



RIDEPERMIT RIDER TRAINING

Curriculum and Assessment Guide

Four modules | 30 lessons | 18 practice checks | 130-question assessment bank

Prepared for school district review. Every lesson, practice check, and graded question, in the order a student sees them.

WHAT THIS GUIDE CONTAINS

- Learn: every lesson with its five parts (situation, why it matters, what to do, the mistake, remember)
- Practice: ungraded checks with all responses and the reasoning
- Test bank: every graded question, the correct answer, and the explanation the student sees
- Assessment: 65 questions per attempt drawn at random from the bank; pass is 52 of 65 (80%)

How to review this complete course

Each module appears in the same order a learner experiences it

1

LEARN

Every lesson, including all five teaching parts and its visual.

2

PRACTICE

Ungraded checks with all responses, the answer, and explanation.

3

TEST BANK

Every graded item, response, correct answer, explanation, and source.

COURSE RULE

All four modules must be complete. The only score gate is cumulative: at least 52 of 65 (80%).

There is no single-module minimum. Retakes draw a fresh set, and the best module score counts.

The curriculum attachment is the source of truth. Graphics support comprehension and do not replace its wording.

MODULE 1

Ride Ready

Know the law. Make smart choices before the wheels move, and while the street changes around you.

9

TRAINING LESSONS

Five teaching parts each

5

PRACTICE CHECKS

Ungraded with feedback

40

QUESTIONS IN BANK

20 drawn per attempt

Three classes, one label



SITUATION

Two bikes look identical on the rack. One is legal for you to ride to school. The other, in most states, is not until you turn 16. The only way to tell is the label.

WHY IT MATTERS

Every state that regulates e-bikes uses a class system, and most use the same three classes. The class decides how fast the motor helps, whether there is a throttle, how old you must be, and where you may ride. Districts write their rules by class too.

LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Three classes, one label

WHAT TO KNOW

- Class 1: the motor helps only while you pedal, and stops helping at 20 mph. No throttle.
- Class 2: a throttle can move the bike without pedaling. Motor help stops at 20 mph.
- Class 3: the motor helps while you pedal up to 28 mph. No throttle in most states. Most states set a minimum age, commonly 16, and require a helmet at any age.
- The class label is a sticker on the frame, required by law in most states. Find it and know it.

THE MISTAKE

Assuming a bike is Class 2 because it has pedals and a throttle. Some bikes with pedals and throttles exceed every class limit and are not e-bikes at all.

REMEMBER

Find the label. Know your class. Your class decides your rules.

When an "e-bike" is not an e-bike



SITUATION

A bike is sold online as an "e-bike." It has pedals, a kickstand, and lights. It also has a 1,500-watt motor and goes 35 mph.

WHY IT MATTERS

State law defines an e-bike by limits: a motor cap, usually 750 watts; a top assisted speed, 28 mph at most; and a throttle limit of 20 mph. Anything above those limits is not an e-bike. It is a motor vehicle, and most states require a license, registration, and insurance to ride one on a road. No school district permits them on campus.

LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

When an "e-bike" is not an e-bike

WHAT TO KNOW

- Over the motor cap, over 28 mph, or a throttle above 20 mph: not an e-bike.
- These devices are often called e-motos. They look like e-bikes and are sold beside them.
- Riding one without a license can mean a citation and the bike being impounded.
- Your district's registration checks the make and model. An out-of-class device will not get a permit.

THE MISTAKE

Believing the seller's word. "Street legal" in an ad is not a legal determination.

REMEMBER

If it goes faster or pulls harder than the class limits, it is not a bicycle.

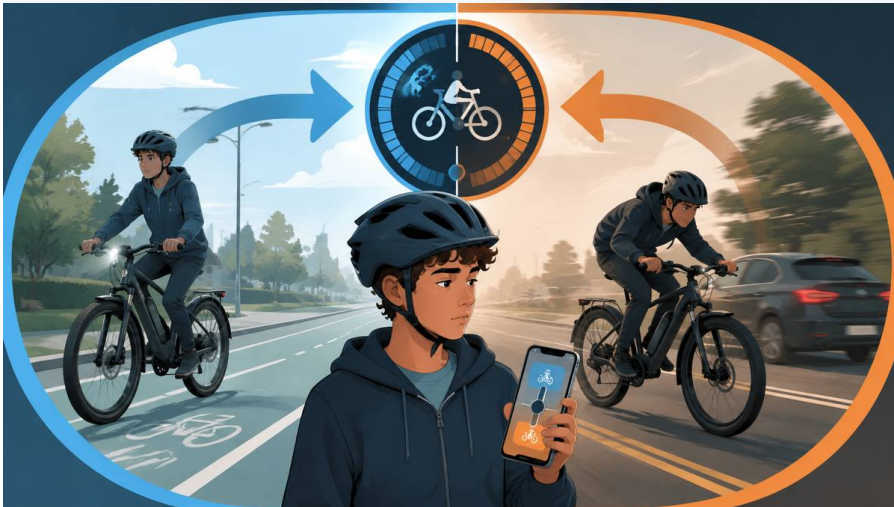
Switchable modes and what they do to you

SITUATION

Your Class 2 bike has a setting in its app that raises the top speed to 28 mph. You are 14.

WHY IT MATTERS

When you unlock that mode, the bike is no longer a Class 2. It behaves like a Class 3, and in most states a Class 3 requires a rider of at least 16. The bike did not change. Your legal situation did.



LEARNING FLOW

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Switchable modes and what they do to you

WHAT TO KNOW

- Many popular e-bikes ship as Class 2 and can be switched to a faster mode in an app or menu.
- In the faster mode, the age rule for Class 3 applies to you, and most districts do not allow Class 3 on campus.
- Some switches also push the bike out of the e-bike definition entirely.
- If a parent or friend "unlocked" the bike, it is still your problem when you are the one riding it.

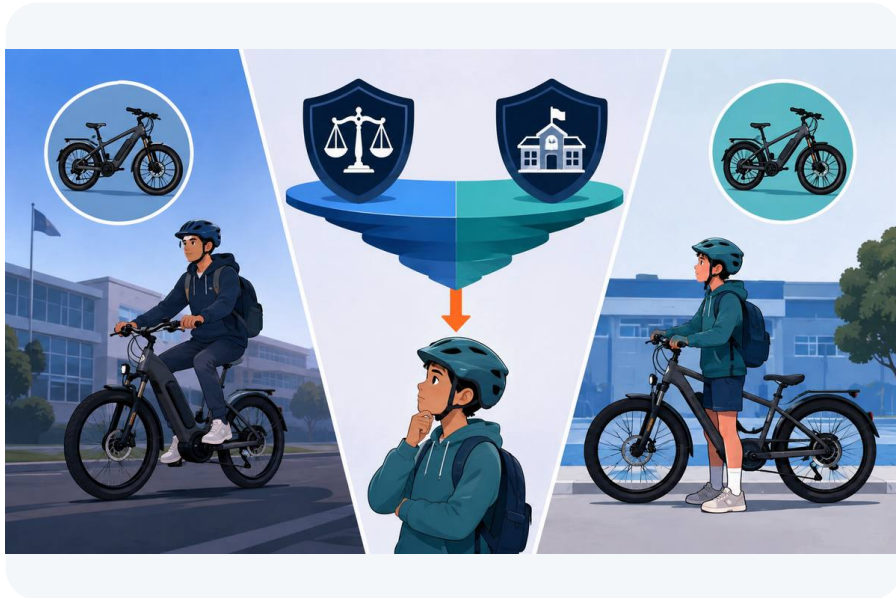
THE MISTAKE

Thinking a setting is just a setting. It changes which laws apply to you.

REMEMBER

The mode you ride in is the class you ride in.

The rules that depend on your age



LEARNING FLOW

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SITUATION

Your older cousin rides a Class 3 to high school. You want the same bike for middle school.

WHY IT MATTERS

Age rules exist because faster bikes need more experience to control, and crash injuries at 28 mph are much worse than at 20. The most-injured age group for e-bikes nationally is 11 to 14, which is also the group that cannot legally ride a Class 3 in most states.

The rules that depend on your age

WHAT TO KNOW

- Class 3 minimum age: commonly 16. Your state's rule is shown in the RidePermit checker and on the State Laws page.
- Class 1 and 2: most states set no minimum age, but many districts do.
- Helmets: many states require a helmet under a certain age on any bicycle. Most require one on a Class 3 at any age. Wear one every ride regardless.
- Passengers: most states allow a passenger only if the bike has a seat built for one, and some prohibit passengers under a certain age. Carrying a friend on the rack or handlebars is illegal almost everywhere, and it is the setup in a large share of two-rider crashes.

THE MISTAKE

Assuming the rule is the same as your friend's state, or that the district rule matches the state rule. The district's can be stricter, never looser.

REMEMBER

State law is the floor. Your district's rule sits on top. You ride to whichever is stricter.

Where you may ride, and where you may not

SITUATION

The bike lane ends. There is a sidewalk, a multi-use path, and the road. Which one?

WHY IT MATTERS

Each surface has its own rule and its own risk. Sidewalks feel safe and are where a large share of bike-versus-car crashes happen, because every driveway is an intersection drivers do not expect you to be crossing.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Where you may ride, and where you may not

WHAT TO KNOW

- Roads: Class 1, 2, and 3 may use them. Ride in the direction of traffic, in the bike lane if there is one.
- Bike lanes and paths: Class 1 and 2 may use them almost everywhere. Class 3 is banned from many bike paths unless the local authority allows it.
- Sidewalks: many cities and most districts prohibit riding e-bikes on sidewalks, especially near schools. Where allowed, ride at walking speed and yield to every person on foot.
- Campus: walk the bike where the district says to. Most say to walk it on school grounds.

THE MISTAKE

Treating the sidewalk as the safe default. It is often the least safe choice at speed.

REMEMBER

Road with traffic, lane if there is one, sidewalk only where allowed and only at walking pace.

Your safest ride starts before you leave

SITUATION

You are running late. The front tire looks a little soft. You go anyway.

WHY IT MATTERS

A ten-second check catches the problems that become bad surprises at speed. Low tire pressure alone changes how the bike steers and how much grip you have to stop.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Your safest ride starts before you leave

WHAT TO DO

- Helmet: on, level, snug, buckled. Every ride.
- Tires: squeeze them. Firm, not soft. Check the pressure printed on the sidewall.
- Brakes: squeeze each lever. Both should slow the bike firmly before the lever reaches the bar.
- Battery and controls: battery locked in, charged enough for the trip, display on, assist level where you expect it.
- Lights: working front and rear if it will be dark, dusky, or foggy at any point.

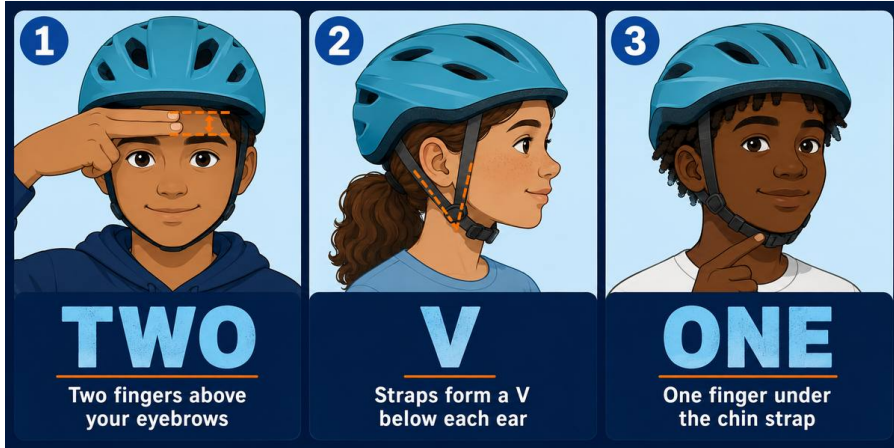
THE MISTAKE

Skipping the check because the bike was fine yesterday. Things loosen, leak, and drain overnight.

REMEMBER

If the bike does not feel right, do not ride it out. Stop and get it checked.

A helmet only works if it fits



SITUATION

Your helmet sits on the back of your head, strap hanging loose. It looks like you are wearing one.

WHY IT MATTERS

Head injuries are the most common serious injury in e-bike crashes, and the 15 to 17 age group is the one that stops wearing helmets. A helmet that is loose or tipped back leaves your forehead, the part that hits the ground first, uncovered.

LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

A helmet only works if it fits

WHAT TO DO

- Level: the helmet sits flat, about two finger-widths above your eyebrows.
- Snug: it does not rock side to side or front to back when you shake your head. Adjust the dial or pads.
- Buckled: the strap forms a V under each ear, and you can fit one finger between the strap and your chin, not two.
- Replace it after any crash where it hits anything, even if it looks fine. The foam is designed to crush once.
- Replace it after about five years or if it is cracked or the straps are frayed.

THE MISTAKE

Wearing it tipped back like a hat. That protects nothing.

REMEMBER

Eyes, ears, mouth: two fingers above the eyes, a V at the ears, one finger at the mouth.

Look where danger can appear, not only where it is now

SITUATION

The road ahead is clear. A car sits in a driveway with its brake lights on.

WHY IT MATTERS

Drivers often do not see cyclists, and at e-bike speed you close distances faster than they expect. Seeing a problem early gives your brain time to choose. Reacting late leaves only luck.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Look where danger can appear, not only where it is now

WHAT TO DO

- Eyes up. Scan far ahead, then near, then far again. Look through car windows for heads, at wheels for movement, at turn signals for intent.
- Be visible. Bright or reflective clothing, and lights front and rear whenever it is not full daylight.
- Expect movement. A stopped car can open a door, pull out, or turn. Brake lights, exhaust, and a head in the driver's seat all mean "this could move."
- Put the phone away. No texting, no scrolling, and keep audio low enough to hear a car behind you.

THE MISTAKE

Watching only the thing directly in front of you.

REMEMBER

Seeing a problem early is safer than reacting to it late.

Riding with friends changes how you ride

SITUATION

Four of you leave school together. Someone takes off. Someone weaves. Someone pops a wheelie at the light.

