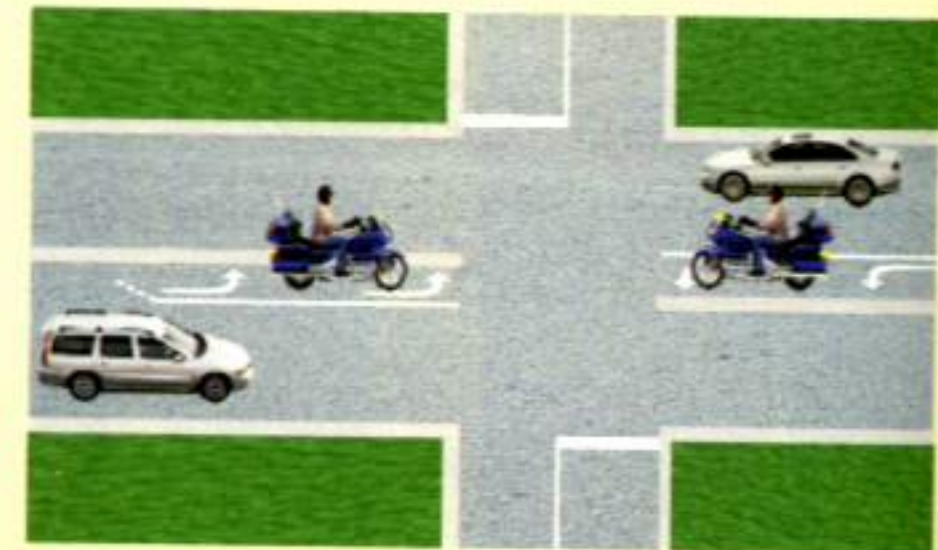
Put your signal on. If there are vehicles waiting to enter from side roads or private entrances, wait until you pass them then put your signal on.

Speed

Reduce your speed gradually as you approach the intersection (or turning point). Downshift into a lower gear as you slow down, but make sure you use both brakes as well. Not only will it help to reduce the speed but also your brake light will let other drivers know that you are slowing down.

Space

Remember to keep at least a 2-3 second gap between your vehicle and the one in front of you.



Left and right turns

If stopped

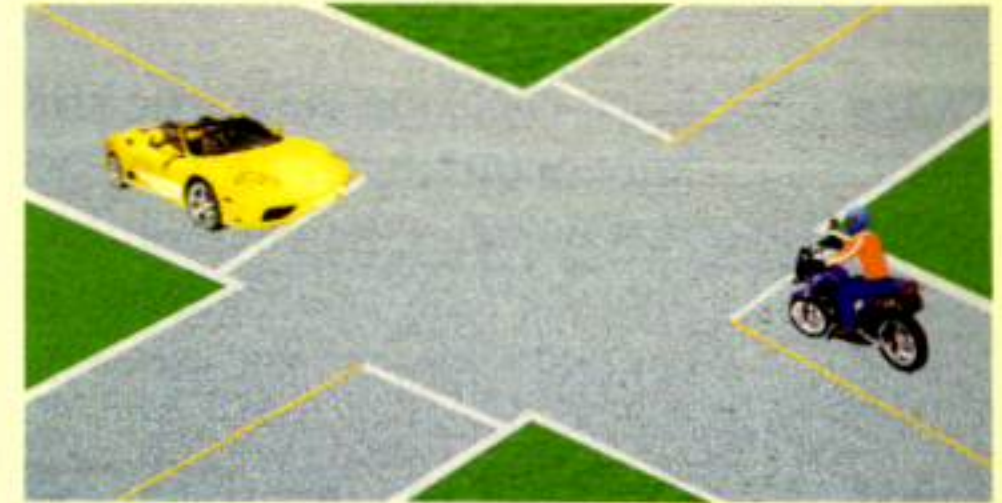
If you cannot complete your turn without stopping due to a red light, stop sign, or the road is not clear, do the following:

Stop You have to come to a complete stop at the stopping point. While still keeping your both brakes on put your left foot down when you can do so without dragging it along the ground. Once stopped don't let it roll forward or backward. When the traffic condition allows you to move, check the traffic and make sure it is clear and safe to make your turn.

Space When you stop at the intersection, behind another vehicle, leave enough space. Leaving more space will protect you in many ways. If the vehicle in front of you breaks down, you can pull out without backing up. If you get hit from behind, it prevents you from being pushed into vehicle in front of you. Furthermore, you have enough space if the vehicle in front of you rolls backward. Leave more space for larger vehicles.

Stop line If you are the first vehicle approaching an intersection with a red light or stop sign, stop behind the marked line on the pavement. If there is no line, stop at the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk, stop at the edge of the sidewalk. If there is no sidewalk, stop at the edge of the intersection.

Lane Position When you are stopped use the "blocking position" (*blocking position means using the correct tire track where usually other vehicle's tires would travel*) to block other vehicles from pulling beside you.. Pointing your motorcycle in the direction of the turn will serve two purposes; first you let others know you are turning, secondly you will block them from pulling up beside you.



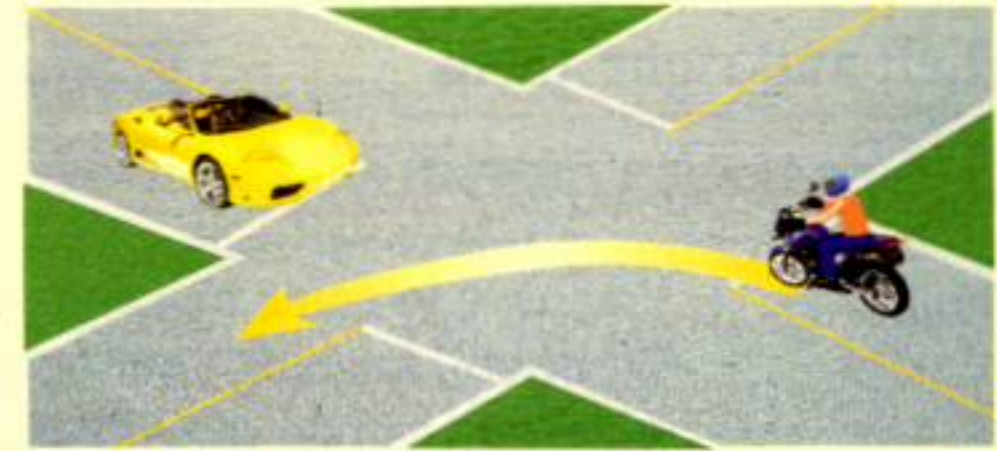
Left and right turns

Turning

As you make the turn, remember to do the following:

Traffic check

Keep checking the traffic around you while you are waiting for the green light to turn left, or for the way to be clear of pedestrians to turn right. . As you enter the intersection, look right, then ahead, and then left to ensure that the road is clear. Obey the right-of-way. If doubtful, try to make eye contact with pedestrians or drivers. Check your blind spots before you turn.



