



chapter 2

SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND ROADWAY MARKINGS

- 2.1 Traffic Signs
- 2.2 Traffic Signals
- 2.3 Roadway Markings

KEY IDEA

How do signs, signals, and roadway markings communicate information that helps you drive responsibly?



YOU'RE THE DRIVER

You probably know that you have to stop your car when you come to a stop sign. But do you know and understand the meaning of other traffic signs? What information do signs provide? What risks do they help you identify?

2.1 SIGNS

Shapes and Colors

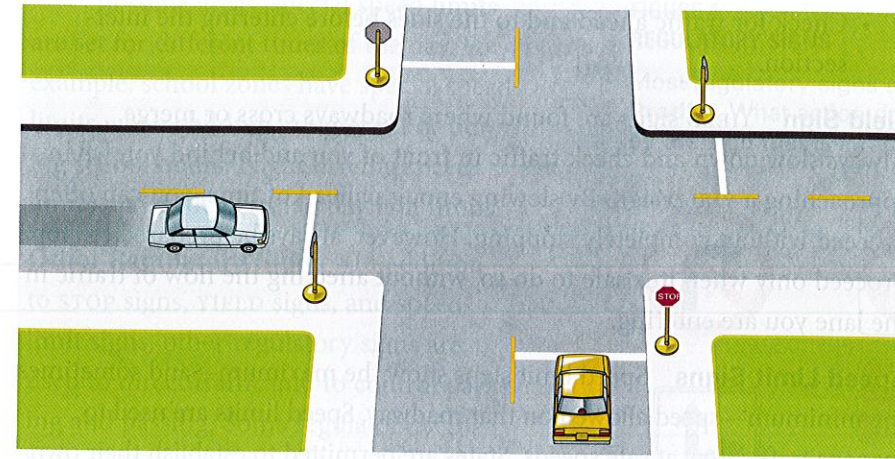
You will see many different traffic signs as you drive. Some signs have words only, some have symbols only, and some signs have a combination of words and symbols. While traffic signs may give commands, set limits, or provide alerts, each sign has a specific shape and color. As you can see in **FIGURE 1**, each sign's shape and color has a special meaning. By knowing the meanings of these shapes and colors, you will be able to drive defensively and responsibly.

Regulatory Signs

Signs that set limits or give commands are **regulatory signs**. Regulatory signs control traffic. These signs tell you about a law that is important at that place and, of course, that you must obey. The most important regulatory signs—the STOP sign and the YIELD sign—have unique shapes. All other regulatory signs are either white squares or rectangles with red or black lettering.

Stop Sign A STOP sign tells you where to stop. It may be used where any two—and sometimes more—streets intersect. You may see a STOP sign on two corners or four corners of the intersection. Sometimes when there is a crosswalk, you may see a STOP sign in the middle of the street.

Always come to a complete stop at a STOP sign. The location of a STOP sign or stop line indicates where to make a legal stop. If there is no stop line, make a full stop at the STOP sign before entering the intersection.



Key
■ Action car
■ Other cars in motion

FIGURE 2
 The yellow car shows where to stop at a stop line. **Decide** if both cars stopped at the same time, which driver has the right of way at this 4-way stop?

Stop where you can see approaching traffic, but stop before you reach any crosswalk.

If your view is blocked as you approach an intersection and you cannot see cross traffic clearly after stopping, move ahead slowly and prepare to stop again. Make sure the way is clear before driving into the intersection.

At some intersections, STOP signs are posted at all four corners. Each STOP sign might include a small sign that says 4-WAY or ALL WAYS. Follow these rules at a 4-way or all ways STOP sign:

- The driver who stopped first should be allowed to go first.
- When vehicles stop to the right or left of each other at the same time, the driver on the right should be allowed to proceed first.
- When stopped across the intersection facing oncoming traffic, the driver going straight should be allowed to proceed. A driver turning left should wait.
- Show your intention to proceed by moving forward slowly before entering the intersection.

TRAFFIC SIGN SHAPES AND COLORS



Colors →



- Check for traffic ahead and to the sides before entering the intersection.

