

## Way2Go intersections quiz

### Background

The **Way2Go** bike rider's intersection quiz helps teachers and parents talk with children about how to manage the common road intersections in South Australia. It was developed through working with 9-13 year olds. It aims to address common misunderstandings.

### Tips for teachers

Understanding traffic intersections is a complex and challenging task for students. Introducing the topic through **Way2Go Bike Ed** is a great start and will provide a good foundation for their development into safe and independent road users.

Below are some suggested activities that may consolidate their understandings:

- students identify an intersection near the school and write a procedure for navigating it. They may like to publish their procedure in the school newsletter
- students plan a bike route to and from school identifying the safest route for their personal skills, confidence levels and interests
- students plan bike routes from the school to local facilities. They may like to discuss and present their ideas to the local council for consideration.

### Tips for parents and caregivers

Your child's teacher may have asked your child to carry out this quiz with you using their student learning journal. This is a great opportunity to find out what he or she is learning at school.

Here are some other things you can do to support your child to develop traffic sense:

- observe a common intersection in the local area and discuss:
  - the purpose of the intersection, e.g. what are roundabouts designed to do?
  - what rule/s the road users are following, e.g. give way, stop signs, traffic signals
  - how following the rules keeps people safe.
- rather than tell your child what to do, ask them what they would do and why. This will help them to develop critical thinking skills so that they can make safe decisions by themselves.
- use quiet local streets to give your child plenty of opportunities to practise riding during and after finishing **Way2Go Bike Ed**. Just like any other skills they need practice to become a competent and confident bike rider.
- encourage your child to lead a family ride or teach a sibling how to ride safely. This will help strengthen their learning and give them a chance to demonstrate that they can be responsible.

### For more information

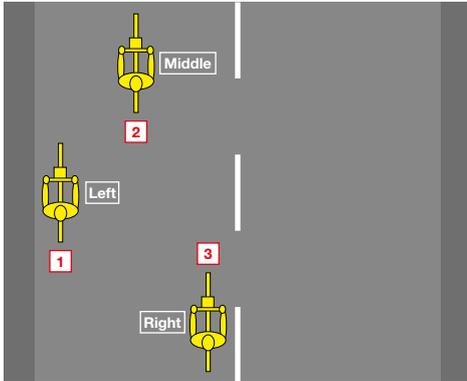
Download Cycling and the Law

[http://www.dpti.sa.gov.au/Way2Go/Cycling\\_and\\_the\\_Law.pdf](http://www.dpti.sa.gov.au/Way2Go/Cycling_and_the_Law.pdf)

## Answer sheet

### Roads, riders and respect

#### Correct answer 1



Generally if you are riding straight ahead you need to keep to the left. This helps cars and bike riders to go around you safely.

You might need to ride in the middle or to the right on the road if you:

- are avoiding a hazard, e.g. broken glass or fallen tree branches
- need to go around a parked car
- need to make a right hand turn
- need to move through a roundabout.

You should always look ahead to be ready for what might be coming. Use the **SCAN, SIGNAL** and then **SCAN** again procedure to make sure it's safe and to let others know where you are going.

#### Did you know...

In 2015 the South Australian Government created a new law about cars passing bike riders at a safe distance. If the speed limit is 60km/hr or less car drivers must leave a distance of at least 1 metre between their car and the bike rider when overtaking. If the speed limit is higher than 60km/hr the driver must leave a distance of at least 1.5 metres between their car and the bike rider when overtaking.

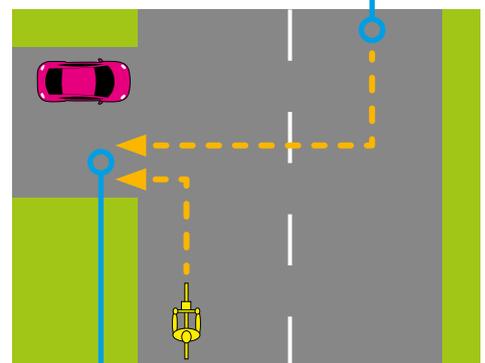
### Left turns

1. Indicate with the left **hand signal**. This shows respect for other road users and lets them know what you plan to do.
2. Make **eye contact** with car drivers or bike riders, to check that they have seen you.

#### Rider's tip

Keep a look out for people who might cross the road as you are turning left. They might not hear or see you coming. Slow down and use a warning sound such as your bell to let them know you are nearby.

Look for cars turning from the right.



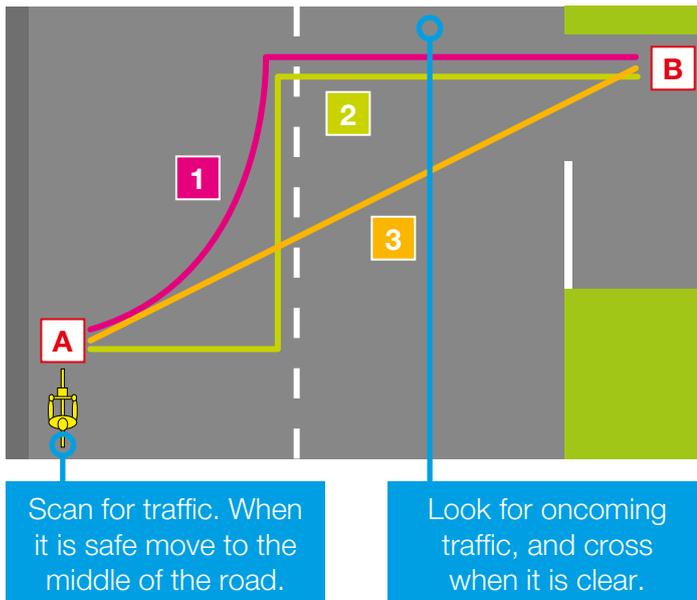
Look for pedestrians crossing.