Both Feet

Keeping both feet on the footrest throughout the turn will give you maximum control and maintain your balance when you need it the most. Don't drag your feet along the ground or walk your motorcycle in or around traffic. You are at risk from other traffic when turning.

Shifting Gears

In order to have more control over your motorcycle, you should not shift gears while turning, because any incorrect gear change during the turn might cause your rear wheel skid.

Speed

Proceed within 4 to 5 seconds after it is safe to start. Increase your overall speed so that engine does not stall, but slow enough to keep your balance and maintain full control over your motorcycle, without slowing down the other traffic. Complete the turn. Adjust your speed to the conditions of the road after the completing the turn.

Lane change

Turn into the corresponding lane without going over the lane markings or curbs.

Left and right turns

Completing the turn

The actions you must complete when exiting an intersection and returning to normal traffic.

Lane change

You have to end your turn in the lane that corresponds to the lane from which you turned. If you are turning left onto a multi-lane road, end the turn in the left tire track. Adjust your speed to the conditions of the road and move into the curb lane, only when it is safe to do so. If you are turning right onto a road where the right lane is blocked, move to the next available lane only when it is safe to do so.



Traffic check

As you turn onto the new road, check the traffic 360° around you to become aware of the traffic and the regulations of the new road you just turned onto. Turn off your signal.

Speed

Blend in with the traffic around you by accelerating smoothly. Accelerate moderately in light traffic. You may have to accelerate more quickly in heavier traffic.

Stop intersection

The approach

The actions you need to complete before coming to a complete stop at an intersection.

Traffic check

The first thing you should do is to check the traffic around you. Check your blind spots by looking over your shoulder and check your mirrors.

Speed

Reduce your speed gradually as you approach the intersection. Downshift into a lower gear as you slow down but make sure you use both brakes as well. It will help to reduce the speed. Your brake light will also let other drivers know that you are slowing down. Drive at a speed that will allow you to keep your balance and maintain full control over your motorcycle.

Space

Always keep a reasonable distance, at least 2-3 seconds, from the vehicle in front of you.



Stop intersection

The stop

The actions you need to complete while you are stopped and waiting to proceed through the intersection.

Stops

You have to come to a complete stop at the stopping point (*Use blocking position tactic*) While still keeping your both brakes on put your left foot down when you can do so without dragging it along the ground. Once you have stopped don't let the motorcycle roll forward or backward. When the traffic condition allows you to move check the traffic, and make sure it is clear and safe to proceed.

Space

When you stop at the intersection, behind another vehicle, leave enough space. Leaving more space will protect you in many ways. If the vehicle in front of you breaks down, you can pull out without backing up. If you get hit from behind, it prevents you from being pushed into vehicle in front of you. Furthermore, you have enough space, if the vehicle in front of you rolls backwards. Leave more space for larger vehicle.



**Lane
Position**

When you are stopped use the "blocking position" to block other vehicles from pulling up beside you. If you are stopped behind a large vehicle make you sure the driver of the larger vehicle sees you in his/her mirrors.

**Stop
line**

If you are the first vehicle approaching an intersection with a red light or stop sign, stop behind the marked line on the pavement. If there is no line, stop at the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk, stop at the edge of the sidewalk. If there is no sidewalk, stop at the edge of the intersection. When the traffic condition allows you, you may proceed with caution.

Stop intersection

Driving through

The actions you need to take as you drive through the intersection and join with the normal traffic.

**Traffic
check**

Keep checking the traffic around you while you are waiting for the green light or for the way to be clear. As you about to enter the intersection, look to the right, left, and then ahead to make sure that the road is clear and safe to proceed . Always obey the right-of-way and try to make eye contact with pedestrians or nearby drivers.



**Shifting
Gears**

In order to have more control over your motorcycle, you should not shift gears while proceeding through the intersection. If you have to shift gears do it right after moving, but before well into the intersection. You may shift gears in an intersection wider than 4 lanes, if not doing so would slow down the traffic.

**Traffic
check**

As you return to normal traffic speed, check the traffic 360° around you to become aware of the traffic situation. Obey regulations if any changes occur after the intersection..

Speed

Proceed within 4 to 5 seconds after it is safe to start. Return your speed to normal by adjusting your speed to blend in with the traffic flow around you and accelerating smoothly. Accelerate moderately in light traffic. You may have to accelerate more quickly in heavier traffic. Shift gears as you increase your speed.

Through intersection

The approach

Take these actions at the intersection where you may not need to stop. This task begins from the point when you can see the intersection and ends just before you enter the intersection.

Traffic check

As you approach the intersection, check the traffic ahead, left and to the right. If you have to slow down, check the traffic behind you by using your mirrors.

Speed

Maintain speed as you drive through the intersection. Cover or hold your foot over the brake pedal. Always be prepared to slow down or stop suddenly. Watch for pedestrians about to cross the intersection, or vehicles edging into it. Reduce your speed gradually as you approach the intersection. Downshift into a lower gear as you slow down but make sure you use both brakes as well, as it will help to reduce your speed. It will also let other drivers know that you are slowing down. Drive at a speed that will allow you to keep your balance and maintain full control of your motorcycle.

Space

Remember to keep at least 2-3 seconds distance between you and the vehicle in front of you.



Through intersection

Driving through

Take these actions at the intersection that you are crossing. This task begins from the point you enter the intersection until you have crossed it and are joining the normal traffic..