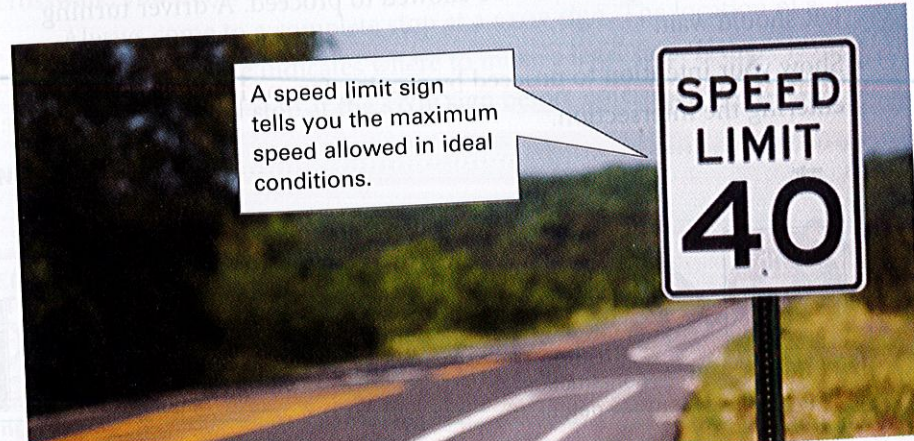
Yield Sign YIELD signs are found where roadways cross or merge. Always slow down and check traffic in front of you and behind you when approaching a YIELD sign. By slowing enough ahead of time, you can often proceed without completely stopping. However, always be prepared to stop. Proceed only when it is safe to do so, without affecting the flow of traffic in the lane you are entering.

Speed Limit Signs Speed limit signs show the maximum—and sometimes the minimum—speed allowed on that roadway. Speed limits are used to manage traffic flow at safe speeds. States are permitted to establish their own speed limits.

Speed limits are set for ideal driving conditions. When traffic, roadway, or weather conditions are not ideal, you must obey the basic speed law. This law states that you may not drive faster than is safe and prudent for existing conditions, regardless of posted speed limits.

A minimum speed limit is set on some roadways, such as expressways, to keep traffic moving safely. This speed limit tells you not to drive slower than the posted minimum speed unless conditions are less than ideal.

An advisory speed limit is set for special conditions such as sharp curves and is often posted below a warning sign. If the road conditions pose possible dangers to drivers, speeds should be even slower. Resume normal speed once road conditions return to ideal, such as after the road straightens out again.



In some areas, special speed limits are set for different times of the day. For example, school zones have special speed limits when children are present or during school hours. Night driving speed limits may be lower than daylight limits.

Other Regulatory Signs In addition to STOP signs, YIELD signs, and speed-limit signs, other regulatory signs are used to direct traffic and to control parking and passing. Some regulatory signs have a black symbol inside a red circle that is crossed by a red, diagonal slash. The slash means the action shown by the black symbol is prohibited.

FIGURE 4 REGULATORY SIGNS

Most regulatory signs are rectangles. **Predict** What action do you think is prohibited by the sign that is a red circle with a red slash?



Warning Signs

A **warning sign** alerts you to hazards or changes in the condition of the road ahead. Most warning signs are diamond-shaped, such as those shown in FIGURE 5. Be prepared to slow or stop when you see a warning sign.

FIGURE 5 WARNING SIGNS



space, and
determine how fast
drive safely.
Thinking
some specific
s when it would
afe to drive as
e posted speed

Pedestrian or School-Zone Signs A school zone is a portion of a street or highway near a school that is subject to special speed limits. When you see a pedestrian crossing or school-zone sign, be prepared to slow down and proceed carefully. Children might dart out into the street without looking or take other unexpected actions. A school-zone sign, showing only two figures, is posted within a block of a school. A school-crossing sign has lines that represent a sidewalk. This sign is posted near intersections or crossings used by children. Notice the difference between these two signs in **FIGURE 6**.

Railroad Advance Warning Sign The railroad-crossing advance-warning sign—as seen in **FIGURE 6**—warns motorists of a railroad crossing ahead. Slow down as you approach the train tracks and be prepared to stop. The crossing sign may have the number of tracks posted on it. If there is more than one set of tracks, be sure that a second train is not coming from the opposite direction. Flashing red lights or crossing gates might be added to alert you when a train is coming.

Construction and Slow-Moving-Vehicle Signs An orange construction sign alerts you that you are about to enter a work zone. Be ready to slow, stop, or drive around workers and equipment. In addition to the signs posted, you must also follow directions from any worker directing traffic. Many states now increase fines for violations in construction zones.

A slow-moving-vehicle sign is an orange triangle bordered with red that warns other drivers that the vehicle is traveling slower than other traffic.

SIGNS



Crossing



Zone



Crossing



Railroad
Advance Warning



Construction



Slow-Moving Vehicle



FIGURE 7 ROUTE SIGNS



U.S. Route
Marker



State Route
Marker



County Route
Marker



Interstate
Route Marker



An east-west route is even numbered. A north-south route is odd numbered.

Guide Signs

Guide signs provide a variety of information. **Guide signs** mark routes, intersections, service areas, and other points of interest or information.