WHY IT MATTERS

Group riding is where a lot of teen crashes start: racing, riding side by side into traffic, following too close, showing off. A group also makes it harder for drivers to predict any one rider.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Riding with friends changes how you ride

WHAT TO DO

- Ride single file where the road is narrow or traffic is present. Side by side only where legal and there is room.
- Leave a bike length or more between you and the rider ahead. If they brake hard, you need room.
- No racing, no wheelies, no stunts on public roads or on campus. Your permit can be suspended for it, and it is how kids get hurt.
- Agree the route before you leave so nobody makes a sudden turn to catch up.
- If a friend is riding dangerously, drop back. You are not required to keep up.

THE MISTAKE

Riding to match the fastest or boldest person in the group.

REMEMBER

Ride your own ride, even in a group.

A bike has a throttle and its motor stops helping at 20 mph. Which class is it?

A Class 1

B Class 2

CORRECT

C Class 3

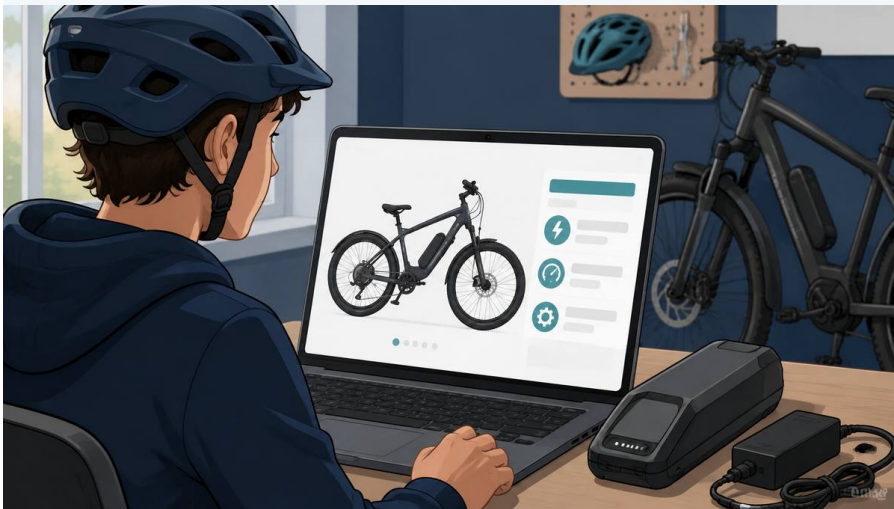


WHY

Throttle plus a 20 mph limit is the definition of Class 2. Class 1 has no throttle; Class 3 assists to 28.

An online listing calls a bike a "Class 2 e-bike" and lists a 1,200-watt motor with a 32 mph top speed. What is it?

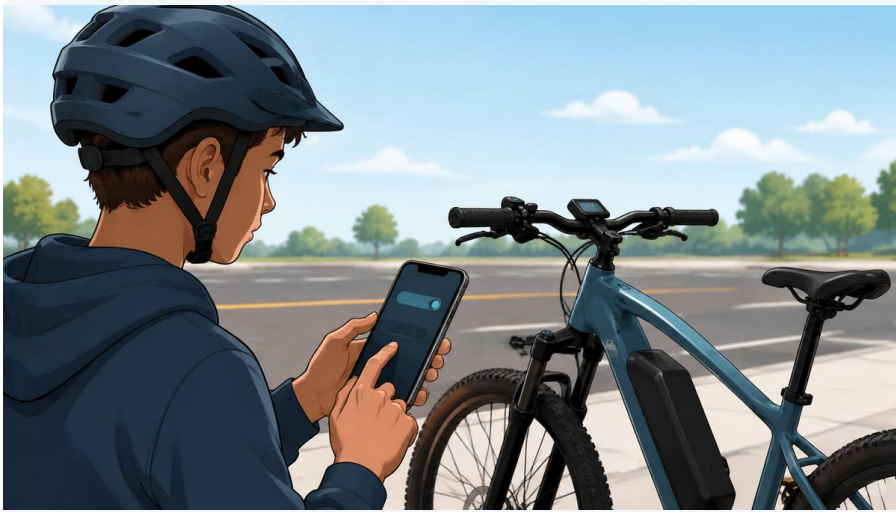
- A A Class 2 e-bike
- B A Class 3 e-bike
- C Not an e-bike; it exceeds the class limits

CORRECT**WHY**

Over the motor cap and over 28 mph means it is a motor vehicle, whatever the listing says.

You are 13 and your bike has an app setting that raises the speed to 28 mph. If you switch it on, what changes?

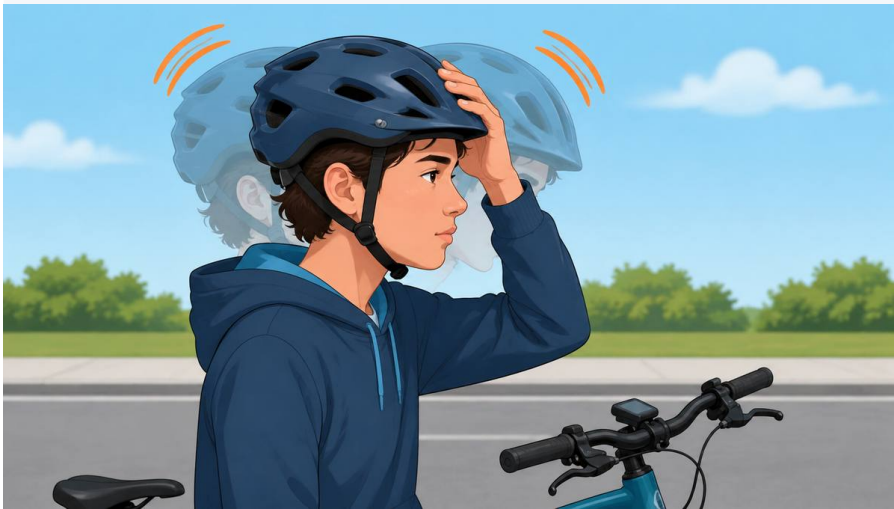
- A Nothing; it is still your bike
- B You are now riding a Class 3, which requires a minimum age in most states** CORRECT
- C Only the battery life changes



WHY

The mode you ride in is the class you ride in. Class 3 age rules now apply to you.

Your helmet rocks back and forth when you shake your head. What should you do?



A Tighten the dial or pads until it stays put

CORRECT

B Wear it anyway; it is better than nothing

C Loosen the strap so it is more comfortable

WHY

A loose helmet shifts in a crash and leaves your forehead uncovered.

The bike lane ends near school. A sidewalk runs alongside the road. What is the safest choice?

- A Ride the sidewalk at full speed to avoid cars
- B Stay on the road with traffic, or use the sidewalk only if allowed and at walking pace** CORRECT
- C Ride against traffic so you can see the cars



WHY

Sidewalks put you across every driveway where drivers are not looking. If you use one, walking pace and yield to pedestrians.

What is the top assisted speed of a Class 1 e-bike?

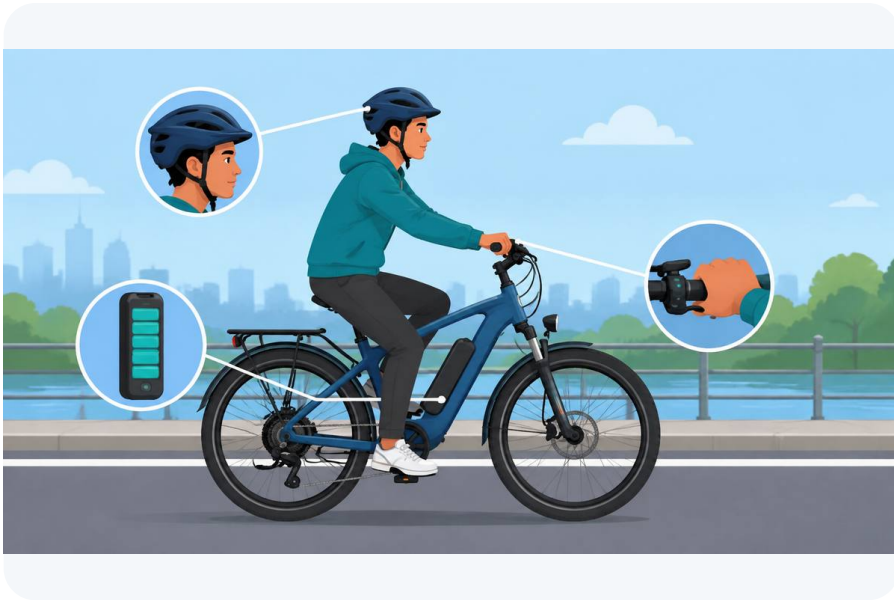
A 20 mph

CORRECT

B 15 mph

C 28 mph

D 32 mph



EXPLANATION

Class 1 and Class 2 both stop assisting at 20 mph.

Which class has a throttle that can move the bike without pedaling?

A Class 1

B Class 2

CORRECT

C Class 3

D All three



EXPLANATION

Only Class 2 has a throttle under the standard three-class system.



A Class 3 e-bike assists while pedaling up to what speed?

A 20 mph

B 25 mph

C 28 mph

CORRECT

D 30 mph

EXPLANATION

Class 3 is the "speed pedelec": pedal assist to 28 mph.

Where do you find your e-bike's class?

- A By how fast it feels
- B Only in the owner's manual
- C By asking the seller
- D On a label on the frame

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Most states require a permanent class label on the frame.

Which class is most likely to be banned from a multi-use bike path?



EXPLANATION

Many states exclude Class 3 from bike paths unless the local authority allows it.

A Class 3

CORRECT

B Class 2

C Class 1

D None are banned

What is the most common motor limit in the legal definition of an e-bike?

A 250 watts

B 750 watts

CORRECT

C 500 watts

D 1,500 watts



EXPLANATION

Most states cap an e-bike motor at 750 watts.

A device with pedals goes 35 mph under motor power. Under most state laws it is:

- A A Class 3 speed pedelec
- B A Class 2 with a fast mode
- C A motor vehicle, not an e-bike
- D A moped-class bicycle

CORRECT



EXPLANATION

Above 28 mph assisted, it is outside the e-bike definition.

Why does an out-of-class device not receive a school permit?

- A It costs more
- B It needs a special decal
- C It is too heavy for the rack
- D It is not legally a bicycle

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Districts permit e-bikes. A motor vehicle needs a license, registration, and insurance.

What usually happens if a rider is stopped on an out-of-class e-moto without a license?



EXPLANATION

Unlicensed operation of a motor vehicle is enforced like any other.

A A citation, and possibly impound

CORRECT

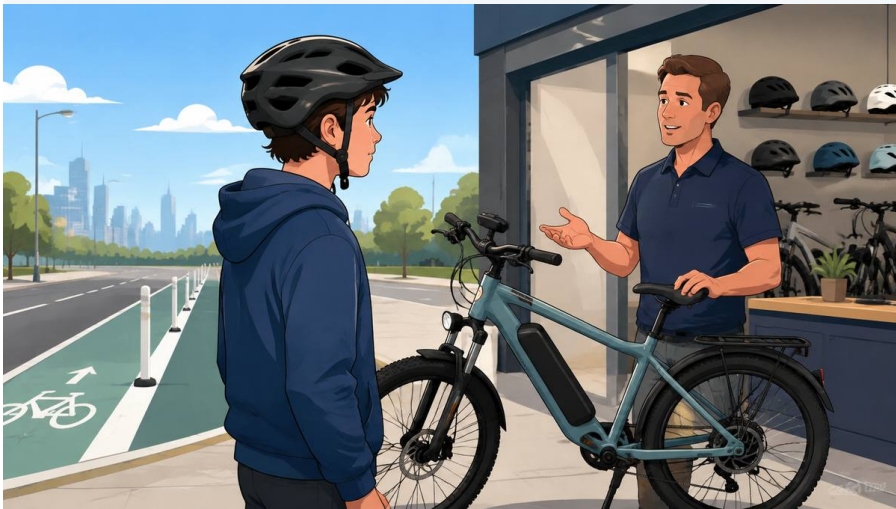
B A warning and nothing more

C A helmet reminder from the school

D A note home to the parent

A seller says a bike is "street legal." What does that prove?

- A That it is legal in every state
- B Nothing; the law decides, not the ad** CORRECT
- C That it meets Class 2 limits
- D That it carries a license plate



EXPLANATION

Check the specs against the class limits yourself.

You unlock a 28 mph mode on a Class 2 bike.
Which rules now apply to you?

**EXPLANATION**

The mode you ride in is the class you ride in.

- A** Class 2 rules
- B** No rules while on private property
- C** Class 3 rules, including the age minimum **CORRECT**
- D** Only the helmet rule

Who is responsible for the class of the bike while you are riding it?

A The person who changed the setting

B The seller

C The school

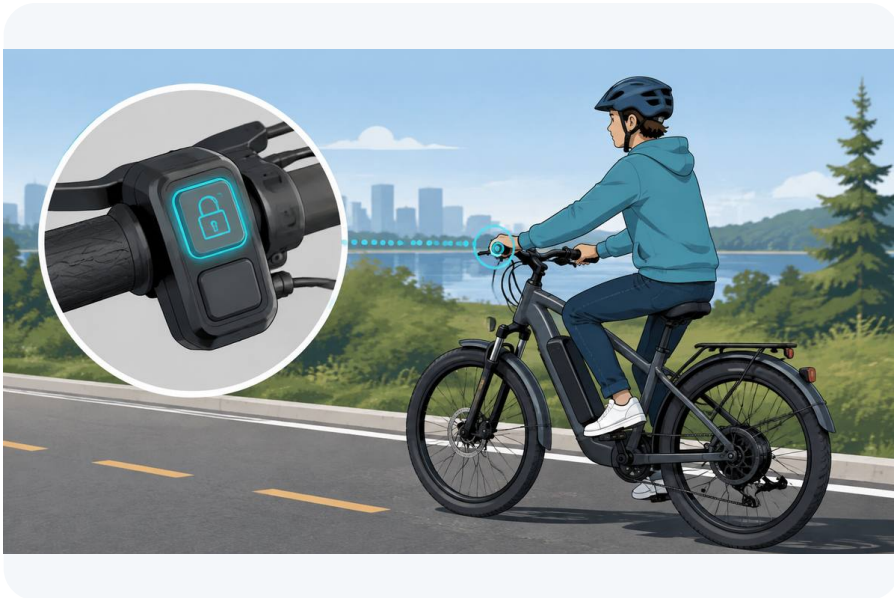
D You, the rider

CORRECT



EXPLANATION

The rider is accountable for the bike as it is being ridden.