Lane change

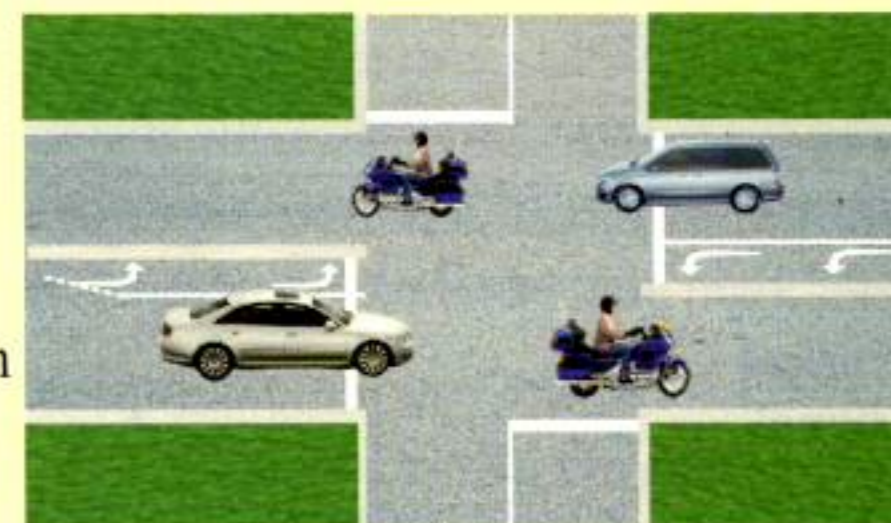
Stay in your lane. Do not make a lane change or cross the lane markings. If another vehicle is turning left, or a vehicle is edging into the intersection from the right, or the lane is blocked, slow down or stop. Do not try to go around the vehicle.

Gears

In order to have more control over your motorcycle, you should not shift gears while proceeding through the intersection. If you have to shift gears do it right after moving, but well before entering the intersection. You may shift gears in an intersection wider than 4 lanes, if not doing so would slow down the traffic.

Traffic check

As you are returning to normal traffic flow, check the traffic 360° around you to become aware of the traffic. Obey the regulations if there are any changes on the road.



Freeway

Entering

These actions begin on the entrance ramp to a freeway and end when you have joined smoothly to the normal traffic speed on the freeway. Remember to do the following:

Traffic check

While you are on the ramp, put your signal on. Just as soon as you see the traffic approaching from behind, look over your shoulder to check your blind spots and the traffic behind you. Watch the other vehicles in front of you on the ramp and keep a safe distance.

Space

While trying to merge with freeway traffic, drive in the left tire track, keeping at least 2-3 seconds distance from the vehicle in front of you. If you cannot keep an ideal following distance, adjust your speed with the traffic conditions, to get the best spacing possible. Adjust your merge time, so you do not move in beside another vehicle or into the blind spot of another vehicle. Stay inside the lane markings.

Speed

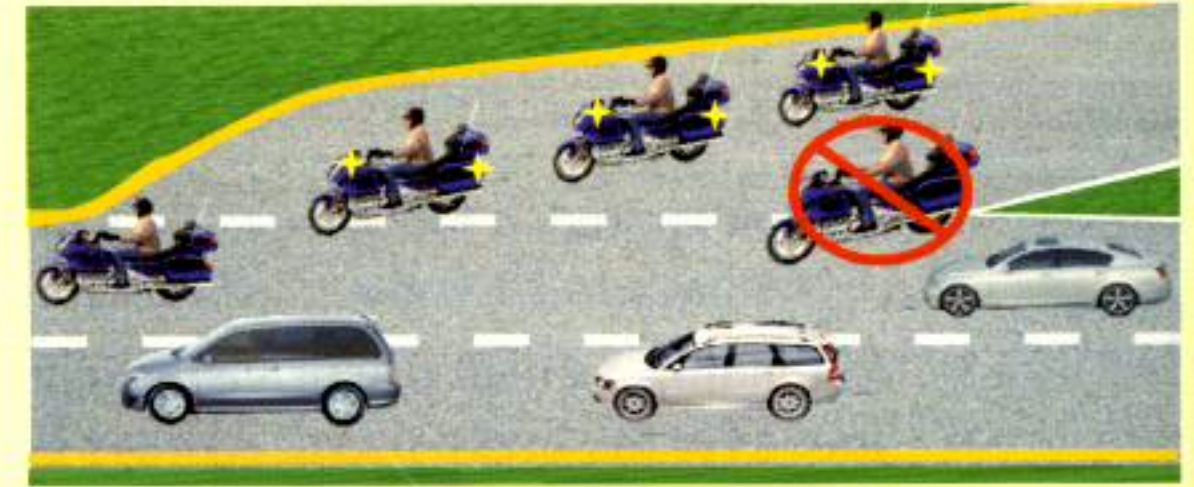
While you are on the ramp, adjust your speed to the condition of the ramp. When you are in the acceleration lane, increase your speed to match that of the freeway traffic in order to merge smoothly.

Merge

When you are merging with the traffic flow, make sure your movement is gradual and smooth. Move to the left tire track of the nearest freeway lane. Do not make a sharp entry onto the freeway.

Cancel signal

When you have completely merged with traffic, turn off your signal.



Freeway

Driving along

While you are driving along the freeway, make sure to do the following:

Traffic check

While driving along the freeway, keep checking traffic all around you. Look into your mirrors every 5 to 10 seconds.



Speed Do not exceed the speed limit or drive unreasonably slow. Adjust your speed to the condition of the traffic. Look ahead, and anticipate where you are going to be in the next 12-15 seconds. If there is any danger or obstacle, you can avoid them by changing your speed or lane.

Space Remember to maintain a 2-3 second distance from the vehicle in front of you. If the vehicle behind you follows too closely, give yourself more space or change lanes. Do not drive in the blind spots of another vehicle. Keep some space on both sides of your motorcycle. Avoid driving behind large vehicles as their size tends to block your view of the traffic ahead..Remeber to use the correct blocking position

Freeway *Exiting*

When you decide to make a lane change or exit from the freeway, make sure to do the following:

Signal Put on your signal before you reach the exit lane.

Traffic check Check the traffic around you by looking over your shoulder and checking your blind spots. Check the lanes to the left and right . Check behind your vehicle, using your mirrors .You should check all of them before moving into exit lane



Exit lane Enter the exit lane gradually and smoothly. Do not make a sharp exit into the exit lane. Stay inside the lane markings. Do not cross the solid lines on the pavement. Drive in the left tire track

Speed Slow down gradually only when you are completely in the exit lane, and not before. While you are on the curve of an exit ramp, adjust your speed to the curve's condition. Use both brakes to slow down. This will let other drivers know that you are slowing down. Shift gears as you reduce speed.

