U.S. Department of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
www.nhtsa.gov

## Who has the

## Directions:

1. Refer to the Right-of-Way: Intersection Activity handout.
2. Label each intersection either 2-way or 4 -way stop.
3. Circle the vehicle that has the right-of-way (the vehicle that gets to go first).
4. If time allows, discuss as a group or with a partner the right-of-way questions provided below.

## Explanation:

## Look at the pictures and read the situations carefully; they are all slightly different.

Look for different types of intersections and what's going on the picture. For intersections, some have two (2) stop signs and others have four (4); some vehicles are going straight and others are turning. Hint: To figure out how many stop signs/ lights are at an intersection, look for the presence of a heavy line directly in front of each vehicle. This is a stop line. In real life, these heavy white lines are used to show where the vehicle is supposed to stop because of a stop sign or stop light. To also help with this exercise, look for the presence of turn signals: a blinker for a car, an arm signal for a bicyclist.

The questions below reference the hands on a clock. When you are told a vehicle is in the 9 o'clock position, for example, associate this with the position of the small hand of a clock at 9 .

## Discussion Questions:

Q In picture \#1, who would have the right-of-way if the car and bicycle arrived at the intersection at the same time and were both going straight?
A Both vehicles would stop, look for traffic and continue through intersection at the same time.
Q In picture \#2, who would have the right-of-way if the car was also taking a left turn? Can both vehicles go at the same time?


A Yes, with caution, as long as they stay in their turn lanes. If the car was making a right hand turn, the car would go first.
Q In picture \#3, who would have the right-of-way if all three vehicles arrived at the intersection at the same time and the vehicle at the 9 o'clock position was turning left instead of going straight?
A If all traffic arrives at the same time, the vehicle to the right has the right-of-way. The vehicle turning left has the right-ofway because it is the vehicle that is the farthest "right" of the other vehicles. Next the vehicle in the 12 o'clock position would go, followed by the vehicle in the 3 o'clock position.

Q In picture \#4, who would have the right-of-way if this was a 4-way stop instead of a 2-way stop intersection?
A The car would have the right-of-way because it is on the "right" of the bike.
Q In picture \#5, who would have the right-of-way if an additional car heading straight (from the 6 o'clock position), opposite the car turning left, was included?
A The car going straight would go first, then the turning car would turn left, finally the bicycle would turn left.
Q In picture \#6, who would have the right-of-way if both vehicles arrived at the intersection at the same time?
A The car because it is on the "right" of the pickup truck.