Some "unlock" settings push a bike:

A Out of the e-bike definition

CORRECT

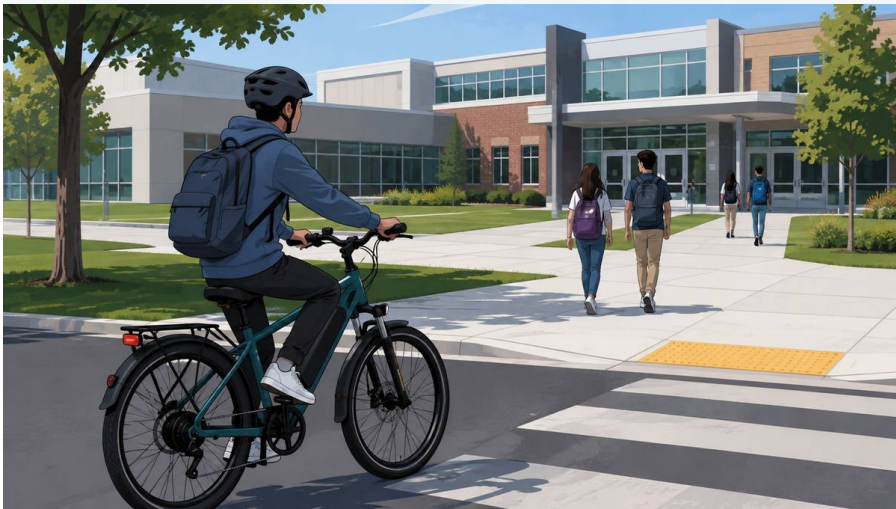
B Into Class 1

C Into a lighter weight class

D Into a longer battery range

EXPLANATION

Above 28 mph or above the motor cap, it is no longer an e-bike.



Most districts allow which classes on campus?

A Class 3 only

B Class 1 and 2

CORRECT

C All classes

D Class 2 only

EXPLANATION

Class 3 is commonly excluded, especially at middle schools.



What is the minimum age to ride a Class 3 e-bike in your state?

- A No minimum age at all
- B The same age as a driver license
- C {state_class3_age} **CORRECT**
- D Whatever the district sets

EXPLANATION

Your state's rule, as shown on the RidePermit State Laws page.



Why do states set a minimum age for Class 3?

- A** Class 3 bikes are heavier
- B** Insurance requires it
- C** To sell more Class 1 bikes
- D** Faster bikes need more experience **CORRECT**

EXPLANATION

Injury severity rises sharply with speed.

Which age group has the most e-bike injuries nationally?

A 11 to 14

CORRECT

B 5 to 10

C 18 to 24

D 45 and over



EXPLANATION

And it is the group that cannot legally ride a Class 3 in most states.

Carrying a friend on the rear rack of an e-bike with no passenger seat is:

A Fine if you keep the speed low

B **Illegal, and a common crash setup**

CORRECT

C Legal only for Class 2 bikes

D Allowed if both wear helmets



EXPLANATION

A passenger changes balance and braking, and the law requires a seat built for one.



Your district requires a helmet at every age, but your state only requires one under 18. Which rule applies to you?

- A The state rule
- B Neither on private property
- C The stricter one, the district
- D Your parent decides

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

State law is the floor; district policy can be stricter.



The safest default surface for an e-bike is:

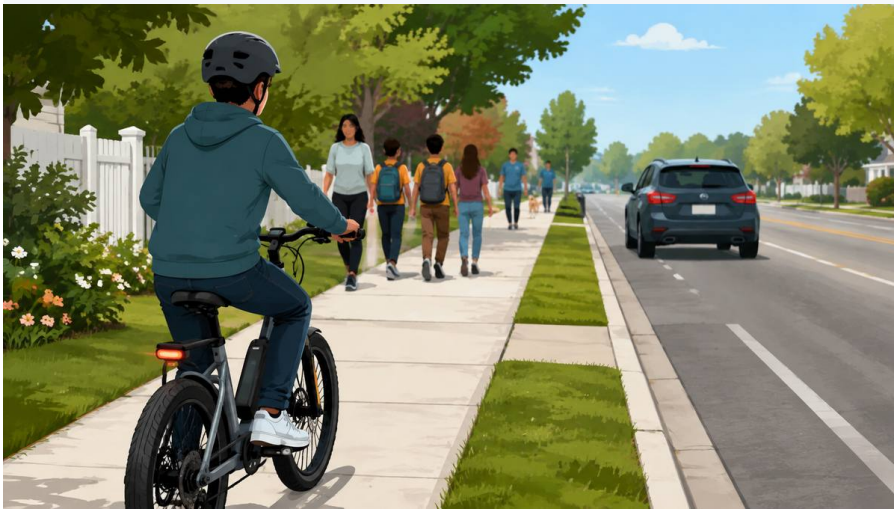
- A The sidewalk
- B The center of the lane
- C Against traffic so you see cars
- D The road, with traffic

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Ride with traffic. Sidewalks cross every driveway drivers are not watching.

Why are sidewalks risky for e-bike riders?



EXPLANATION

Driveway pull-outs are a leading crash type for sidewalk riders.

A Every driveway is a hidden intersection

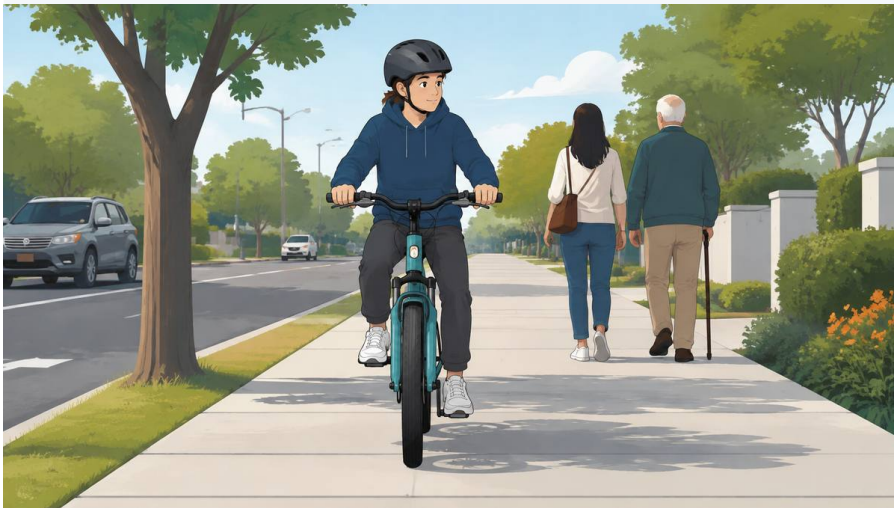
CORRECT

B The surface is rougher than the road

C Pedestrians tend to step aside slowly

D Sidewalks are always illegal to ride

Where allowed, how fast should you ride on a sidewalk?



EXPLANATION

Yield to every person on foot; a bell or your voice before passing.

A 10 mph

B Walking pace

CORRECT

C Bike-lane speed

D Whatever feels safe

What does "walk your bike on campus" mean in practice?



EXPLANATION

Most district policies require walking the bike once on school grounds.

- A Ride slowly
- B Coast without pedaling
- C Dismount and push it
- D Ride on the grass

CORRECT

How can you check tire pressure without a gauge?



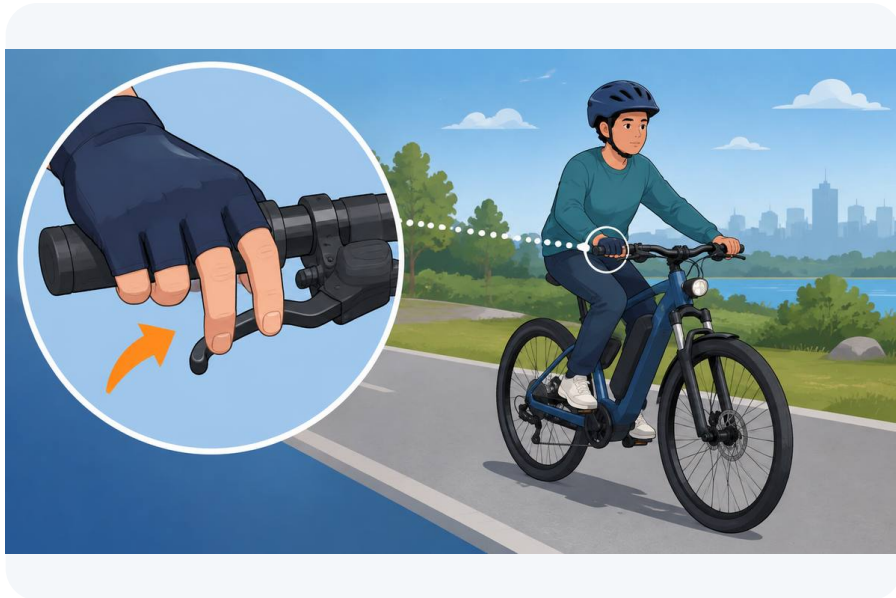
EXPLANATION

The sidewall prints the correct range. A gauge is the real answer.

- A Look at the tire from the side
- B Bounce the bike on the ground
- C Spin the wheel and listen to it
- D Squeeze it, then check with a gauge

CORRECT

When squeezing a brake lever, what should happen?



EXPLANATION

A lever that reaches the bar means the brake needs adjustment.

A It slows firmly before the lever bottoms out

CORRECT

B The lever touches the handlebar grip

C Nothing happens until you pedal

D The motor cuts and the bike coasts

Your bike was fine yesterday. Do you need to check it today?

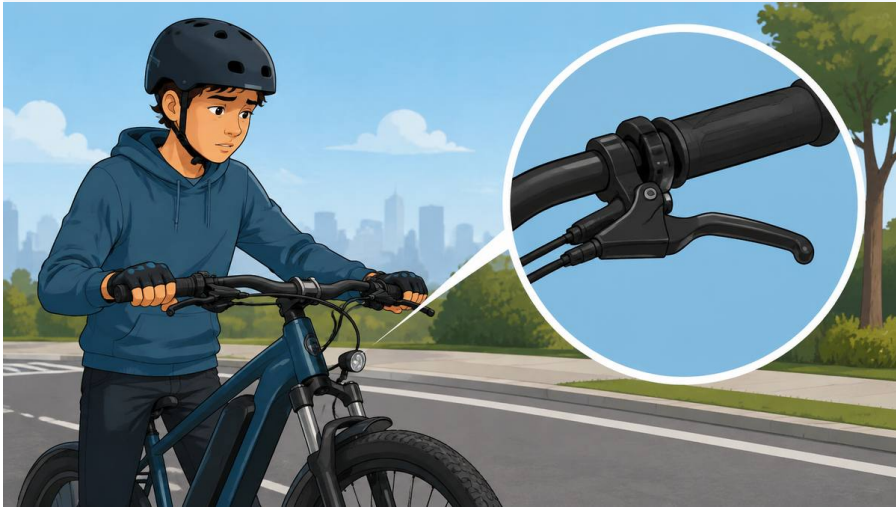
- A No
- B Yes, every ride **CORRECT**
- C Only if it rained
- D Only on Mondays



EXPLANATION

The ten-second check is every ride.

**Your front brake feels different from yesterday.
What is the right move?**

**EXPLANATION**

A control that changed is a warning.

A Ride slowly and see

B Use only the rear brake

C Stop and have it checked

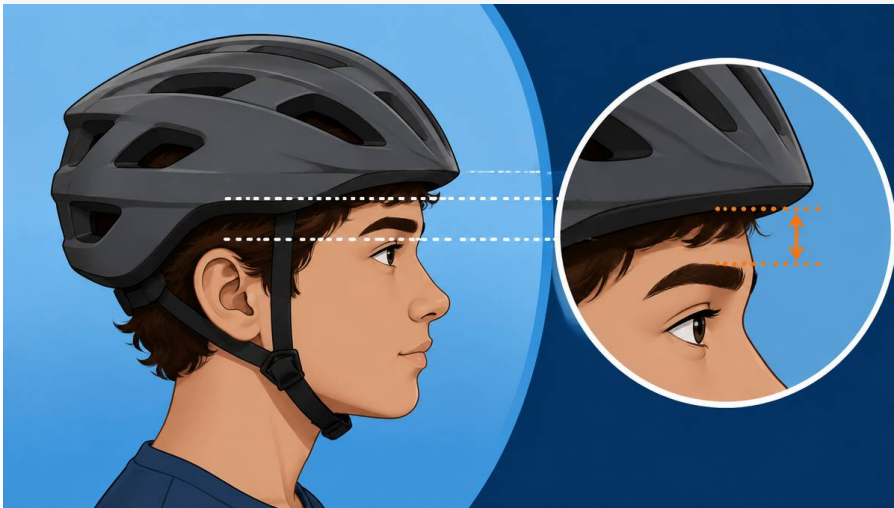
CORRECT

D Squeeze harder

How far above your eyebrows should a helmet sit?

- A Four fingers
- B Anywhere is fine
- C Touching the eyebrows
- D About two fingers

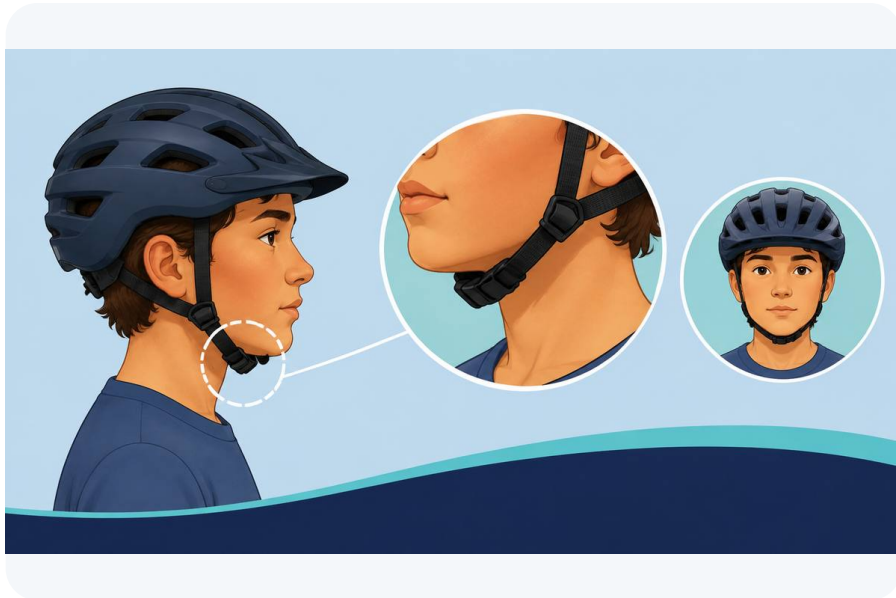
CORRECT



EXPLANATION

Level and low protects the forehead, which hits first.