Space Maintain a 2-3 second distance from the vehicle in front of you.

Cancel signal When you are completely on the exit ramp, turn off your signal .

Lane change

When you decide to make a lane change, make sure to do the following:

- Traffic check** Check the traffic around you. Look over your shoulder to check your blind spots. Check the lane you are moving into to avoid colliding with another vehicle which might be moving into the lane at the same time.
- Signal** Put your signal on before you make the lane change. This will give enough time to the drivers behind you to react to the signal. Before you move into the lane, check the traffic again to make sure the lane you are moving into is clear.
- Space** Be careful not to move into the blind spot of another vehicle, or move into another vehicle's lane. Keep a 2 to 3 second distance from the vehicle in front of you.
- Speed** Move smoothly and gradually into the new lane. Adjust your speed to match the speed and condition of the new lane and use the correct blocking position as soon as you have completed the lane change. After completion of the lane change, turn off your signal..



Roadside stop

The approach

When the examiner asks you to stop, remember to do the following:

- Traffic check** Before slowing down, check your mirrors for traffic behind you. Check your right blind spot for pedestrians or traffic overtaking you on the right side.
- Signal** Put your signal on. If there are vehicles waiting to enter from a side road or private entrance, wait until you pass them, then put your signal on. Check your blind spots again by looking over your shoulder.
- Speed** Gradually reduce your speed as you approach the stopping point. Downshift as you slow down. Use both brakes to slow down. This will let other drivers know that you are slowing. Come to a complete stop without weaving.
- Position** Stop parallel to the curb and about 30 cm from it. If there is no curb, stop as far as possible from the travelled part of the road. Make sure not to block entrances or other traffic.



Roadside stop *Stop*

After you have come to a complete stop, make sure to do the following:

- Signal** Turn your signal off, and put on your four-way flashers. (Hazard lights).
- Park** Try to position your motorcycle so it will be stable when the kick stand is down. Shift into neutral, turn off the engine, then put the kick stand down.

Roadside stop *Resume*

When the examiner asks you to move back onto the road, make sure to do the following:

- Start** While holding the motorcycle steady put the kick stand up and turn on the engine, and get ready to move.
- Signal** Turn off your four-way flashers, and put on the correct left signal.
- Traffic check** Look over your shoulder to check the left blind spots and look ahead, just before pulling away from the side of the road.
- Speed** Join the traffic at a normal speed, smoothly and gradually. In lighter traffic accelerate moderately. In heavier traffic accelerate quickly. Shift gears smoothly as you increase your speed. Turn off your signal once you return to the road. Drive in the left tire track

Curve

Take these actions when you are in a curve.

- Speed** When you are approaching a curve, look for signs that show the speed limit, shape of the curve, and type of road on which you are driving. Adjust your speed to the conditions of the curve when you are 30 m into it. In a blind curve where you cannot see far ahead, slow down in case oncoming traffic wanders into your lane. While in a curve, don't change gears. This will give you more control over your motorcycle and reduces the risk of your wheels locking while downshifting. If you have to change gears do it before you enter the curve. Drive at a speed that balances the forces created by turning on the curve.

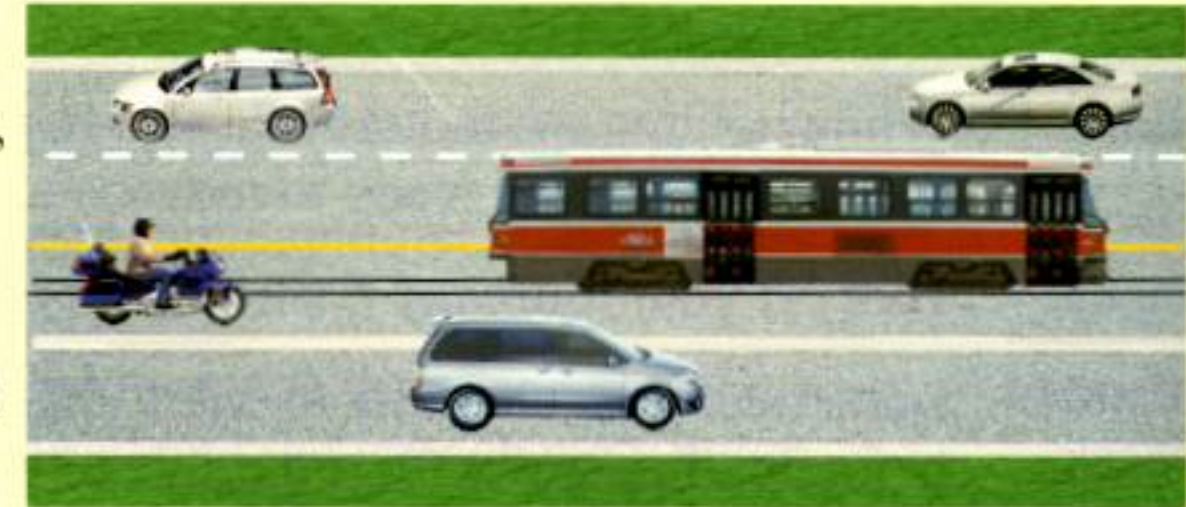


Lane While on the curve don't look directly in front of you. Look as far ahead as possible. This will help you to stay in a smooth line throughout the curve. Drive in the tire track which will give you the most visibility, of the road ahead. If the curve is to the left, use the right tire track. If the curve is to the right, keep as far left as possible.

Business section

When you are in a business section of the road, remember to do the following:

Traffic check Since there are many obstacles to observe in a business section, you should be extra careful. In these locations, vehicles or pedestrians are likely to enter the road. There are also business entrances, construction sites, as well as pedestrian and railway crossings. Look both ways constantly to check for vehicles and pedestrians that may at any time enter onto the road.



Check While driving or passing through a business section, check your mirrors and the traffic around you every 5 seconds or so.

Lane change Drive in the curb lane. If the curb lane is blocked use the next available lane. Stay in the centre of the lane markings. Look ahead to anticipate where you are going to be in the next 12-15 seconds. To avoid danger or obstacles, you should change lanes and use the best tire track for the road conditions.

Speed Adjust your speed to the road conditions. Look around you, as well as ahead, to anticipate where you will be in the next 12-15 seconds. Avoid driving unreasonably slow.