Route Signs Local, state, U.S., and interstate routes are posted with route signs. As you can see in **FIGURE 7**, route signs vary according to the type of roadway. State and county route markers will vary from state to state.

Interstate route signs are red, white, and blue shields. Notice that a special numbering system is used for interstate routes.

Other Guide Signs You will see a wide variety of guide signs in addition to route signs. As you can see in **FIGURE 8**, green signs provide information on destinations ahead and distances to be traveled. Blue signs highlight highway services such as fuel, food, lodging, and nearby hospitals. Brown signs direct you to recreation areas or cultural points of interest.



A three-figured route that starts with an odd number leads into a city.



A three-figured route that starts with an even number goes around a city.

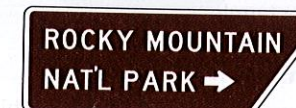
FIGURE 8 GUIDE SIGNS



Mileage and
Destinations



Highway
Services



Point of Interest
or Recreational Areas

International Signs

International signs, such as those in **FIGURE 9**, convey information by symbols rather than words. Drivers who travel from country to country can understand the meaning of these signs without learning several languages. The United States has adopted several international symbols for use on highway signs. More and more of these symbols will be used as international travel increases.

FIGURE 9 INTERNATIONAL SIGNS



review it 2.1

1. How can you recognize a warning sign? How should you proceed when you see one?
2. Compare the action you should take at a STOP sign with the action you should take at a YIELD sign.
3. Describe the kind of information you would find on each of the following guide signs: red, white, and blue shield; green rectangle; blue rectangle; brown rectangle.

Critical Thinking

4. **Apply Concepts** You are approaching an intersection with STOP signs on all four corners. Describe the actions you should take in the following situations. (a) A car on your left is

already stopped at the stop line. (b) A car on your right is approaching the intersection at the same time.

5. **Evaluate** How do international signs differ from other regulatory signs? If you were traveling through a European country with an unfamiliar language, how could these signs help you drive safely?

IN YOUR COMMUNITY **Research** Find out about speed-limit laws in your state.

Then find the same information about neighboring states. What are the basic speed laws? Are there minimum speed limits? What are the fines for exceeding the speed limit? Note any similarities or differences in the laws. Write a report comparing the laws.

lesson 2.2 TRAFFIC SIGNALS

OBJECTIVES

- Explain what to do at a green light, a yellow light, and a red light.
- Identify the meaning of arrows, flashing lights, and lane signals.
- Describe the actions to take with pedestrian and traffic-control officers' signals.

VOCABULARY

- traffic signal
- right-turn-on-red
- flashing signal
- lane signal
- pedestrian signal

Traffic lights, arrows, flashing signals, lane signals, and pedestrian signals are used to help traffic flow smoothly. Each of these devices is a **traffic signal**.

The lights of traffic signals are easier to see than signs. The color of each light has a specific meaning. Green means go: proceed if the way is safe and clear. Yellow means caution: be ready to stop. Red means stop.

Traffic Lights

Traffic lights are found at intersections and other places where heavy traffic comes together. Traffic lights indicate who has the right of way. The lights may be round or have arrows to indicate direction.

The three colors of a traffic light are shown in **FIGURE 10**. Notice that each color light has a specific position on the signal. When a signal is upright, the sequence of colors is red-yellow-green. Horizontal signals also have the red-yellow-green sequence, with red on the left. This sequence allows drivers who are color blind or whose view is partially blocked to be able to understand the signal.

Red Light You must come to a full stop at a red light. Stop behind the stop line or crosswalk. If there are no stop lines, stop before entering the intersection.

Yellow Light Yellow means caution. Make every effort to stop safely for a yellow light. If you are too close to stop safely when a yellow light appears, proceed carefully through the intersection.

Green Light On a green light, you can proceed, but only once you are sure the intersection is clear.

FIGURE 10



At a red light, come to a complete stop before the entrance to the intersection.

A yellow light means caution and prepare to stop.

Proceed on a green light only if the intersection is clear.

Check traffic to the left, front, and right before entering the intersection. When approaching a light that has been green for some time, be prepared for the light to turn yellow.

- **Right-Turn-on-Red** At most intersections, drivers are allowed to make a **right-turn-on-red**. This means turning right after stopping when the signal is red. However, some cities restrict such turns.
- **Left-Turn-on-Red** Some states permit drivers to make a left turn after stopping at a red light when turning from a one-way street into another one-way street. A few states permit left turns after stopping at a red light from a left-turn lane into a one-way street. Be sure state laws and local ordinances permit such turns. The intersection and crosswalk must be clear of traffic and pedestrians before you turn either left or right on a red light.