## Answer sheet

### Right turn (centre of road)

This type of right hand turn is best used on quiet residential streets where there isn't much traffic.

#### Correct answer 1



The bike rider needs to scan for traffic and then make a right hand signal before moving into the middle of the road (*compare to route 2 – rider moves out suddenly*). Moving predictably into the middle of the road helps other road users see them and know where they are going.

The bike rider should stop in the middle of the road and scan again for any oncoming traffic before crossing the road. Riding straight across and back into the left side of the road is the quickest and safest option. Cutting across the road diagonally is less predictable and takes more time to cross, so it is not the safest option (*see route 3*).

### Hook turn

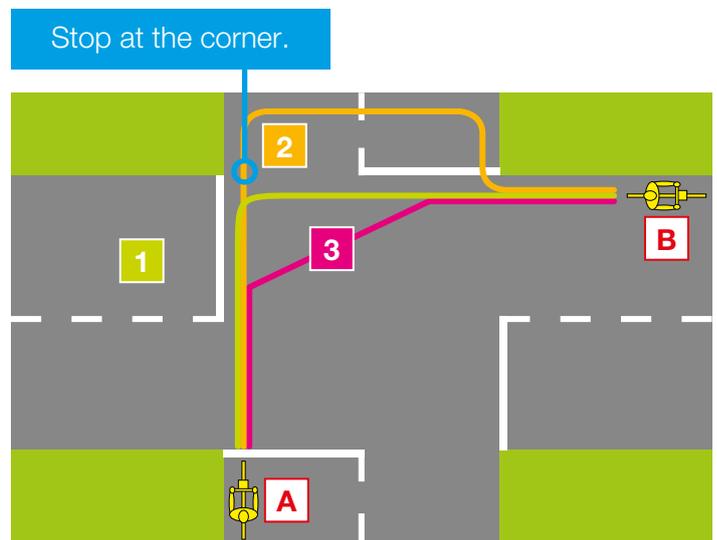
Turning right using a hook turn is the safest option on busy streets with a lot of traffic, e.g. intersections where there are multiple lanes and traffic lights.

#### Correct answer 1

The bike rider must obey any give way or stop signs before riding across the road.

When safe to do so, the bike rider moves to the corner (*see image for correct stopping point*). If the bike rider was to stop in the middle of the road (*see route 3*), they might collide with traffic approaching from behind as they attempt to move back to the left side of the road.

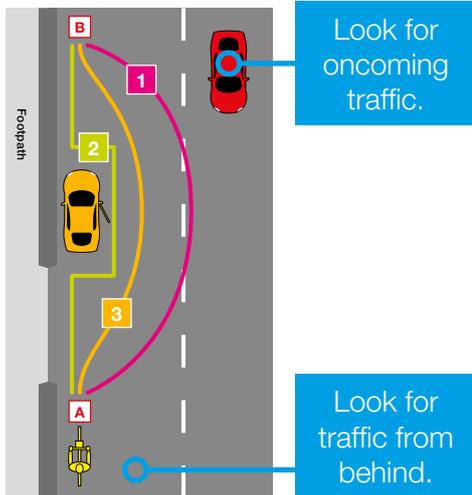
When safe to do so, the bike rider continues straight ahead.



## Answer sheet

### Passing a parked car

Correct answer 3



Sometimes drivers or passengers open their car door into the path of a bike rider. This is a hazard for bike riders because there might not be enough time to stop. Swerving into traffic to avoid the door is also dangerous.

The safest option is to *avoid riding in the space that a car door might be opened* (compare route 3 with route 2).

To move around a parked car, scan for traffic then indicate with a right hand signal. When traffic is clear move toward the middle of the road. Ride past the parked car, giving enough space between you and the car (1-1.5 meters). Avoid riding onto the other side of the road because there might be oncoming traffic (see route 1).

Once you have passed the parked car, scan and indicate before moving back to the left side of the road.

### Did you know...

Bike riders must use the bike lane if one exists. Have you ever seen a bike rider move outside of the white lines? This might be because they are trying to avoid the potential risk of a car door opening in front of them.

### Managing roundabouts

Correct answer 2

The bike rider must scan for traffic and signal before moving into the middle of the road to 'claim the lane'.

Riding on the edge of the lane or straight through (see route 1 & 3), might seem like the safest option but it is not. A car may try to overtake and side swipe the bike rider on the way through.

Claiming the lane keeps you in full view of other road users.

### Food for thought

Single lane roundabouts are designed to **slow traffic down** so remember you don't have to zoom in and out. Take your time. If traffic is too busy and you don't feel safe then hop off your bike and use the pedestrian crossing points instead.