Spacing Always keep a 2 to 3 second distance from the vehicle in front of you. If the vehicle behind follows too closely, give yourself more space in front. Avoid driving in the blind spots of other vehicles. Do not drive too closely behind large vehicles as they will block your view of the traffic ahead. Keep enough space on both sides of your vehicle.

Residential Area

Remember to do these on the straight section of a residential or rural road.

Traffic check

There are many obstacles you have to watch out for on a **residential road**. Examples include school entrances, pedestrian crossings, driveways, sidewalks, and any locations where there might be traffic hazards. On a **rural road**, watch out for entrances to farms, businesses, industrial sites, and residences. At all these locations, scan around you by looking to the left and right of your vehicle and be ready for the unexpected.



Mirror check

Check your mirrors every 5 to 10 seconds. In heavy traffic or when vehicles are moving at different speeds, check your mirrors more often.

Lane change

Drive in the left tire track. If there are no lane markings, keep to the travelled portion of the road. Try to stay in the centre of the road. This will keep you away from parked cars and pedestrians. If you can not see far ahead because of a curve or hill on the road, drive in a tire track that will keep you from colliding with an oncoming vehicle that is traveling over center line. Look ahead for dangerous situations. Always be prepared for the unexpected. Look far ahead where you think you will be in the next 12 to 15 seconds.

Speed

Adjust your speed to the conditions of traffic. Look around you and ahead to anticipate where you will be in the next 12 to 15 seconds. Avoid driving unreasonably slow, Drive at steady speed .

Space

Remember to always keep a 2 to 3 second distance from the vehicle in front of you. If the vehicle behind you follows you too closely, give yourself more cushion of space in front of you, or change lanes. Do not drive in the blind spots of other vehicles. Keep enough space on both sides of your motorcycle. Do not drive too close behind large vehicles that block your view of traffic ahead of you.

Important

Criminal Code offences:

Your licence will be suspended if you are convicted any of following Criminal Code offences:

- Driving or being in control of a vehicle while your ability is impaired by alcohol or drugs.
- Refusing to submit to a breath test for alcohol.
- Failing or refusing to provide a breath test sample for roadside testing.
- Driving or being in control of a vehicle when your blood alcohol concentration is more than 80 milligrams in 100 milliliters of blood (0.08). Any more than 0.08 is against the law.
- Failing to remain at scene of a collision to escape criminal or civil liability.
- Dangerous driving.
- Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence.
- Causing death by criminal negligence.

Helmetts:

Some might think that wearing helmets are uncomfortable. They have, however, saved lives and money. Put your helmet on and require your passenger to do the same.

Aggressive drivers

Driving aggressively is dangerous, as it puts the lives of everyone around you in danger. The one who loses the most, is always the aggressive driver.

Drinking and Driving:

If you have been drinking don't even think about driving. Do not put everyone in danger. Remember the other drivers or the people on the road might be your loved ones. Most importantly, think of the consequences..

Top 10 list

10 important things you can do to make the road safer for yourself and others

1. Do not drink and drive. Do not drive when you are taking medication, (*follow the rules on the prescription when you are taking medication*) or illegal drugs that will affect your ability to drive safely
2. Always wear your helmet. You are also responsible for making sure your passenger wears a helmet as well.
3. Adjust your speed to the conditions of the road and obey the posted speed limit.
4. Be patient, don't take risks, don't cut people off, don't make a sudden lane change, and don't run yellow lights. You may get to your destination a few minutes late, but alive and safe.
5. When you are tired, sick or upset... don't drive as it may affect your judgement and concentration.
6. Let other drivers go first if you are ever doubtful, and yield the right-of-way. Be courteous to other drivers.
7. Keep a minimum of at least two second space from the vehicle in front of you. To check distance: when the vehicle ahead of you passes a fixed object, start counting. "One thousand and one" and "one thousand and two". When your vehicle reaches the same fixed object, stop counting.
8. Always try to eliminate distractions.
9. Look over both shoulders to check your blind spots and double-check your mirrors before making lane changes.
10. Always be extra careful and check the traffic in all directions before entering an intersection.

Tips to consider when choosing a driving school

As a new driver, choosing professional driving instruction may be the best way to put yourself safely in the driver's seat.

A *driver training course* or a *driver education program*, approved by the provincial government, can teach you both the necessary skills as well as the how-to become a responsible driver. You may also be eligible to take your road test sooner and save money on your insurance premiums.

Look for a program that offers high-quality instruction and a comfortable learning environment. The school should also be equipped with up-to-date videotapes, over-heads, and other visual aids.

To help you choose the best course and driving school for you, use this checklist of features:

- Course information package
- Personalized program
- Classroom facilities
- Low student/teacher ratio
- Audio visual equipment
- Personal instruction from experts
- Basic manoeuvres

- Strategic driving skills
- Risk perception and management
- Freeway driving
- Driving in adverse conditions
- Instructor qualifications and experience
- Regular instructor upgrading
- Student progress and evaluation reports
- Certificate of completion
- Motorcycle provided for 14 hours of practice
- Training materials
- Use of a vehicle for the road test
- Certificate fee
- Registered educational institution
- Tuition receipts
- Testimonials
- Number of years in business
- Consumer protection insurance

For more information about motorcycle driver training, call your local community college, local driver Examination Centre, or this toll free number

1800-267-6292

10-point check of your vehicle

Before starting out, Get in the habit of doing a daily 10-point check of your vehicle and make sure the vehicle is in good working condition—before leaving the driveway

If you are going to drive a vehicle that you are not familiar with, explore the controls, learn where they are and what they do. As well as the brakes, steering and transmission, learn how to use the vehicle's headlights, turn signals, hazard lights and wipers. Plan your route think about the driving tasks you'll face—the kinds of turns, the type of traffic, and so on.

Motorcycle Circle Check

- Tires fully inflated with good tread
- Brakes working properly
- Clutch and throttle working smoothly
- Cables free of kinks and breaks
- Headlight, tail, brake light and turn signals clean and working
- Horn working
- Adjust and clean mirrors
- Check gas and oil levels
- Check drive chain condition and tension
- Remember to buckle your helmet securely

Recording your driving experiences

It is a good idea to record your driving experiences each time you drive, make a note of the conditions of the road the weather, the main driving skills you have practiced and the distances you have driven.