How tight should the chin strap be?



EXPLANATION

One finger, not two.

A One finger fits between strap and chin

CORRECT

B Loose enough to slip a fist under

C As tight as you can bear

D Unbuckled is fine on short rides

After a crash where your helmet hits the ground but looks fine:

- A Keep using it
- B Replace it; the foam crushes once **CORRECT**
- C Wash it and keep it
- D Use it only for short rides



EXPLANATION

The protective foam is single-use.

Which age group is most likely to stop wearing a helmet?

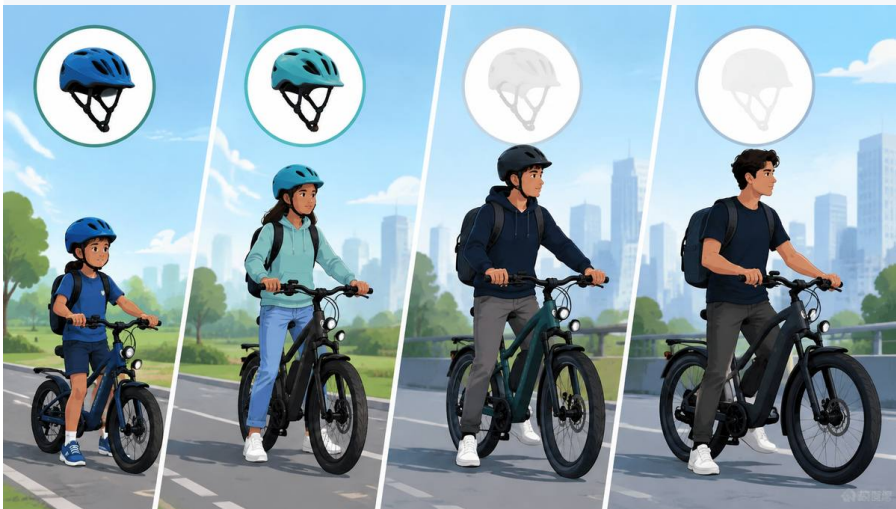
A 8 to 10

B 11 to 12

C 15 to 17

CORRECT

D Adults



EXPLANATION

And head injuries concentrate there.

What is the best scanning pattern?

A Stare at the road directly ahead

B Look at the car behind you

C Watch the ground for rocks

D Far, then near, then far again

CORRECT



EXPLANATION

Far ahead gives time; near catches what is about to happen.

A car in a driveway has brake lights on and someone in the seat. What does it mean?



EXPLANATION

Treat every sign of life in a car as "this could move."

A It could move; give space and slow

CORRECT

B It is parked

C It is waiting for you to pass

D Nothing

When should you use lights?

- A Only after midnight on roads
- B Any time it is not full daylight**
- C Only when riding on the road
- D Never; e-bikes have reflectors

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Lights are required by law after dark and smart any time visibility drops.

Which is acceptable while riding?



EXPLANATION

You need both hands and your hearing.

A Texting at a stop light

B One earbud at high volume

C Phone away, audio low

CORRECT

D Filming with one hand



Where should a group ride single file?

- ☐ A Only on bike paths
- ☐ B Only at night
- ☐ C Never; side by side is safer
- ☒ D Narrow roads or with traffic present

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Single file where there is no room to be two abreast safely.

How much space should you leave behind the rider ahead?

A At least a bike length

CORRECT

B Half a wheel

C Touching distance

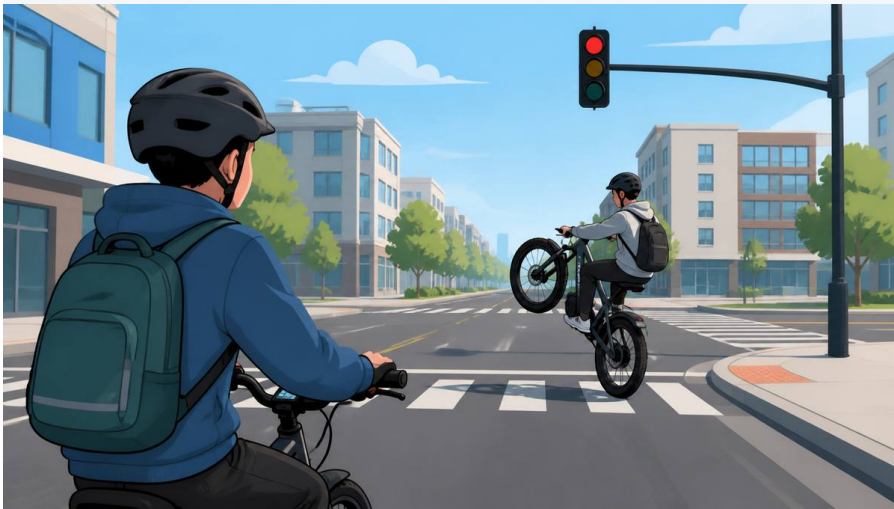
D A car length at all times



EXPLANATION

If they brake hard, you need room to react.

A friend pops a wheelie at a stop light. What is the right response?



EXPLANATION

Stunts on public roads injure riders and get permits suspended.

A Match it

B Drop back

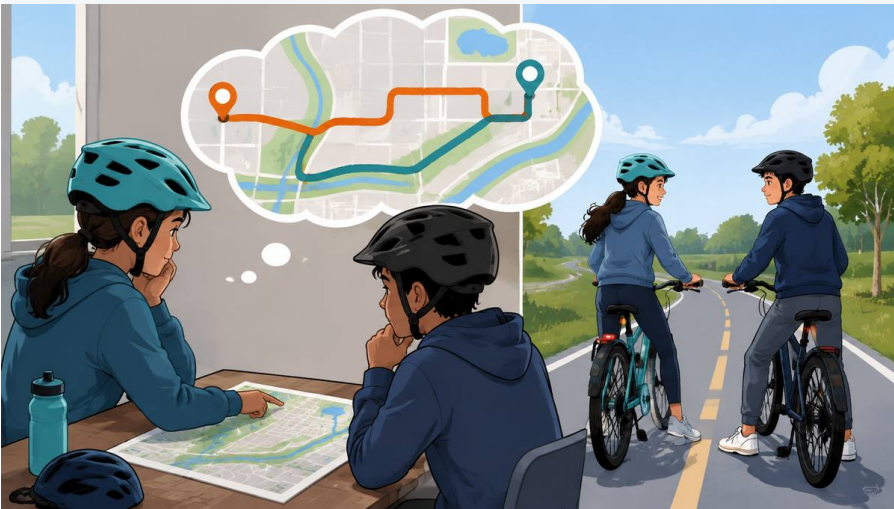
CORRECT

C Film it

D Speed past

Why agree on a route before leaving?

- A** To save battery on the ride
- B** To arrive at exactly the same time
- C** So nobody turns suddenly to catch up **CORRECT**
- D** So the app can log the group



EXPLANATION

Sudden moves to keep up cause crashes.

Racing on the way to school is:

- A Fine on quiet streets
- B Allowed if everyone has a helmet
- C Only a problem after dark
- D **Grounds for suspension, and dangerous**

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Speed plus competition removes the margin that keeps you safe.

MODULE 2

Stop the Crash

Share the road. Learn why speed, space, grip, and attention decide whether a close call becomes a crash.

10

TRAINING LESSONS

Five teaching parts each

5

PRACTICE CHECKS

Ungraded with feedback

30

QUESTIONS IN BANK

15 drawn per attempt

You keep moving before the brakes even start working

SITUATION

A ball rolls into the street. You see it. You decide to brake. Your hands squeeze. During all three steps, the bike is still moving at full speed.

WHY IT MATTERS

An alert rider takes about one and a half seconds to see, think, and act. At 20 mph, that is about 45 feet of travel before the brakes do anything. Looking at a phone can double it.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

You keep moving before the brakes even start working

WHAT TO KNOW

- See: notice the hazard. Scanning far ahead shortens this.
- Think: decide. Practice makes decisions faster.
- Act: hands squeeze the levers. Cover the brakes with your fingers in busy places so this step is instant.
- Distraction stretches the "see" step from a fraction of a second to several seconds.

THE MISTAKE

Believing you can stop as soon as you see something. You cannot. Nobody can.

REMEMBER

More speed needs more clear space ahead of you.

Twice as fast means four times the stopping room

SITUATION

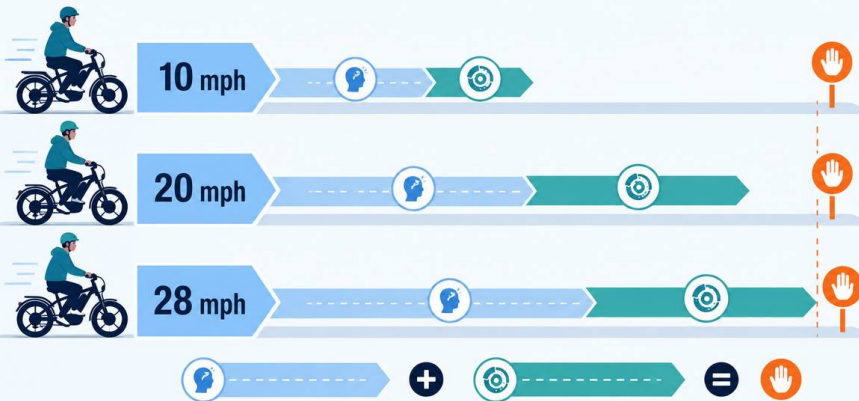
You and a friend brake at the same instant. You are going twice as fast. Your friend stops. You are still rolling, far past them.

WHY IT MATTERS

Braking distance grows with the square of speed. Double the speed, four times the braking distance. Add the reaction distance and the totals are roughly: A gap that feels safe at a slow roll can disappear at e-bike speed.

- 10 mph: about 20 feet reaction plus 10 feet braking, about 30 feet total
- 20 mph: about 45 feet reaction plus 35 feet braking, about 80 feet total
- 28 mph: about 60 feet reaction plus 70 feet braking, about 130 feet total, on dry pavement with good brakes

FASTER SPEED NEEDS MORE STOPPING ROOM



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Twice as fast means four times the stopping room

WHAT TO DO

- Slow before blind corners, crossings, crowds, and anywhere you cannot see 130 feet ahead.
- Ride at the speed your sight distance can handle, not the speed the bike can reach.
- Lower the assist level in tight or crowded places.

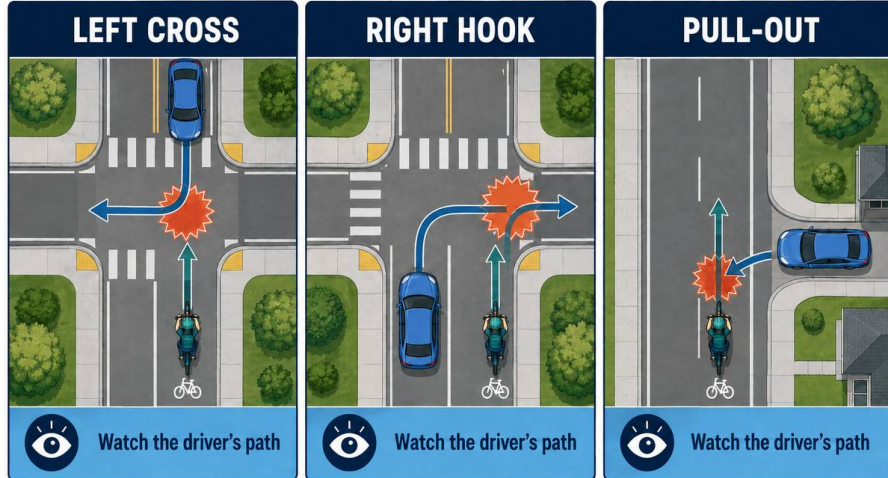
THE MISTAKE

Judging a gap by how it looks from a bike going 12 mph, then riding into it at 25.

REMEMBER

Ride at the speed your sight distance can handle.

Intersections, the three crashes that hurt the most riders



SITUATION

You are riding straight through a green light. A car coming toward you turns left across your path. Or a car beside you turns right, straight into you. Or a car pulls out of a side street because the driver looked and did not see you.

WHY IT MATTERS

Most serious bike crashes happen at intersections, and three patterns account for most of them. Drivers turning left across a rider are the deadliest. Drivers turning right across a rider in the bike lane are the most common. Drivers pulling out from a side street or driveway are the third. All three share one cause: the driver did not expect a rider moving that fast.

LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Intersections, the three crashes that hurt the most riders

WHAT TO DO

- Slow down at every intersection, even with a green light. Cover your brakes.
- The left cross: watch oncoming cars with a left signal or wheels turning. Make eye contact. If you are not sure they see you, slow to a speed you can stop from.
- The right hook: never ride up the right side of a car that might turn right. Hang back behind it, or move into the lane behind it where the driver can see you in the mirror.
- The pull-out: watch the front wheels of any car waiting at a side street. Wheels that move mean the car is coming. Ride where the driver can see you, and assume they cannot.
- Stop at stop signs and red lights. Fully. Rolling a stop is the most common way riders lose the right of way and the argument afterward.

