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| **Yielding Right of Way** | |
| **Learning Objectives** | * Define the meaning of yielding right of way * Summarize the safety impacts of failing to yield right of way for drivers below 16 years old. * Describe the rules of yielding right of way for basic driving situations. * Apply yielding right of way rules when driving under more complex situations such as in a roundabout or reduced conflict intersection (RCUT). |
| **Questions** | Q1. Rules for yielding right of way come into effect when two road users want to occupy the same physical space. The rules apply to the following road users.   1. Two vehicles 2. A vehicle and a pedestrian 3. A cyclist and a pedestrian 4. All the above   Answer: d. All the above  Feedback: Rules for yielding right of way are designed to help road users avoid confusion and effectively share the same physical space. The rules tell who should yield and who can proceed and are designed for all road users including vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.  Q2: When crossing or turning left at a divided highway, I should always… (identify the correct sequence)   1. Speed across. 2. Stop at the first stop sign. 3. Check traffic in both directions. 4. Look left. 5. Ignore the median space. 6. Proceed when it is safe. 7. Look right. 8. Stop in the median. 9. Cross or turn left when it is safe.   Answer: b-d-f-h-g-i  Feedback: Divided highways have wide medians and are often designed to have space for a vehicle and a stop or yield sign. When crossing a divided highway, you should consider breaking your maneuver into two main steps. Make sure that it is safe the cross the first set of lanes and cross them. Pause your maneuver in the median and complete it after you are sure that it is safe to cross the second set of lanes.  Q3: A reduced conflict intersection is a new design to improve safety at divided highways. Which of the following maneuvers are required when crossing the highway designed in this way?   1. Left turn. 2. U turn. 3. Right turn 4. Drive straight.   Answer: b and c  Feedback: Reduced conflict intersections are used to reduce conflict points at highway crossings. While you are allowed to simply turn left if you are getting off the highway, you are required to use a combination of right turns and U-turns if you are crossing the highway or turning left onto the highway from the minor road.  Q4: When it comes to roundabouts, we yield to traffic   1. Entering the roundabout 2. Circulating the roundabout 3. Exiting the roundabout   Answer: b  Feedback: When it comes to driving through a roundabout the right of way is given to vehicles already in the roundabout. An approaching vehicle must yield and identify an acceptable gap before entering the roundabout.  Q5: Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs) and Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (PHBs) use lighting sequences to tell drivers what to do. Which of the following light combinations are correct?   1. RRFBs – Red flashing lights – Yield to pedestrians. 2. PHBs – Continuous red light – Stop for pedestrians. 3. RRFBs – Yellow flashing lights – Yield to pedestrians. 4. PHBs – Alternating red lights – Slow down for pedestrians.   Answer: b and c  Feedback: RRFBs and PHBs are used to help pedestrians cross roads safely using specific lighting sequences. RRFBs have only yellow lights, which start flashing after they have been activated by pedestrians. PHBs on the other have both red and yellow lights. You are required to stop completely when red lights are on and proceed cautiously when red lights are alternating. |