Abbreviations

Weather and Road Conditions

N - night
D - day
C - clear
R - rain
S - snow
F - fog
I - ice
W - wind
FR - freezing rain
DN - dawn
DK - dusk
RR - residential road
GR - gravel road
DR - dirt road
MLR - multi-lane road
HT - heavy traffic
LT - light traffic

Driving Skills

PRK - parking
TRN - turns
OTP - overtaking and passing
BAK - backing up
INT - intersections
STP - stopping
BRK - braking
CC - circle check
ROW - right of way
SP - spacing
SC - speed control
LC - lane changes
UT - U-turn
3PT - three point turn
RWY - railway crossing

New Driver's and Motorcycle's Long Book

Date	Conditions	Skills	Comments	Km's Driven
Hun 11	N,RR,LT	INT,ROW	Practicing Right of way	15
			Total	

We also have following Study Guides

The Driver's Permit Study Guide

Step-by-Step to G1 & G2

Motorcycle's Permit Study Guide

Step-by-Step to M1 & M2

The Truck's Permit Study Guide

Step-by-Step to A & D



The Driver's Permit Study Guide

Step by Step to G1 & G2

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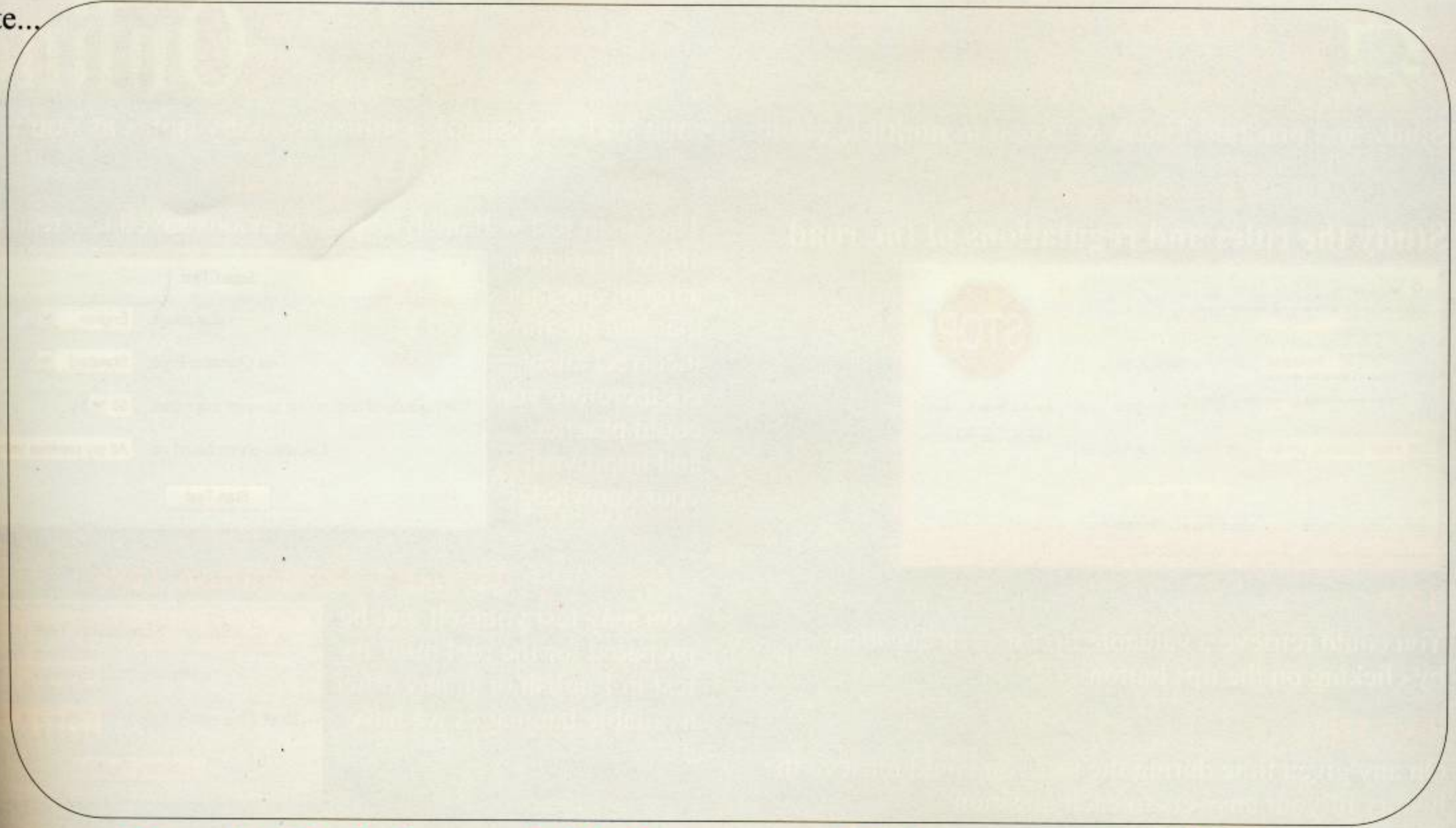
Computerized Driver's Permit Study Guide Step By Step to G1 & G2

The screenshots show the software interface with various windows:

- Computerized G1 Learning Test Study Guide**: A window showing a list of questions and a 'Click here to confirm your answer' button. A 'STOP' sign graphic is visible on the right.
- Left and Right Turns**: A window explaining the agreement for turning, including a diagram of a road intersection.
- Licence Classifications**: A window showing a grid of license classes (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, G1, G2, M, M1, M2) and a yellow school bus icon. Below it, it says 'Alex Can Drive C, D, E, F and G'.
- Top Rank Quiz Scores**: A table showing quiz results.

No.	Name	Total Questions	Correct	Incorrect	Mark
1	Thrigl	7	5	2	71.43%
2	Thrigl	5	4	1	80%
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Note...



Don't Drink and Drive Drive to survive



Truck's Class A & D Test Online

Study and practice The A & D test in multiple choice format and very simple Online as many times as you wish.