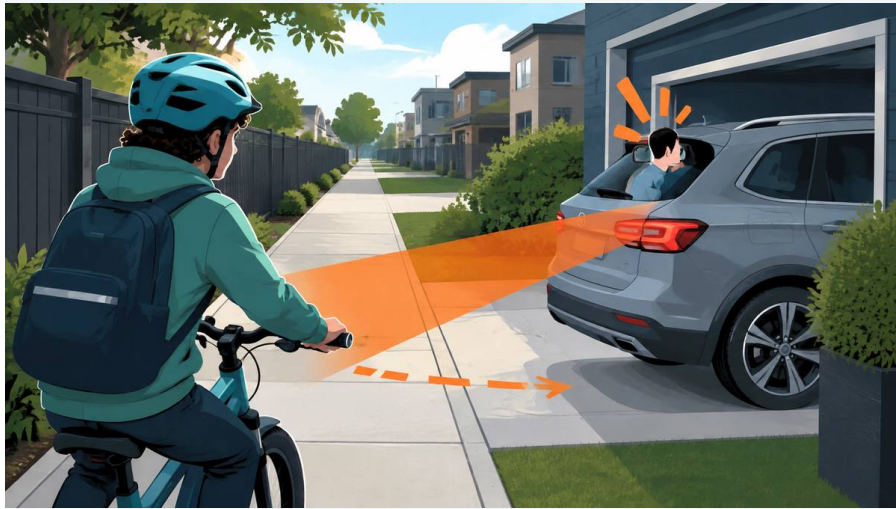
THE MISTAKE

Trusting the green light. Green means you may go, not that everyone will yield.

REMEMBER

Slow, look, make eye contact, and never ride into a space a turning car might use.

Every driveway is an intersection



SITUATION

You are on a sidewalk or a path along a row of houses and businesses. A car backs out. The driver was looking at the mirror, not at the sidewalk.

WHY IT MATTERS

A driveway is an intersection drivers do not treat as one. Backing out, they see very little. Pulling in, they are looking at the driveway, not the sidewalk. On a path or sidewalk you cross dozens of them, and at e-bike speed you arrive faster than they check.

LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Every driveway is an intersection

WHAT TO DO

- On sidewalks and paths, slow to a speed you can stop from at every driveway, especially where a fence, hedge, or parked car blocks the view.
- Watch for reverse lights, brake lights, and exhaust.
- Where you can, ride the road instead. Drivers look for road traffic; they do not look for sidewalk traffic.
- Parking lots are the same problem in every direction. Walk the bike or ride at walking pace.

THE MISTAKE

Riding a sidewalk at road speed because it feels away from cars. It is not; it is beside every one of them at the moment they are not looking.

REMEMBER

A driveway is a road crossing. Treat it like one.

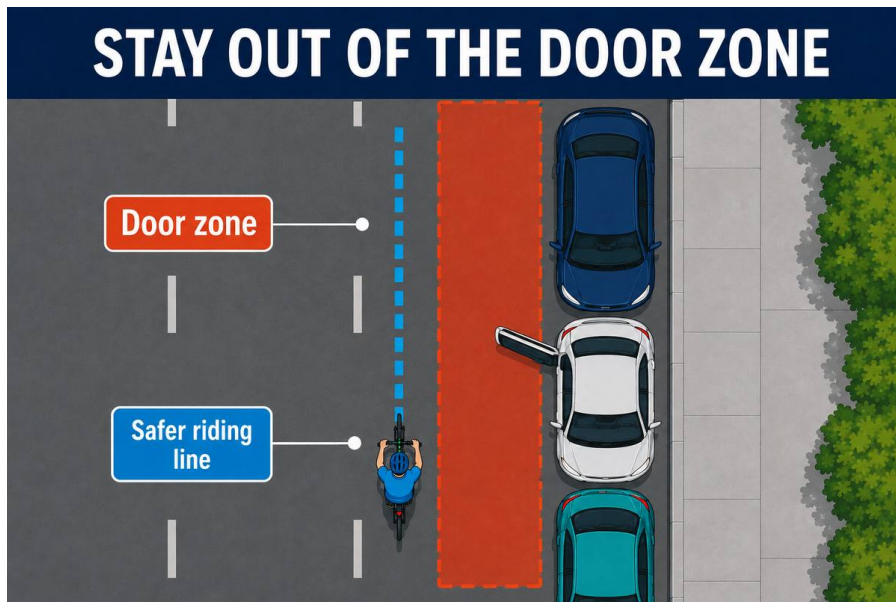
Where to ride in the lane, and when to take it

SITUATION

The lane is narrow. A row of parked cars is on your right. A car is behind you.

WHY IT MATTERS

Where you ride tells drivers what you are going to do. Riding too far right invites cars to squeeze past with no room, and puts you in the door zone, the three to four feet beside parked cars where an opening door will put you under the car behind you.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Where to ride in the lane, and when to take it

WHAT TO DO

- Bike lane: use it where there is one, staying out of the door zone if it runs beside parked cars.
- No bike lane, wide lane: ride about three feet from the edge or from parked cars, in a straight line.
- No bike lane, narrow lane: take the lane. Ride in the center so a car cannot pass unsafely inside it. This is legal in most states when the lane is too narrow to share, and it is safer than being squeezed.
- Never ride against traffic. Drivers do not look for you there, and you close on each other at combined speed.
- Never weave between parked cars. Hold a straight, predictable line.

THE MISTAKE

Hugging the curb to "stay out of the way." It puts you where drivers pass too close and doors open into you.

REMEMBER

Ride where drivers can see you and cannot squeeze you.

Hand signals and eye contact

SITUATION

You need to turn left across a lane of traffic. You look back, signal, and the driver behind you slows to let you in.

WHY IT MATTERS

Drivers cannot read your mind. A signal given early, and a look that confirms they saw it, is the difference between a merge and a crash.



LEARNING FLOW

Learn > Apply > Practice > Test > Continue

Hand signals and eye contact

WHAT TO DO

- Left turn: left arm straight out.
- Right turn: right arm straight out, or left arm bent up at the elbow. Either is legal in most states.
- Stopping or slowing: left arm bent down at the elbow, palm back.
- Signal early, about a hundred feet before the move, then put both hands back on the bars for the turn itself.
- Look before you move. Turn your head, not just your eyes. A rider who looks back is a rider drivers notice.
- Eye contact at every intersection and merge. If you cannot get it, assume they do not see you.
- Left turns at busy intersections: consider the two-step. Ride straight through, stop at the far corner, turn the bike, and cross with the next light. It is slower and far safer than cutting across lanes.

THE MISTAKE

Signaling and going in the same instant. A signal is a request. Wait for the answer.

REMEMBER

Signal early, look back, get eye contact, then go.

Sand, water, paint, and leaves can steal traction

SITUATION

A patch of wet leaves at the bottom of a hill. You brake on it. The front wheel slides.

WHY IT MATTERS

Tires can only grip so much, and braking and turning both spend that grip. On a slippery surface there is less to spend. The painted lines and metal plates at intersections are the slickest surfaces on the road when wet.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Sand, water, paint, and leaves can steal traction

WHAT TO DO

- Before: do your slowing while the tires are still on good pavement.
- Across: keep the bike upright, hands light, no sudden braking or turning.
- After: add speed only when both tires are back on grip.
- Watch for: wet leaves, sand, gravel, painted crosswalks, metal grates and plates, oil at intersections, the first rain after a dry spell.

THE MISTAKE

Braking on the slippery spot instead of before it.

REMEMBER

Do your slowing before the slippery spot, not on it.

Use both brakes smoothly and keep the bike straight

SITUATION

A car pulls out. You grab the front brake hard. The rear wheel lifts.

WHY IT MATTERS

The front brake does most of the stopping, up to three quarters of it, because your weight shifts forward as you slow. Grabbing it suddenly can pitch you over the bars. Using only the rear brake takes far longer to stop and the wheel skids.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Use both brakes smoothly and keep the bike straight

WHAT TO DO

- Squeeze both brakes, adding pressure smoothly rather than grabbing.
- Shift your weight back and down as you brake hard.
- Keep the bike straight. Brake, then turn. Braking in a turn asks the tires for grip they do not have.
- Practice hard stops in an empty lot until you know exactly how your bike behaves. The first time you do it should not be in an emergency.
- On an e-bike, the motor cuts when you brake. If it does not, stop riding and get it checked.

THE MISTAKE

Rear brake only, out of fear of the front. It doubles your stopping distance.

REMEMBER

Both brakes, smooth squeeze, bike straight, weight back.

Most crashes are a chain of small choices

SITUATION

Running late, so a little fast. Phone buzzed, so a glance down. Rear tire a bit soft. Heavy backpack. Wet road. Then a car door opens.

WHY IT MATTERS

Crashes are rarely one thing. They are five small things that each removed a little margin until there was none. That is also the good news: removing any one link can break the chain.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Most crashes are a chain of small choices

WHAT TO DO

- Spot a link. Name what is making this ride harder than usual: speed, distraction, weather, load, a bike problem, a friend riding badly.
- Change one thing. Slow down, put the phone away, add space, or stop and fix the bike.
- Choose early. The best escape happens before the emergency, not during it.

THE MISTAKE

Thinking each small thing is fine on its own. They add up.

REMEMBER

You do not have to control everything. Remove one link.

After a crash

SITUATION

You went down. Your knee hurts, the bike is on its side in the lane, and a car is coming.

WHY IT MATTERS

The minutes after a crash cause a second round of injuries: riders hit again because they stayed in the road, or hurt worse because they rode home on a broken bike or a hit head.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

After a crash

WHAT TO DO

- Get out of the road if you can move safely. Then check yourself: head, neck, wrists, knees. If you hit your head, you do not ride again today, even if you feel fine.
- Call for help if anyone is hurt, you are unsure, or a car was involved. 911 is the number.
- Tell a parent. Every time. Even a small crash.
- Do not ride a damaged bike. Bent bars, a wobbly wheel, a battery that took a hit, or a helmet that touched the ground: walk it, and get it checked before the next ride.
- If a car was involved, get the driver's name and plate and stay until help arrives. Do not agree that you are "fine" on the spot.

THE MISTAKE

Getting up, being embarrassed, and riding away.

REMEMBER

Out of the road, check yourself, call, tell a parent, do not ride a damaged bike.

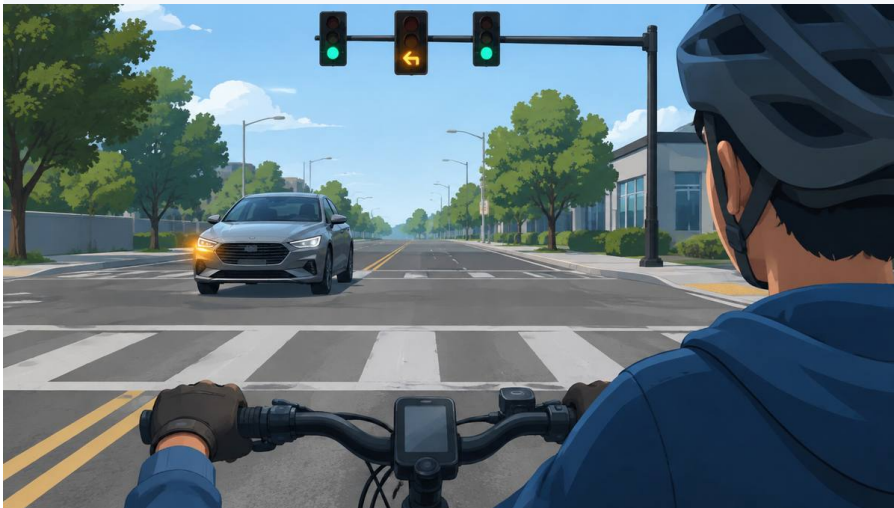
You and a friend brake at the same moment, but you are going twice as fast. What happens?

- A You both stop in the same spot
- B You need about four times the braking distance**
- C You stop first

CORRECT**WHY**

Braking distance grows with the square of speed.

You are riding straight through a green light. An oncoming car has its left signal on. What do you do?



- A Speed up to clear the intersection
- B Slow, cover the brakes, and get eye contact before you commit **CORRECT**
- C Nothing; you have the green

WHY

The left cross is the deadliest bike crash. A green light does not make a driver see you.

The lane is too narrow for a car to pass you safely inside it. Where do you ride?

A Hugging the curb

B In the center of the lane, taking it

CORRECT

C On the sidewalk



WHY

Taking the lane stops unsafe passes and keeps you visible. It is legal in most states when the lane is too narrow to share.

You see loose sand across your path. When do you slow down?

A Before your tires reach it

CORRECT

B While crossing it

C After



WHY

Slow while the tires still have grip, then cross smooth and upright.

You fell and hit your helmet on the curb. You feel fine. What now?



A Ride home

B Do not ride again today, tell a parent, replace the helmet

CORRECT

C Keep riding but slower

WHY

A hit head is not a judgment call you make yourself. The helmet is single-use.

About how long does an alert rider take to see, decide, and start braking?