Computerized Traffic Lights On heavily traveled roads, the flow of traffic may be controlled by computer. A computer system coordinates traffic lights at several intersections. With this system, traffic can flow for many blocks at or near the speed limit without stopping.

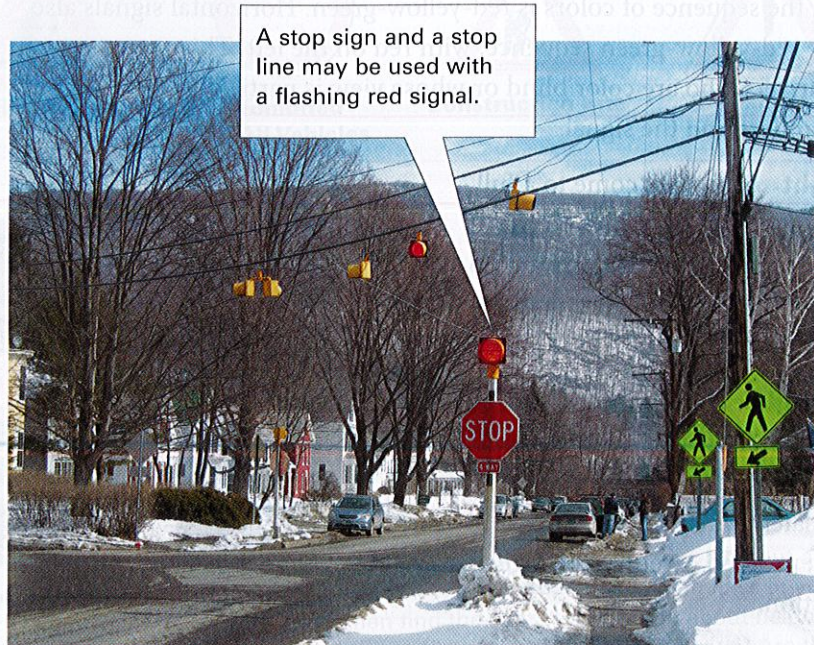


FIGURE 11
A flashing red signal means to make a full stop. After you stop, yield to traffic. Proceed only when the intersection is clear.

Other Traffic Signals

Some traffic signals have arrows or flashing lights that regulate the movement of vehicles.

Flashing Signals A **flashing signal** alerts you to dangerous conditions or tells you to stop. As you can see in **FIGURE 11**, a flashing light may be the only light on the traffic signal. When you see a flashing yellow signal, slow down. Be prepared to stop at the traffic light.

Arrows Arrows regulate the movement of traffic on a particular path through the intersection. Refer to **FIGURE 12** for the meaning of several colors of arrows. A red arrow means you cannot travel in that direction until the light changes to green. A yellow arrow means to stop or proceed with caution.

A green arrow means you may go in the direction of the arrow. All traffic must flow in the direction that a green arrow is pointing. If you are driving in a lane with a green arrow pointing to the left or right, you must turn in that direction. Remember first to yield to other traffic and pedestrians.

Some cities use left-turn arrows to permit drivers to turn left before oncoming traffic proceeds. Other cities use green left-turn arrows only after oncoming traffic has cleared or has been stopped by a red light. Be cautious if you are unfamiliar with the left-turn signals you encounter. Always be prepared to yield.

Lane Signals Some streets and expressways have lanes in which traffic is permitted to travel in one direction for one period of time, then in the opposite direction at another time. Switching the direction of travel in these lanes helps control morning and evening rush-hour traffic.

Lights hung overhead with arrows pointing downward indicate whether or not the lane can be used at that time. Each light is a **lane signal**. These signals are different from the arrows that regulate turns. You will learn more about lane signals on expressways in Chapter 16.

FIGURE 12
DIRECTIONAL ARROWS



STOP.
You may not go in this direction.



WARNING.
The red arrow is about to appear.



GO left only.
Be sure that oncoming traffic does not go through the red light.



GO right only.
Yield to pedestrians and vehicles already in the intersection.



GO straight ahead only
after yielding to vehicles and pedestrians within the intersection.

Pedestrian and Officers' Signals

As a driver, you must act responsibly toward pedestrians and traffic-control officers.

Pedestrian Signals Pedestrian signals are used to ensure the safety of people who are walking. At busy intersections, there may be **pedestrian signals** mounted near traffic lights. Pedestrians should cross only when they face a WALK signal or the symbol of a person walking, as shown in **FIGURE 13**. Pedestrians must wait on a curb when the DON'T WALK signal flashes or remains lit.