The Complete Test

Study the rules and regulations of the road



Tips

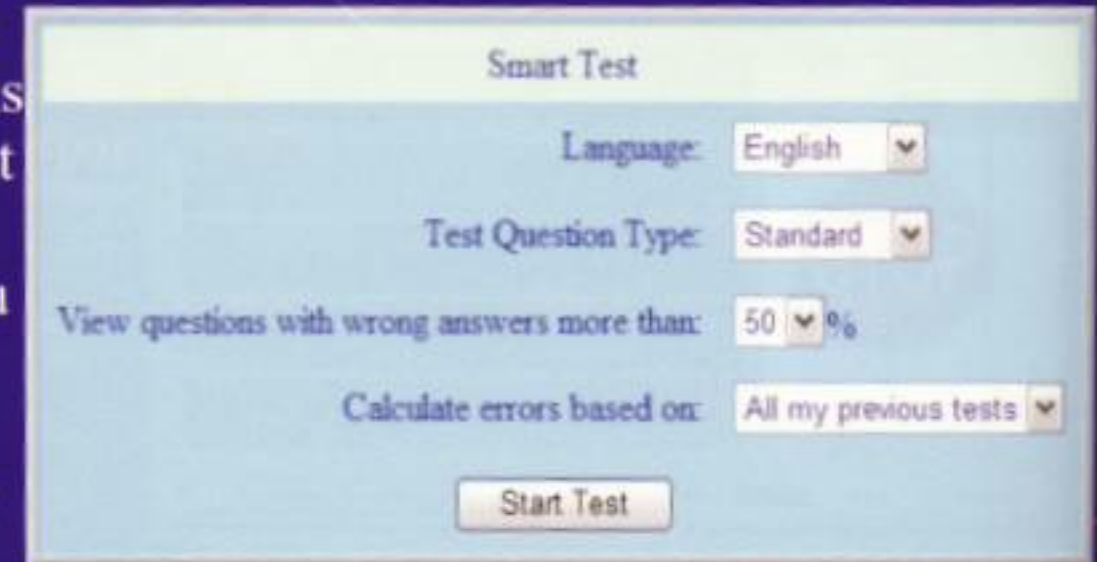
You could retrieve a valuable tip for each question by clicking on the tips button

Test History

On any given time during the test you could retrieve the history of your answers to each question

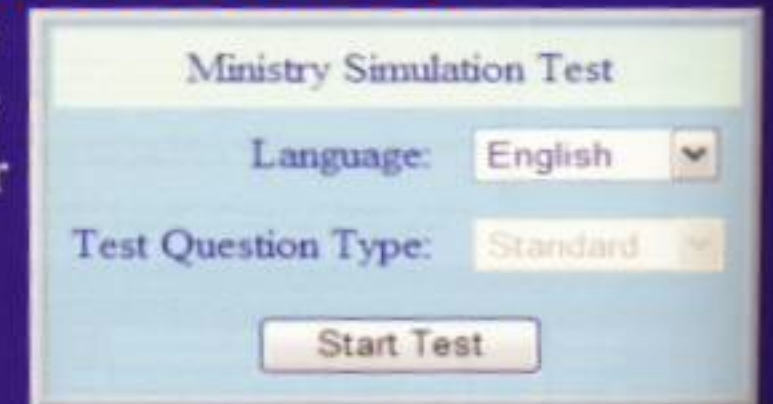
Smart Test

The smart test will analyze your previous saved test results, and will prepare a list of questions that had the most incorrect answers, therefore you could practice and improved your knowledge



Ministry Simulation Test

You may test yourself and be prepared for the real ministry test in English or in any other available languages we have



Informative data

One the of the another great and unique feature that we have is informative data this useful information helps to improve your driving knowledge over and beyond

Motorcycle's Level One (Class M1) Test Online

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The Complete Test

Study the rules and regulations of the road



Tips

You could retrieve a valuable tip for each question by clicking on the tips button

Test History

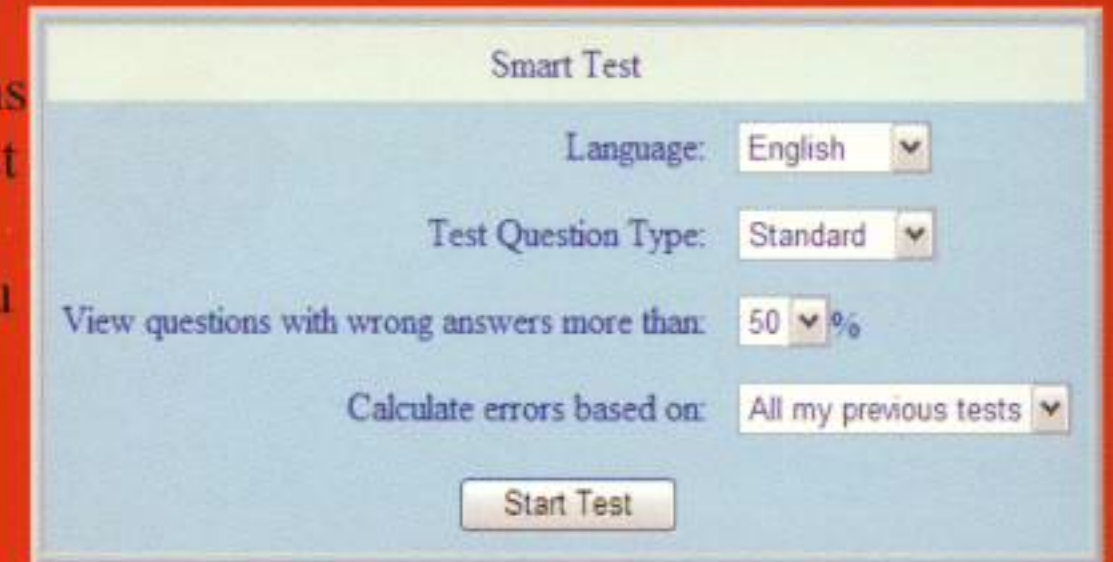
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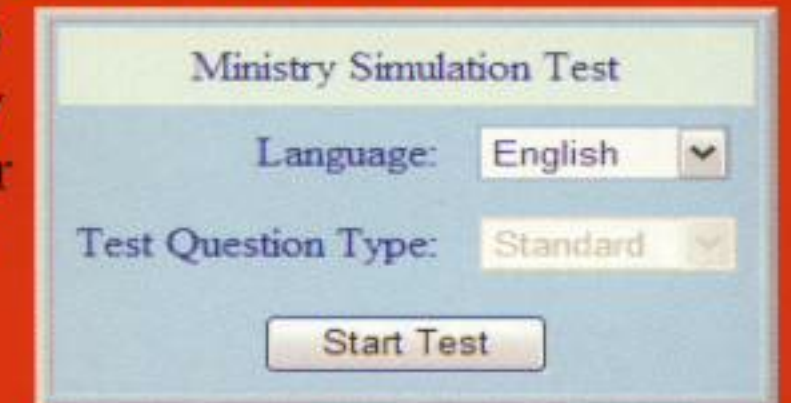
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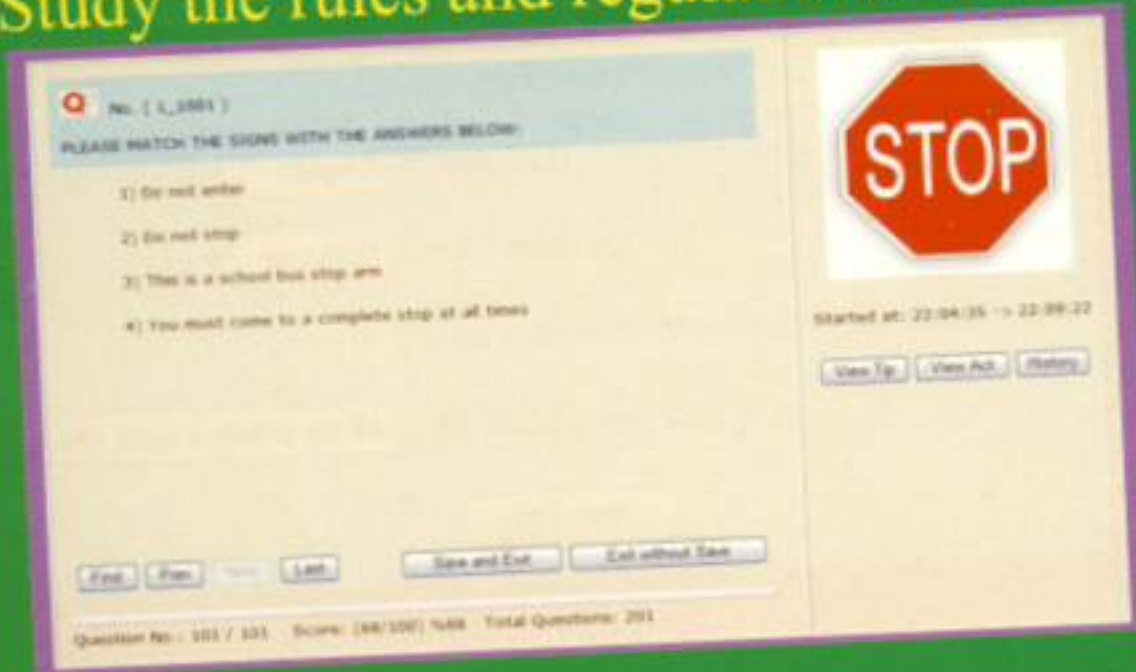