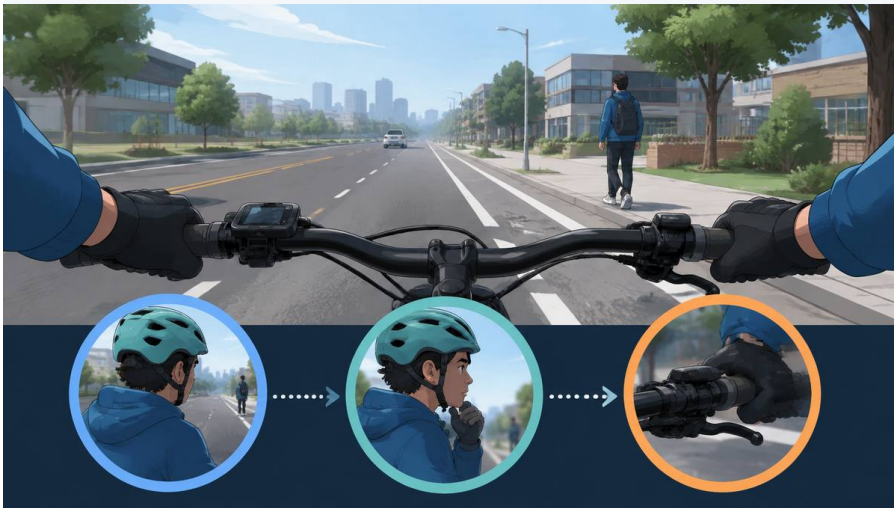
A About one and a half seconds

CORRECT

B About a tenth of a second

C About five full seconds

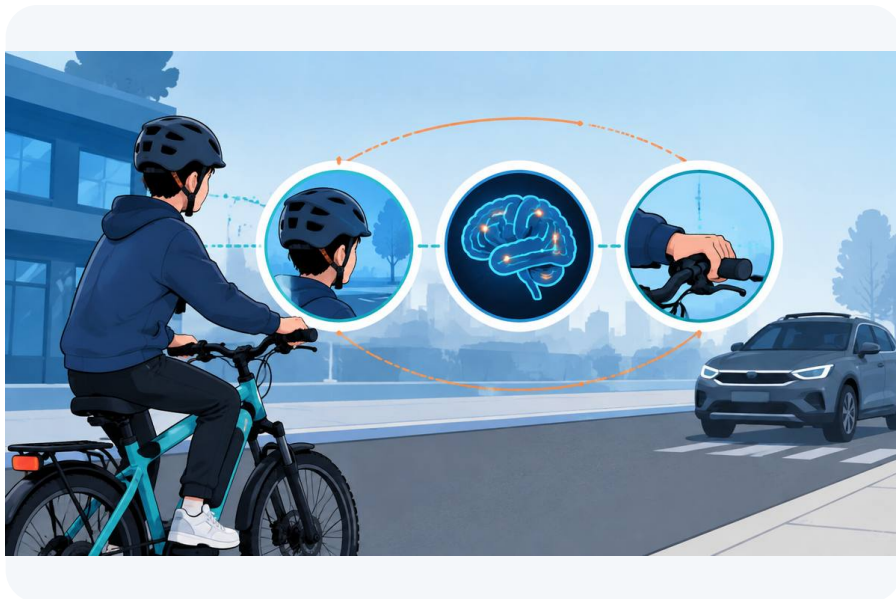
D No time; braking is instant



EXPLANATION

And at 20 mph that is about 45 feet of travel.

Which of the three steps does distraction stretch the most?



EXPLANATION

You cannot react to what you have not noticed.

A Think

B See

CORRECT

C Act

D None

Covering the brakes with your fingers in busy places shortens which step?

A See

B Think

C Act

CORRECT

D None

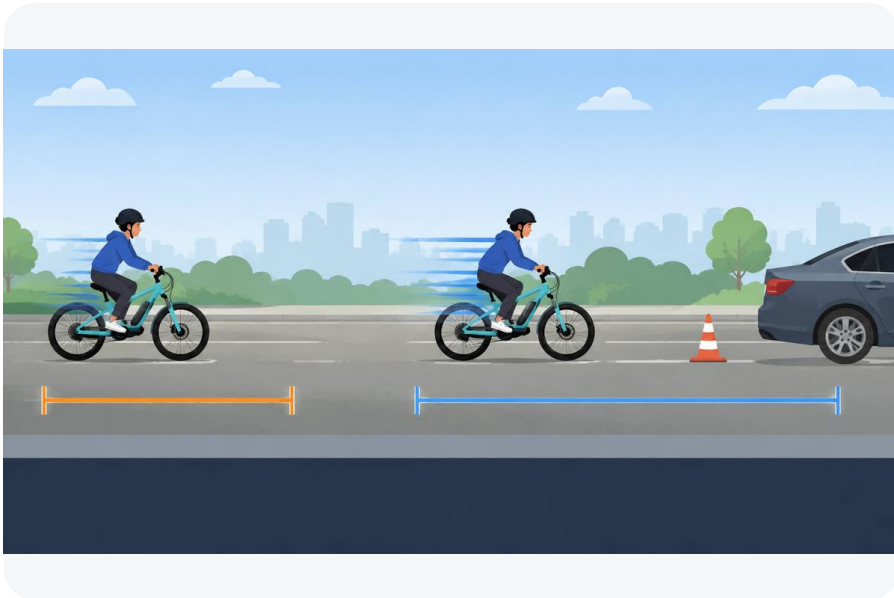


EXPLANATION

Fingers already on the levers make the squeeze instant.

Doubling your speed does what to braking distance?

- A Roughly doubles it
- B Roughly triples it
- C Leaves it about the same
- D Roughly quadruples it

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Braking distance grows with the square of speed.

At 20 mph on dry pavement, a rider's total stopping distance is roughly:

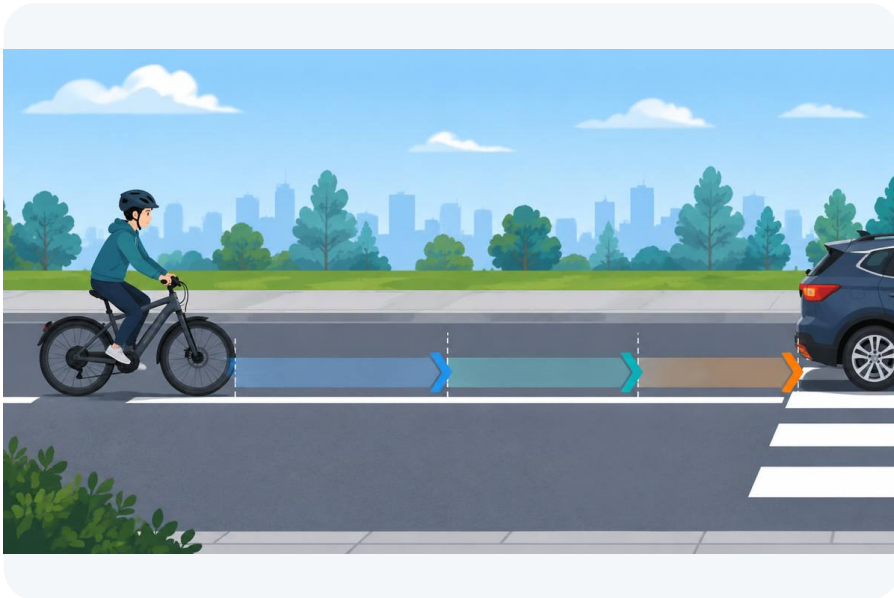
A 80 feet

CORRECT

B 40 feet

C 20 feet

D 200 feet



EXPLANATION

About 45 feet reacting plus about 35 feet braking.

At 28 mph, total stopping distance is roughly:

A About 60 feet

B 130 feet or more

CORRECT

C About 90 feet

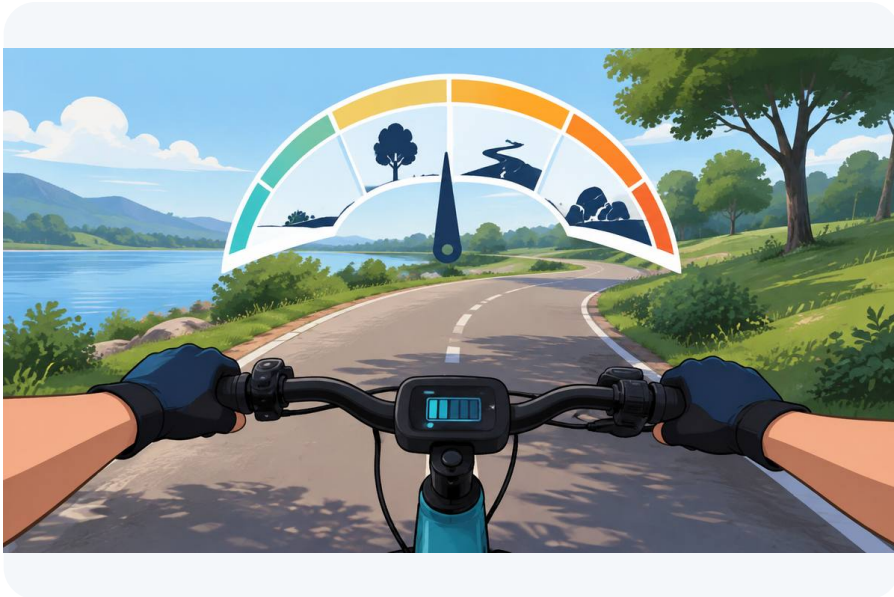
D About 30 feet



EXPLANATION

Higher speed means more distance reacting and much more distance braking.

Ride at the speed your ____ can handle.



EXPLANATION

If you cannot see far enough to stop, you are going too fast.

A Motor setting

B Riding partner

C Sight distance

CORRECT

D Battery level

Which crash pattern is the deadliest for riders?

- ☐ A The right hook
- ☐ B The rear-end
- ☐ C The driveway pull-out
- ☒ D The left cross

CORRECT



EXPLANATION

An oncoming car turning left across a rider going straight.

To avoid a right hook, where should you be relative to a car that may turn right?



EXPLANATION

Never ride up the right side of a car that might turn right.

A Behind it, where the driver can see you

CORRECT

B On its right side, in the bike lane

C Ahead of it, on the right edge

D Beside it, level with the mirror



A green light means:

- A** Every driver will yield to you
- B** You may go; drivers may still not see you CORRECT
- C** You should speed up to clear it
- D** Cars are not allowed to turn

EXPLANATION

Slow, look, get eye contact at every intersection.

What should you watch on a car waiting at a side street?



- A** The color and make of the car
- B** The radio and the windows
- C** The front wheels for movement CORRECT
- D** The rear bumper and the plate

EXPLANATION

Wheels that turn mean the car is coming.

Rolling through a stop sign on a bike is:



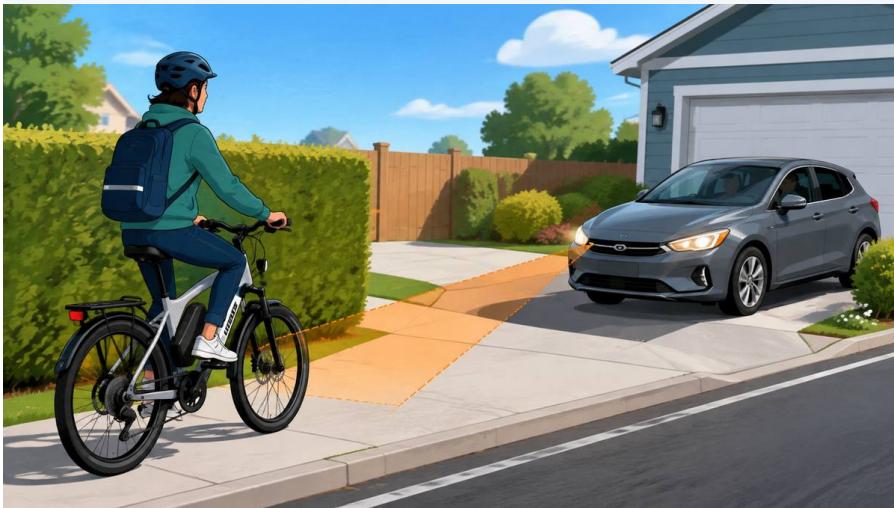
EXPLANATION

Stop fully.

- A** Legal everywhere for bicycles
- B** Fine when no cars are visible
- C** Required for e-bikes by law
- D** Illegal, and how riders lose the right of way

CORRECT

Why is a driveway dangerous for a sidewalk rider?



EXPLANATION

Every driveway is an intersection drivers do not treat as one.

- A** Drivers are not looking for a sidewalk rider CORRECT
- B** The driveway surface is uneven
- C** It is private property to cross
- D** Crossing driveways is illegal

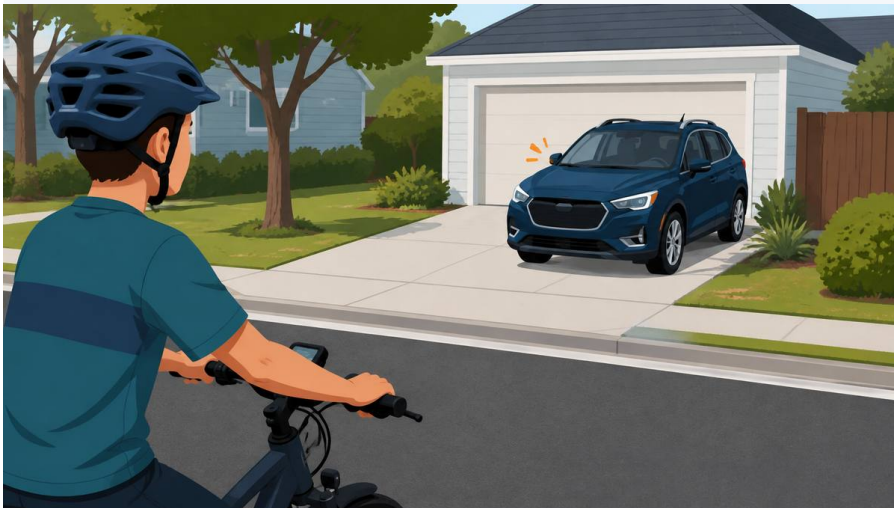
In a parking lot, how should you move?



EXPLANATION

Cars back out in every direction.

- A Fast, to get through quickly
- B Walk the bike or ride at walking pace** CORRECT
- C Down the center of the aisle at speed
- D Against the arrows



What signals that a parked car in a driveway is about to move?

- A The color and size of the car
- B Open windows and loud music
- C Reverse lights, brake lights, exhaust **CORRECT**
- D A parking permit on the dash

EXPLANATION

Treat every sign of life as "this will move."

The door zone is:

- A** The area directly behind a car
- B** The painted bike lane itself
- C** The crosswalk at the corner
- D** The strip beside parked cars where a door opens **CORRECT**



EXPLANATION

Ride outside it, even if that means taking more of the lane.

When is it appropriate to take the lane?



EXPLANATION

Legal in most states, and safer than being squeezed.

A When the lane is too narrow to share

CORRECT

B Never; stay at the curb always

C Only on multi-lane highways

D Only when riding in a group

Riding against traffic is:



EXPLANATION

Always ride with traffic.

A Safer because you can see the cars

B **Dangerous; drivers do not look for you there**

CORRECT

C Legal on any one-way street

D Required for e-bikes by law

Weaving in and out between parked cars:



EXPLANATION

Hold a straight line.

