



Bicycle Friendly Driver Program – Exam

(Circle the best answer to each question)



Name: _____ Date: _____

Organization: _____ Score: _____/15

1. Share the Road means:

- a. All users have the right to use the road and the responsibility to follow the rules.
- b. Bicycles are considered vehicles by law and bicyclists are required to follow all the rules.
- c. Bicyclists fare best when they act and are treated as drivers of vehicles.
- d. All of the above.

2. It is legal for bicyclists to ride on the sidewalk:

- a. Always - It is not legal for bicycles to be on the roadway.
- b. Sometimes - Bicyclists may ride on sidewalks as long as they don't create an unsafe situation for pedestrians and there is no ordinance prohibiting it.
- c. Never - Bicycles are not allowed to be on sidewalks and should always stay on the roadway.

3. It is legal for bicyclists to ride against traffic:

- a. Only when it is perceived as the safest option by the bicyclist.
- b. Bicyclists can ride anywhere on the road as long as they do not impede traffic.
- c. It is not legal for a bicyclist to ride against the flow of traffic on the road unless infrastructure indicates otherwise.

4. Bicyclists can ride two abreast when:

- a. The bicyclists are not impeding the flow of traffic.
- b. Bicyclists are not allowed to ride two abreast. It is illegal and they must ride single file so as not to impede traffic.
- c. The bicyclists are on a group ride with friends and want to chat with each other.

5. In which of these situations are bicyclists permitted to "take the lane"?

- a. When making a left hand turn
- b. When it is unsafe to remain in the bike lane/right side of the road because of debris or other obstacles
- c. On narrow roads where a vehicle cannot pass the cyclist while giving enough clearance and staying within the lane
- d. All of the above

- 6. Motorists must give a minimum of three feet of space when passing a bicyclist:**
- Never - Motorists can pass with any amount of distance between their vehicle and the bicyclist.
 - Sometimes – motorists only need to give 3 feet of space when passing a cyclist on the road. If the cyclist is riding in a bike lane, they don't have to give 3 feet.
 - Always – motorists must give at least 3 feet of space when passing a bicyclist or they must wait until they have a safe opportunity to pass while allowing for the 3 feet even when the cyclist is in the bike lane.
- 7. It is illegal for a motorist to cross a double yellow line when passing a bicyclist.**
- True
 - False
- 8. When driving a motor vehicle on a road with a double yellow center line that is too narrow to pass a bicyclist with the minimum three foot requirement, you should:**
- Pass closer than three feet, as quickly as possible.
 - Slow down, keeping the bicyclist in front of you, and wait until traffic has cleared and it is safe to pass while allowing three feet of space.
 - Honk at the bicyclist so they will hurry up and get out of your way.
- 9. After passing a bicyclist, when is it safest to return to your lane?**
- As soon as you can so as to avoid on-coming traffic.
 - When you can see the bicyclist in your rearview mirror.
 - When the end of your vehicle is more than 3 feet past the bicyclist.
- 10. Every intersection is legally considered a crosswalk even if there is no marking.**
- True
 - False
- 11. Roads marked with a 'sharrow', signify that:**
- Motorists can expect to see bicyclists "taking the lane."
 - The lane is too narrow for a bicycle and a motor vehicle to share the road legally/safely.
 - Bicyclists should travel in the direction that the sharrow is pointing.
 - All of the above.
- 12. Cities use green paint on roads to:**
- Clearly provide guidance for motorists and bicyclists.
 - Highlight bicycle lanes and bicycle-related infrastructure.
 - Increase awareness for safely navigating an intersection.
 - All of the above.

13. Which of the following is NOT a reason cyclists/pedestrians are considered to be “vulnerable road users”?

- a. They are 11x more likely to be killed in a crash compared to a driver.
- b. They are to blame for collisions more often than motorists.
- c. They inherently have less safety features protecting them when they walk/ride.

14. When approaching an intersection, a motorist making a left turn should:

- a. Check for oncoming traffic. Proceed only when there are no on-coming motor vehicles.
- b. Check for oncoming vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians who may be difficult to see. Proceed only when it is safe to do so.
- c. Try to turn quickly, between vehicles and bicyclists.

15. You are driving a motor vehicle and a bicyclist is riding in the same direction that you are driving. You are both approaching an intersection and you would like to make a right-hand turn. You should:

- a. Speed up, pass the bicyclist and complete the right turn.
- b. Speed up to get ahead of the bicyclist, put your right turn signal on, and then wait for the bicyclist to pass your vehicle before making your turn.
- c. Slow down, keep the bicyclist in front of you, and turn right after the bicyclist is safely through the intersection.

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