Normally, the WALK signal and the green traffic light are lit at the same time for pedestrians and drivers going in the same direction. The DON'T WALK signal usually begins to flash just before the yellow light appears for drivers. If you approach an intersection and see the DON'T WALK signal flashing, predict that your green light will soon change. Some pedestrian signals give times in seconds. You can use these times to help predict when your green light will change. But be careful to watch the pedestrians in the crosswalk; some people move more slowly than the time permitted by the lights.

The DON'T WALK signal will remain on when a green right- or left-turn signal is permitting vehicles to drive through the crosswalk.

Pedestrians should wait until their WALK signal is lit. When turning at an intersection, be alert to pedestrians, even if you have a green turn signal.

Traffic-Control Officer's Signals

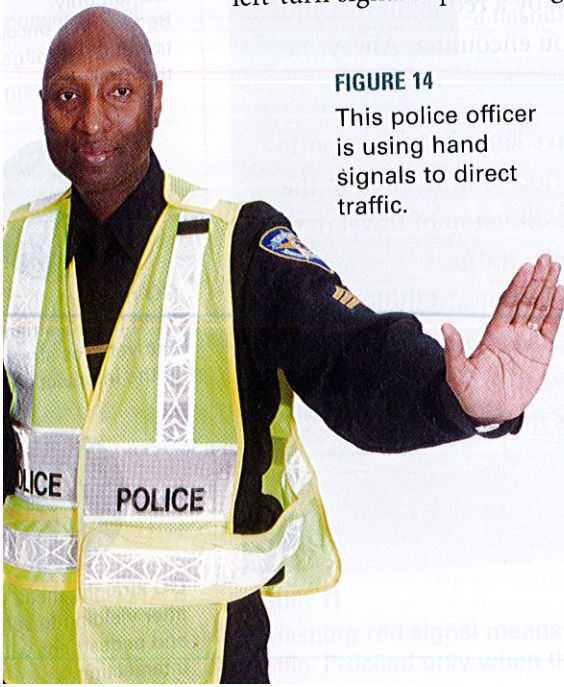
Sometimes an officer uses hand signals to direct traffic. At night or when there is limited visibility, an officer may use a lighted wand.

- A hand held up with the palm toward you means stop.
- A hand waving you forward means go.

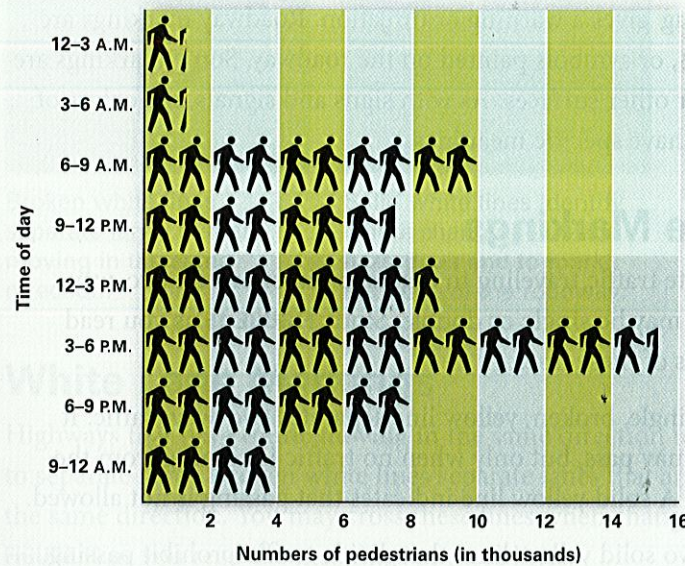
You must obey the signals given by a traffic-control officer, even if those signals contradict the traffic signs or signals.

FIGURE 14

This police officer is using hand signals to direct traffic.



Pedestrian Injuries on Wednesdays



analyzing data

Pedestrian Injuries

Motor vehicles injure nearly 80,000 pedestrians each year. The chart shows how the number of pedestrian injuries varies according to the time of day. Study the chart before you answer these questions.

- 1. Reading Graphs** What length of time does each bar on the graph represent?
- 2. Analyzing Data** What time period has the greatest number of pedestrian injuries? What time periods have the fewest injuries?
- 3. Inferring** Suggest a reason for the increase in the number of injuries from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M.
- 4. Relating Cause and Effect** On weekends, there are an average of 3,000 pedestrian injuries between midnight and 3 A.M. How does this rate of injury compare with the data given here? What risk factors do you think contribute to this difference?
- 5. Execute** As a driver, what actions can you take to help protect pedestrians?

review it 2.2

1. What should you do when you approach a red light? A yellow light? A green light?
2. Compare the meaning of a flashing yellow light with that of a flashing red light.
3. At an intersection, you see an officer holding his hand up with his palm toward you. What should you do?