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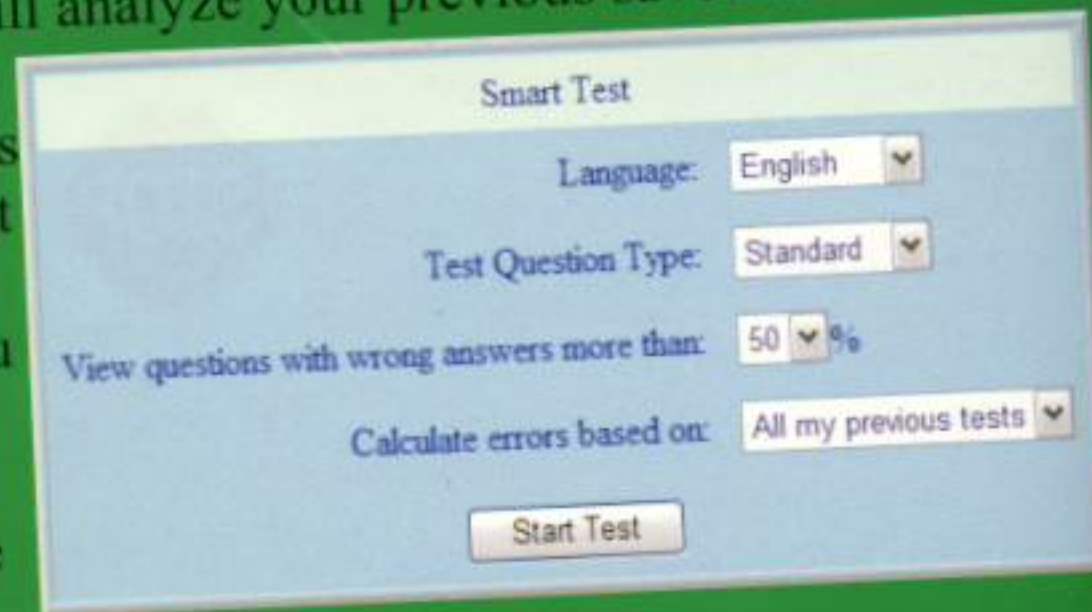
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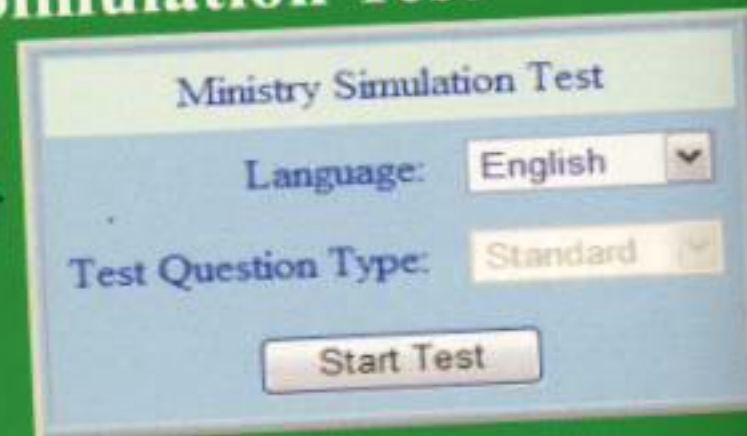
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This book has been independently published and has no affiliation with the Ministry of Transportation.

This easy-to-use Driver's Permit Study Guide has been reviewed and highly praised by several organizations, such as The Ontario Safety League and the driving schools' Instructors. Our goal is to make it easier for everyone to understand the regulations and the rules of the road.

For any additional information, please refer to the Highway Traffic Act of Ontario.

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ISBN 0-9682351-2-3



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