- A** Keeps you clear of moving traffic
- B** Is faster than a straight line
- C** Makes you unpredictable and door-zone bound **CORRECT**
- D** Is required near parked cars



The hand signal for a left turn is:

- A Right arm out
- B Both arms up
- C Left arm bent down
- D Left arm straight out**

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Left arm straight out to the side.

About how far before a turn should you signal?

A About a hundred feet

CORRECT

B Right at the turn itself

C About a mile before the turn

D After the turn is complete



EXPLANATION

Then both hands back on the bars for the turn itself.

A signal is:

- A** Permission to go immediately
- B** A request; wait for the response **CORRECT**
- C** Optional on quiet streets
- D** Only required for cars

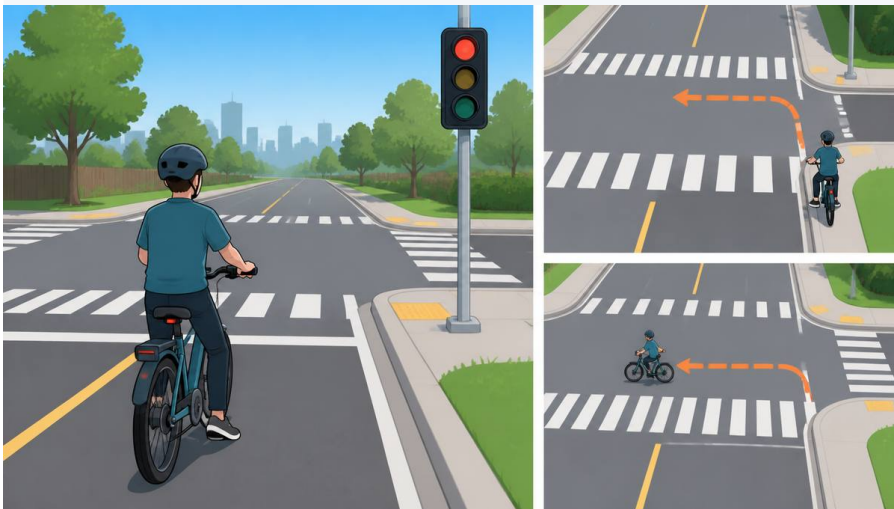


EXPLANATION

Signal, look, get eye contact, then go.

The two-step left turn means:

- A** Cut across two lanes in one move
- B** Turn twice from the left lane
- C** Cross straight, stop at the far corner, turn, cross again **CORRECT**
- D** Signal twice, then turn once



EXPLANATION

Slower, and much safer at a busy intersection.

Which is the slickest surface on a wet road?



A Fresh black asphalt

B Rough textured concrete

C Dry packed gravel

D Painted lines and metal plates

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Paint and metal lose almost all grip when wet.

Where should you do your slowing before a patch of gravel?



EXPLANATION

Cross upright and smooth with speed already off.

A Before the gravel, on good pavement

CORRECT

B On the gravel, while turning

C After both tires clear it

D Slowing is not needed for gravel

Which brake does most of the stopping?

A Rear, nearly all of it

B Front, up to three quarters

CORRECT

C Both exactly equally

D The motor braking system



EXPLANATION

Weight shifts forward as you slow.

Using only the rear brake:



EXPLANATION

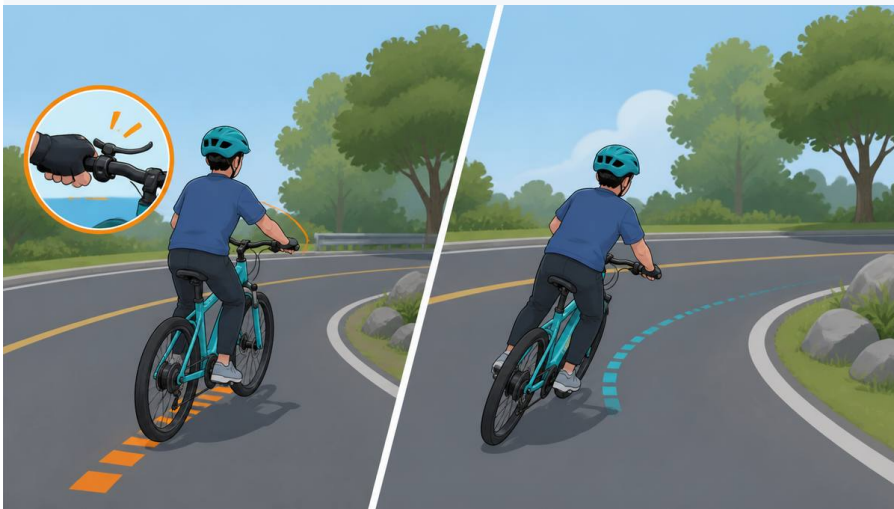
Both brakes, smoothly.

- A** Is the safest way to stop
- B** Is required on all e-bikes
- C** Doubles stopping distance and skids **CORRECT**
- D** Saves the front brake pads

When should you brake hard, before or during a turn?

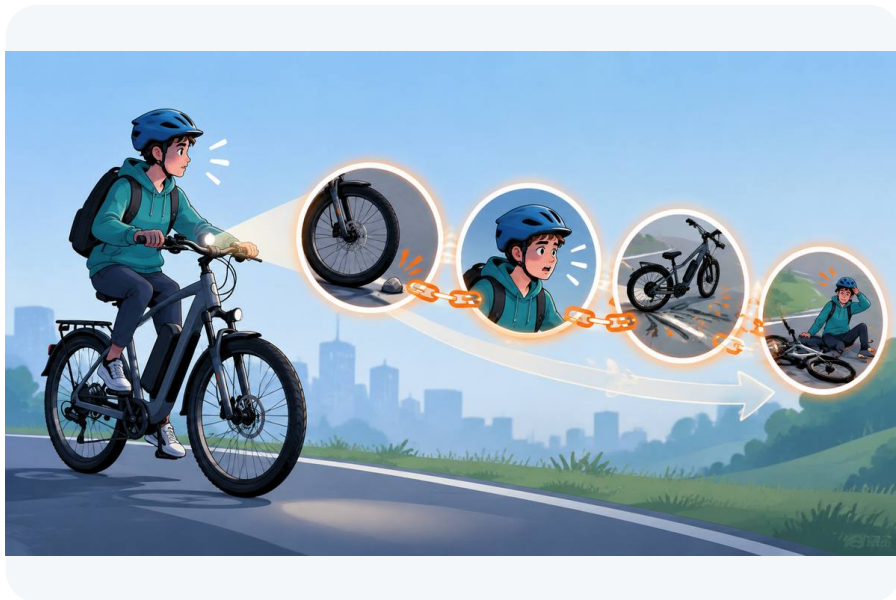
- A During the turn
- B Only after the turn
- C Never brake near a turn
- D Before; brake, then turn

CORRECT



EXPLANATION

Braking in a turn asks for grip the tires do not have.



The best way to break a crash chain is:

A Remove one link

CORRECT

B Control every factor

C Ride faster to get home

D Ignore it

EXPLANATION

Any one link removed can stop the crash.

After a crash where you hit your head but feel fine, you should:

- A Ride home carefully and rest
- B Not ride today; tell a parent; replace the helmet** CORRECT
- C Rest five minutes and continue
- D Ride only if a friend rides with you



EXPLANATION

A hit head is never a judgment call you make alone.

MODULE 3

Know Your Bike

Understand the machine, the setup, and the choices that quietly change your risk.

6

TRAINING LESSONS

Five teaching parts each

4

PRACTICE CHECKS

Ungraded with feedback

30

QUESTIONS IN BANK

15 drawn per attempt

The label tells you what kind of e-bike you have

SITUATION

You are asked at registration what class your bike is. You are not sure.

WHY IT MATTERS

The label on the frame carries the class, top assisted speed, and motor wattage, and most states require it. Rules for age, helmets, paths, and campus all key off it. If the label is missing or does not match how the bike behaves, the bike may have been modified or may never have been legal.



LEARNING FLOW

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The label tells you what kind of e-bike you have

WHAT TO KNOW

- Class: 1, 2, or 3, and what that means for assist and throttle.
- Top assisted speed: the speed at which motor help is designed to stop.
- Motor wattage: should be at or under your state's cap, commonly 750.
- No label, or the numbers do not match the bike's behavior: stop and ask a bike shop before riding it to school.

THE MISTAKE

Guessing the class from how the bike looks.

REMEMBER

Know the bike and the local rule before you choose the route.

Throttles start hard; learn yours in a safe place



SITUATION

You are stopped at a crosswalk, one hand on the bars, and your thumb brushes the throttle. The bike lunges.

WHY IT MATTERS

A Class 2 throttle can deliver full torque from a standstill. Riders get thrown when a throttle engages while they are mounting, walking the bike, or turning with one hand. Some bikes also have a "walk mode" that moves the bike at a few mph; know whether yours does.

LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Throttles start hard; learn yours in a safe place

WHAT TO DO

- Two hands on the bars any time the bike is on.
- Turn the bike off, or at least the assist off, when walking it, mounting, or adjusting anything.
- Learn how much throttle gives how much speed in an empty lot before you use it in traffic.
- Ease the throttle on. Do not snap it.
- Feather the throttle off before turning; do not power through a turn you have not practiced.

THE MISTAKE

Treating the throttle like a bicycle. It is a motor control.

REMEMBER

Both hands on, and know what your throttle does before you need to.

A bike that fits is easier to control

SITUATION

You are stretching to reach the brake levers. In an emergency you would not reach them in time.

WHY IT MATTERS

Reach, seat height, and tire pressure decide how much control you have. E-bikes are heavy, and a bike that is too big or badly set up is hard to stop and hard to hold up at a light. Under-inflated tires steer vaguely, pinch-flat on bumps, and lose grip.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

A bike that fits is easier to control

WHAT TO DO

- Reach: hands rest on the bars and fingers cover the brake levers without stretching.
- Seat: you can put a foot down flat at a stop, start without wobbling, and pedal without rocking your hips.
- Pressure: the range is printed on the tire sidewall. Use a gauge, not a thumb, and check weekly.
- Weight: if you cannot hold the bike up easily when stopped, it is too big or too heavy for you right now.

THE MISTAKE

Riding a bike sized for an older sibling.

REMEMBER

Good fit and correct tire pressure give you more control than any skill.

After service or a settings change, check every control

SITUATION

The shop replaced a brake pad. The lever now bites much sooner than you are used to.

WHY IT MATTERS

A repair, a new part, a display setting, or a firmware update can change how the bike starts, assists, or brakes. The first time you find out should not be at speed in traffic.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

After service or a settings change, check every control

WHAT TO DO

- Power on: check what the display and assist level show. Set assist to the lowest level for the first ride.
- Controls: confirm throttle, assist, and both brakes respond the way you expect, at walking speed.
- Low-speed test: ride somewhere with room to stop before you mix with cars or people.
- After any settings change by anyone, including you, do the same test.

THE MISTAKE

Trusting that "fixed" means "the same."

REMEMBER

Treat a changed bike like a bike you have never ridden.

A small speed increase makes a big crash difference

SITUATION

The path is narrow and you cannot see around the corner. The bike is set to its highest assist.

WHY IT MATTERS

Energy in a crash grows with the square of speed. Going from 15 mph to 20 is only five miles an hour faster but nearly doubles the energy in an impact. That means longer stops and harder hits.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

A small speed increase makes a big crash difference

WHAT TO DO

- Choose a lower assist level when space, sight lines, or grip are limited.
- The highest setting is for open, empty, dry, and visible. That is rarely the ride to school.
- On downhill, an e-bike can exceed its assisted speed. Brake early and stay under a speed you can stop from.

THE MISTAKE

Riding on the highest setting everywhere because the bike allows it.

REMEMBER

Set speed for the situation, not for the bike's maximum.

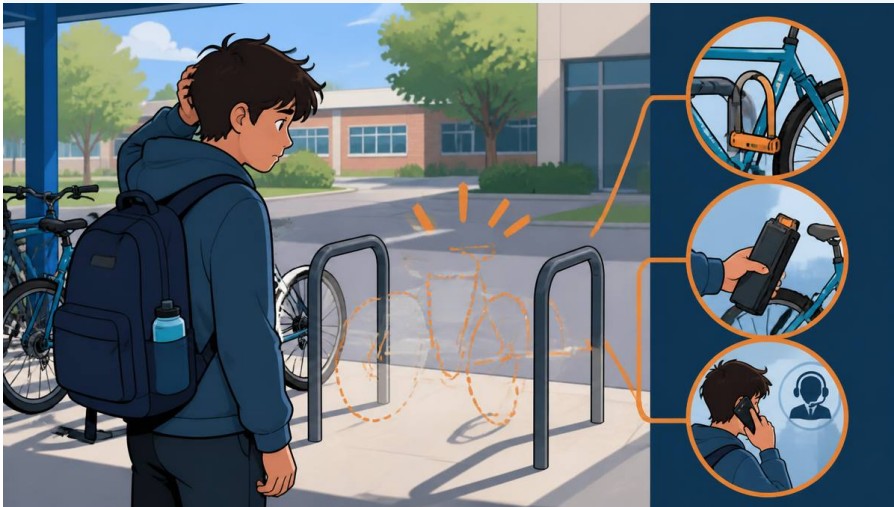
Lock it, register it, and know what to do if it is gone

SITUATION

You come out after school and the rack space where you left your bike is empty.

WHY IT MATTERS

E-bikes are among the most stolen items on a school campus, and a bike with no record is nearly impossible to recover. Your RidePermit registration records the make, model, serial number, and a photo of the bike, and the decal makes it identifiable anywhere.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Lock it, register it, and know what to do if it is gone

WHAT TO DO

- Lock through the frame and a wheel to the rack with a U-lock or heavy chain. Cable locks cut in seconds.
- Take the battery if it is removable and school policy allows. It is the most valuable part and the bike is useless without it.
- Keep the decal on and the serial number recorded. Both are in your permit.
- If it is stolen: tell the school office, tell a parent, and report it in RidePermit the same day so the decal shows "reported stolen" to anyone who scans it. File a police report so the serial number is in the system.

THE MISTAKE

A cable lock through the front wheel only.

REMEMBER

U-lock through the frame, battery with you, report it the same day.