Critical Thinking

4. **Relate Cause and Effect** Describe two ways that computerized traffic lights can help traffic flow smoothly.

IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Dangerous Intersections

Research local newspapers to find articles about recent accidents in your community. Are some intersections mentioned more often than others? What signs or signals are found at those intersections? Compare your results with those of your classmates.



Lesson 2.3 ROADWAY MARKINGS

OBJECTIVES

Understand the proper use of solid and white lane markings.
Understand the meaning of roadway markings including exit ramps, school and parking signs.
Understand the function of raised markers.

VOCABULARY

Right-turn lane marking.
Left-turn lane marking.
Strip marking.
Pavement marking.

Markings on the roadway provide many clues to help you drive safely. A **roadway marking** gives a warning or direction. Roadway markings are usually lines, words, or symbols painted on the roadway. Some markings are painted on curbs or other surfaces. As with signs and signals, the colors of roadway markings have specific meanings.

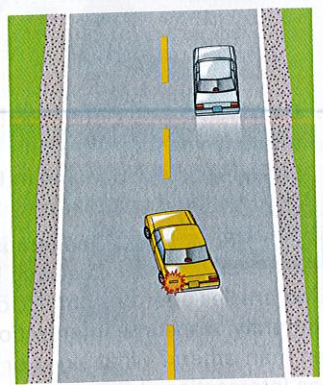
Yellow Lane Markings

Yellow lines separate traffic traveling in opposite directions on two-way roads. Yellow lines may be single or double. Study **FIGURE 15** as you read about the meanings of these lines.

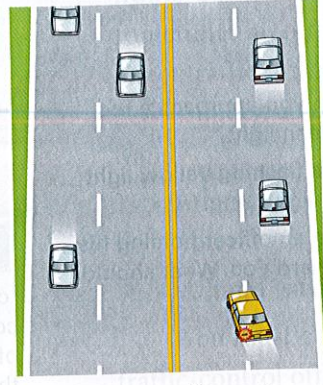
Single Lines A single, broken, yellow line separates two-way traffic. It indicates that you may pass, but only when no traffic is coming from the opposite direction. A solid yellow line indicates that passing is not allowed.

Double Lines Two solid yellow lines that divide traffic prohibit passing. Some cities permit you to turn left across solid yellow lines into a driveway or alley after yielding to other traffic.

You may also see a solid and broken line together. This indicates that passing is permitted if you are traveling on the side with the broken line. A solid yellow line on your side indicates that no passing is permitted.



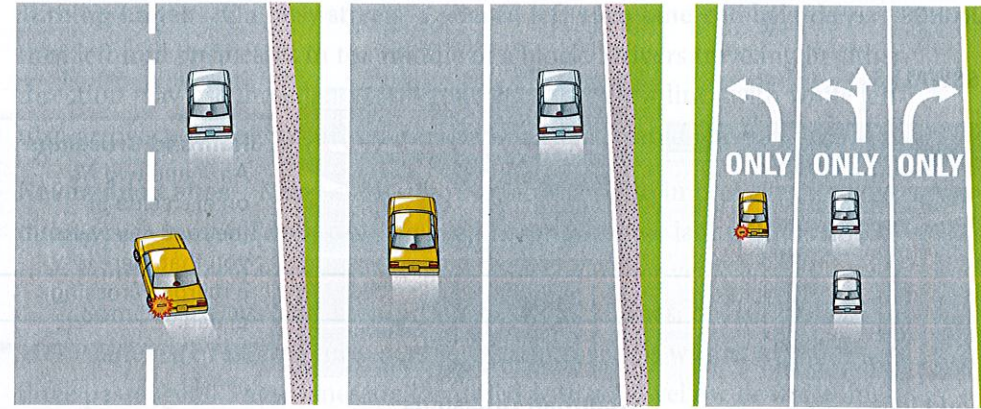
Passing is allowed across a broken yellow line.



No passing is allowed across a double yellow line.



No passing is allowed on the side of the road that has the solid yellow line.



Broken white lines separate lanes that are moving in the same direction.

Solid white lines identify where changing lanes is hazardous and to mark the edge of the roadway.

White arrows in lanes tell you when and where to turn.

FIGURE 16
WHITE
LANE MARKINGS

White Lane Markings

Highways that have traffic moving in the same direction use white lines to separate lanes. Broken white lines separate lanes that are moving in the same direction. You may cross these lines when changing lanes. Study **FIGURE 16** as you read the meanings of these lines.

Solid white lines identify locations where changing lanes is hazardous. They keep drivers in their lanes and restrict lane changing. Crossing solid lines is discouraged. Although it may be legal, you should not cross solid white line markings.

Solid white lines are also used to mark the edge of the roadway. These lines help you see the edge of the roadway at night and at times of poor visibility, such as fog or heavy rain. Solid white lines along the edge of a highway may be used to indicate a breakdown lane or bicycle lane.

White arrows in lanes tell you when and where to turn. If you are in a lane with an arrow and the word *only*, you must continue in the direction of the arrow. You may turn or go straight if there is a curved and straight arrow in your lane.

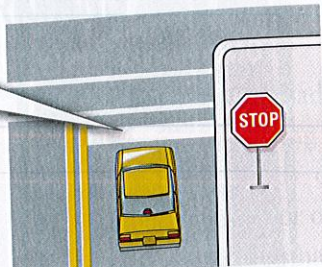
Other Road Markings

A number of painted markings are used to warn of possible dangers and restrictions. Several of these markings are shown in **FIGURE 17**, Roadway Markings, on the next page.

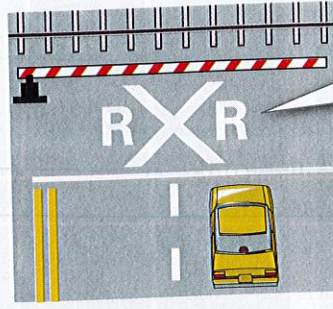
17 ROADWAY MARKINGS

LINE AND CROSSWALKS

White lines
mark your lane
here to
a stop sign
light.



Stop Lines



Railroad Crossings

Railroad Crossings
An X and two Rs on each side of the roadway warn you that there is a railroad crossing ahead.

White lines
mark school
crossings. Watch for
children in the area.



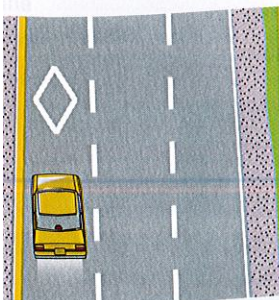
School Crossings



Pedestrian Crossings

Pedestrian Crossings
May be indicated by solid white lines. They often have diagonal or perpendicular lines between them.

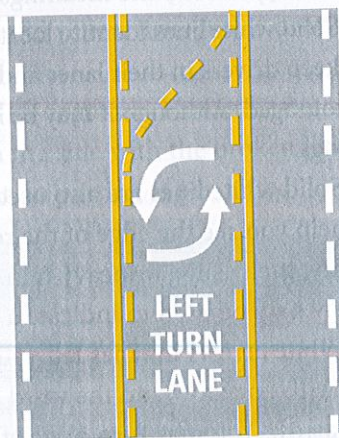
TRAFFIC MARKINGS



High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes A large white diamond symbol and black and white rectangular signs identify HOV lanes. HOV lanes may be reserved for high-occupancy motor vehicles.



Highway Exit Ramps A special white marking on the roadway indicates the start of an exit ramp. It is dangerous and illegal to cross this area.



Shared Left-Turn Lanes A center lane with these special pavement markings is designed to be shared by traffic going in both directions for making left turns.

Turning Lanes On busy streets, a **shared left-turn lane** can help drivers turn left into businesses in the middle of a block. Drivers traveling in either direction may use these lanes. Solid and broken yellow lines with white left-turn arrows pointing in either direction identify a shared left-turn lane.

Reversible Lanes Many cities use reversible lanes to improve traffic flow during rush hours. Two broken yellow lines mark these lanes. If it is not rush hour, it is legal to cross these lines to pass another vehicle.

Some roadways have high-occupancy vehicle lanes, or HOV lanes. **HOV lanes** are reserved for use by buses and carpools with at least two or three passengers. These lanes are identified with solid yellow or white lines and a diamond. If you travel in these lanes without the minimum number of passengers, you may receive a large fine.

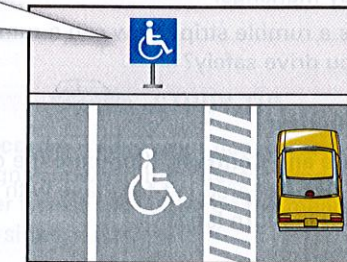
Parking Restrictions Curbs along a road may be painted red, yellow, or white to indicate that parking is restricted. The meanings of the colors vary from city to city. Red curbs usually mean that you cannot stop or park in the area. No-parking zones are often located near fire hydrants, curves, and intersections.

White curbs usually indicate areas of live-parking only. You may stop for brief periods of time, but may not leave your vehicle. Yellow curbs identify loading zones that are reserved for commercial vehicles.

Handicapped parking markings indicate areas that are reserved for vehicles with drivers or passengers who are disabled. Check for HANDICAPPED PARKING ONLY signs and for pavement markings with the handicapped parking symbol. The curb in these areas may be painted blue. As you can see in **FIGURE 18**, handicapped spaces are usually larger than regular spaces to allow room for loading a wheelchair into a van.

FIGURE 18 DISABLED DRIVER PARKING

It is illegal to park in these spaces without a proper permit.



Chapter Vocabulary

- flashing signal
- right-turn-on-red
- guide sign
- roadway marking
- HOV lane
- rumble strip
- international sign
- shared left-turn lane
- lane signal
- speed bump
- pedestrian signal
- traffic signal
- regulatory sign
- warning sign

Write the word or phrase from the list above that completes the sentence correctly.

1. A sign that alerts you to possible hazards and road conditions is a(n) _____.
2. A(n) _____ is a signal that alerts drivers to dangerous conditions or tells them to stop.
3. A sign set on roadways to keep traffic moving safely is called a(n) _____.
4. A(n) _____ is a center lane used by traffic going in both directions for making left turns.
5. A(n) _____ is used at heavy traffic intersections to tell pedestrians whether they should proceed or wait.
6. A short section of corrugated roadway that warns of hazards is called a(n) _____.
7. A sign that uses symbols instead of words is called a(n) _____.



STUDY TIP

Flashcards Make color flashcards for all the signs shown in this chapter. Work with a partner to test each other on the meanings of the signs.

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW

Lesson Summaries

2.1 TRAFFIC SIGNS

- Regulatory signs, such as STOP signs, YIELD signs, and speed limits, control traffic. Other regulatory signs are used to direct traffic and to control passing and parking.
- Be prepared to slow or stop when you see a warning sign. Most warning signs are diamond-shaped and have black symbols or letters on a yellow background. The warning signs for schools, no-passing areas, construction, and railroads have different shapes and colors.
- International signs convey information with symbols rather than words.

2.2 TRAFFIC SIGNALS

- Green lights mean that you can proceed, but only if the intersection is clear. Yellow lights mean that red lights are about to appear; make every effort to stop safely. Red lights mean that you must come to a full stop.
- Flashing signals alert drivers at intersections and other dangerous locations. Drivers should be alert to pedestrians and signals by traffic-control officers.

2.3 ROADWAY MARKINGS

- Yellow lane markings separate traffic on two-way roads. A broken line means you may pass. Unbroken lines means passing is not allowed.
- White line markings separate lanes of traffic that are moving in the same direction. They may also be used to mark the edge of the roadway, stop lines, and crosswalks.

Rumble Strips and Reflective Markers

In addition to painted markings, some highways have three-dimensional markers that help ensure safe driving.

Rumble Strips **Rumble strips** are short sections of grooved or corrugated roadway. When you drive over these strips, they cause your car to vibrate and make a loud noise. Rumble strips may be used to warn you of an unexpected need to reduce speed or stop, or to warn you that you are driving too close to the edge of the road.

Speed Bumps Areas such as parking lots and very narrow streets sometimes have raised portions called **speed bumps**. You should drive no faster than about 5 mph over speed bumps. Driving faster may damage your car.

Reflective Markers Some highways are marked with small reflectors that reflect headlight beams. At night and in bad weather, reflective markers are much easier to see than painted markings. In regions where it rarely snows, these markers are raised.

Reflective markers are color-coded. White markers are used at the edge of a roadway or between lanes. Yellow markers may locate the left edge of an expressway. Red markers warn you that you are driving in the wrong direction. Pull off the roadway immediately if you see red roadway markers.

Review it 2.3

What is the basic difference between broken white lines and broken yellow lines?

How are railroad crossings indicated? How are school crossings indicated? Describe the correct action to take when you see each of these roadway markings.

What is a rumble strip? How can a rumble strip help you drive safely?

Critical Thinking

Compare and Contrast Compare the correct way to use a shared left-turn lane with the use of a regular left-turn lane.

5. **Decide** Recently, a friend broke his leg and is now on crutches. You have offered to help your friend go shopping. Should you park your car in the handicapped zone while you help with his errands? Give reasons for your decision.

IN THE PASSENGER SEAT

Observing Local Markings

As you drive with a parent or other experienced driver, make a list of the roadway markings you see. Does your community have any shared left-turn lanes? How are passenger crosswalks labeled? Note the location of railroad crossings and school zones.