Your bike has no class label and the display shows a top speed of 32 mph. What should you do?

- A Register it as a Class 2
- B Stop and have a bike shop identify it before riding it to school **CORRECT**
- C Register it as a Class 3

WHY

A missing label and an over-limit speed both suggest a modified or out-of-class device.

You are walking your bike across a crosswalk with the power on. What is the risk?

- A None
- B A brush of the throttle can lunge the bike out of your hands **CORRECT**
- C The battery drains faster



WHY

Turn the power off when walking or mounting.

The shop replaced a brake pad. Before your normal ride you should:

- A Ride as usual; it is fixed
- B Test the brakes at low speed somewhere with room to stop **CORRECT**
- C Use the other brake for a week



WHY

A changed bike is a bike you have never ridden.

Your bike is gone from the rack. What is the first-day list?

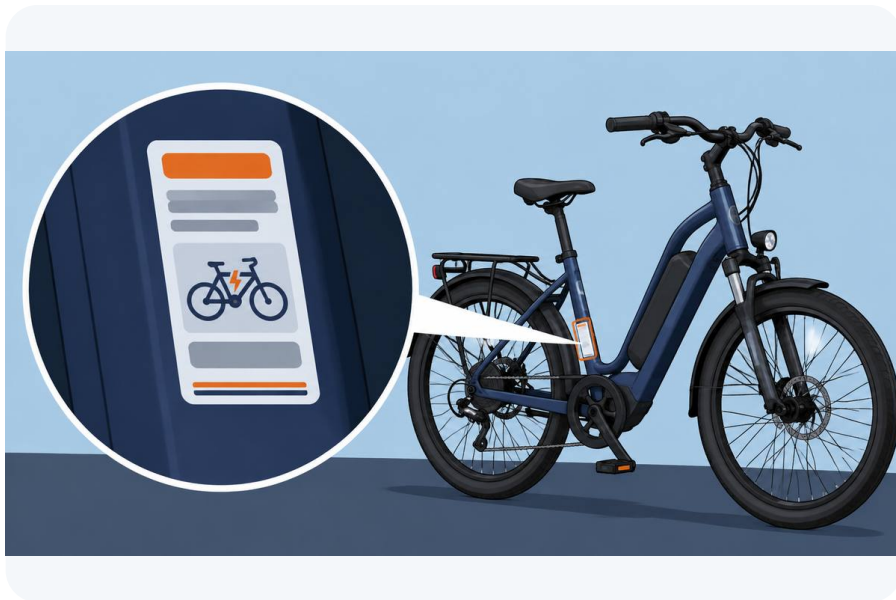
- A** Wait to see if it turns up
- B** Tell the office, tell a parent, report it in RidePermit, file a police report **CORRECT**
- C** Post on social media



WHY

Same-day reporting flips the decal to "stolen" and gets the serial number into the system.

Which three items does the class label usually show?



A Class, top assisted speed, motor wattage

CORRECT

B Color, weight, and retail price

C Serial number, owner, and school

D Brand, model, and model year

EXPLANATION

These are what the rules key off.

What should you do if the label says 20 mph but the bike easily reaches 28 under motor?

- A Ride it anyway
- B Have a shop check it **CORRECT**
- C Cover the label
- D Ride only on paths



EXPLANATION

Behavior that does not match the label is a warning.

Motor wattage on an e-bike should be at or under the state cap, which is commonly:

A 250 watts

B 500 watts

C 750 watts

CORRECT

D 2,000 watts



EXPLANATION

Above the cap, the device is not an e-bike.

Why does the district ask for your bike's class at registration?



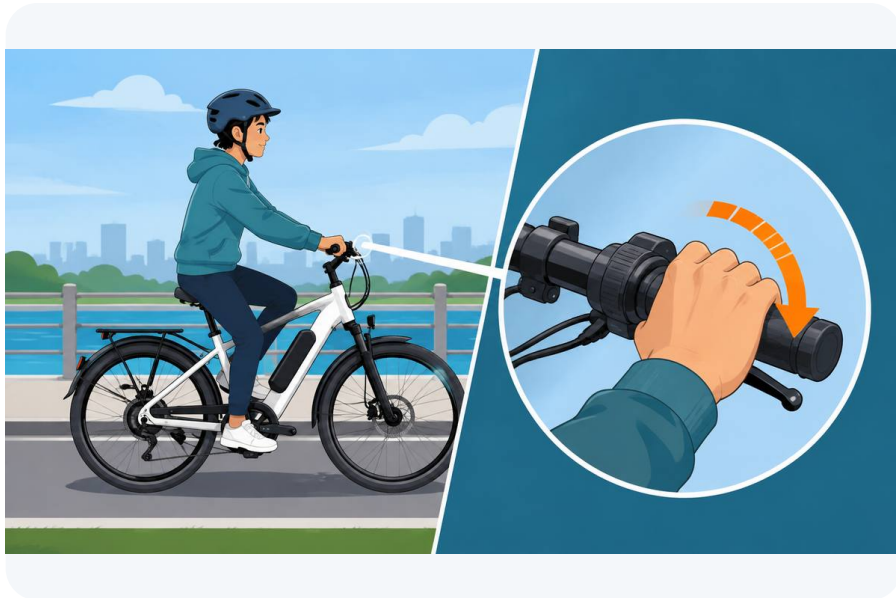
EXPLANATION

Class is the key to every rule.

- A It sets the price of the permit
- B It chooses the decal color
- C It is needed for insurance
- D Age, helmet, path, and campus rules depend on it**

CORRECT

A throttle on a Class 2 bike can:



EXPLANATION

That is why riders get thrown while mounting.

A Deliver full power from a standstill

CORRECT

B Only work while you are pedaling

C Only engage above ten mph

D Not move the bike on its own

How many hands should be on the bars when the bike is powered on?



EXPLANATION

Both hands, always.

A One is fine

B Two

CORRECT

C None, if using throttle

D Depends on speed

When walking the bike or mounting, the power should be:

A On, in the highest assist

B On, in walk mode always

C Off, or at least assist off

CORRECT

D Does not matter



EXPLANATION

Prevents a lunge from a brushed throttle.



Where should you first learn how your throttle responds?

- A In traffic
- B On a hill
- C On the sidewalk near school
- D In an empty lot

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Learn it before you need it.

Before a turn, the throttle should be:

A Eased off

CORRECT

B Fully on

C Snapped on

D Held steady

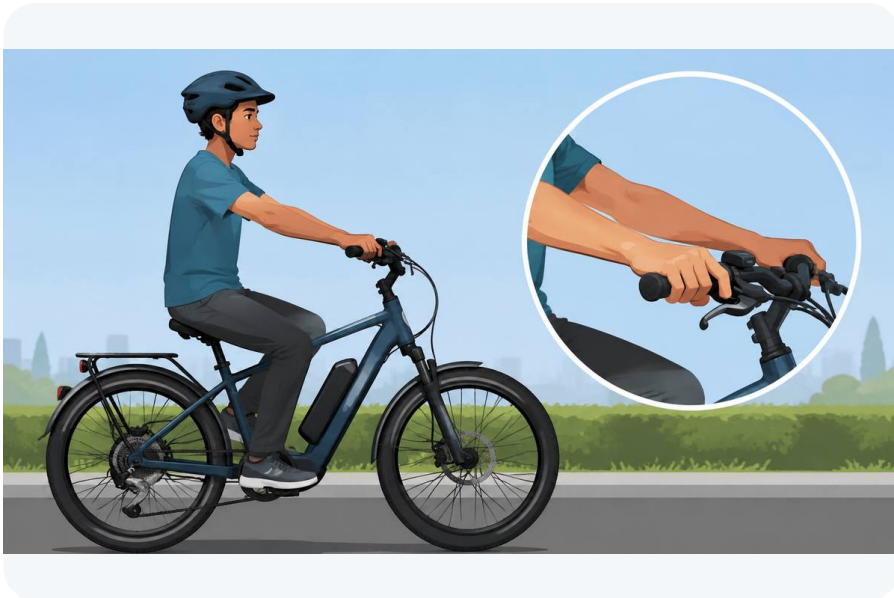


EXPLANATION

Do not power through a turn you have not practiced.

Correct reach means:

- A Arms fully stretched to the bars
- B Fingers cover the levers without stretching** CORRECT
- C Elbows locked straight out
- D Hands resting on the stem



EXPLANATION

You must be able to brake instantly.

At a stop, you should be able to:

A Balance on the pedals

B Lean on a car

C Put a foot down flat

CORRECT

D Stay clipped in



EXPLANATION

If you cannot, the seat is too high or the bike too big.

Where is the correct tire pressure printed?

- A On the pump gauge
- B In the display app
- C Stamped on the frame
- D On the tire sidewall

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Use a gauge against that range.



A low tire:

A Steers vaguely and loses grip

CORRECT

B Improves grip on wet roads

C Makes the bike faster

D Saves battery on hills

EXPLANATION

Check weekly.

If you cannot easily hold the bike up when stopped:



EXPLANATION

E-bikes are heavy; control starts with being able to hold it.

A You need more practice holding it

B It is too big or heavy for you

CORRECT

C Lean it against a wall instead

D Lower the tire pressure a bit

After the shop replaces a part, the first ride should be:



A Your normal route to school

B A fast ride to test the repair

C A low-speed test with room to stop

CORRECT

D A ride on the sidewalk only

EXPLANATION

Find surprises where there is room.

For the first ride after a change, set assist to:

- A Highest
- B Whatever it was
- C Off
- D Lowest

CORRECT



EXPLANATION

Lower power, fewer surprises.

Which of these can change how the bike brakes or assists?

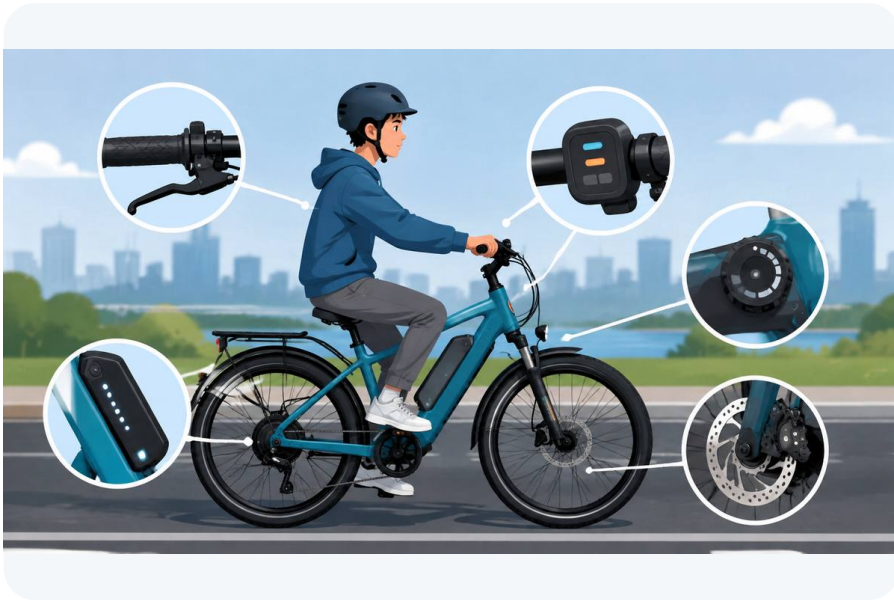
A All of these

CORRECT

B A firmware update

C A display setting

D A new part



EXPLANATION

Any change means a test.



Who changed the setting does not matter because:

A It is the shop's problem

B You are the one riding it

CORRECT

C Settings do not affect safety

D The app logs it

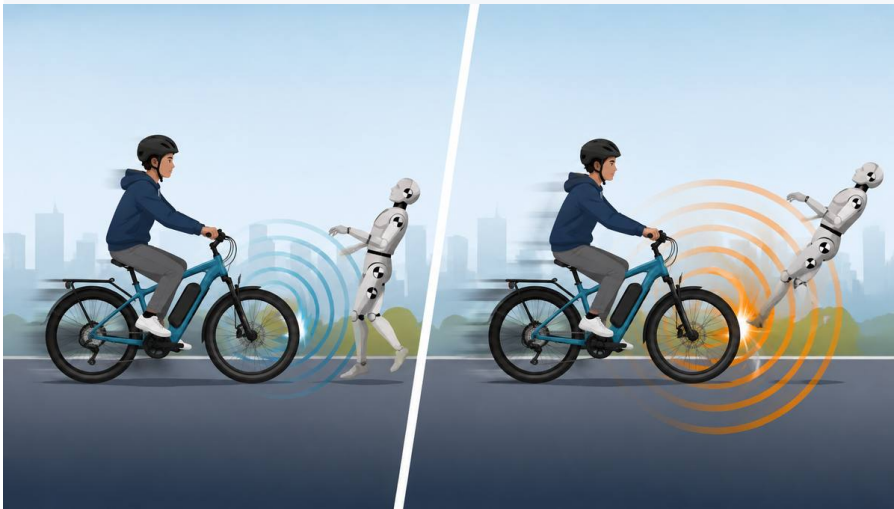
EXPLANATION

Test after any change by anyone.

Going from 15 mph to 20 mph does what to crash energy?

- A Adds a little
- B Halves it
- C Nearly doubles it
- D Changes nothing

CORRECT



EXPLANATION

Energy grows with the square of speed.



The highest assist level is appropriate for:

- A Every ride to school
- B Crowded paths and corners
- C Rainy and dark conditions
- D Open, empty, dry, visible

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

That is rarely the ride to school.



On a steep downhill, an e-bike:

A

Can exceed assist speed; brake early

CORRECT

B

Cannot exceed its assist speed

C

Brakes itself

D

Shuts off

EXPLANATION

Gravity does not respect the speed limiter.

On a narrow path with a blind corner, the safest assist choice is:

- A Highest, to clear the area fast
- B Lower, to keep speed controllable** CORRECT
- C Off, and coast around the corner
- D Any level; it does not matter



EXPLANATION

Match speed to what you can see.

The best way to lock an e-bike is:

A A cable through the front wheel only

B Leaning it against the rack

C U-lock through frame and wheel to the rack

CORRECT

D Locking the battery in place



EXPLANATION

Cable locks cut in seconds.

Which part should you take with you if removable and allowed?

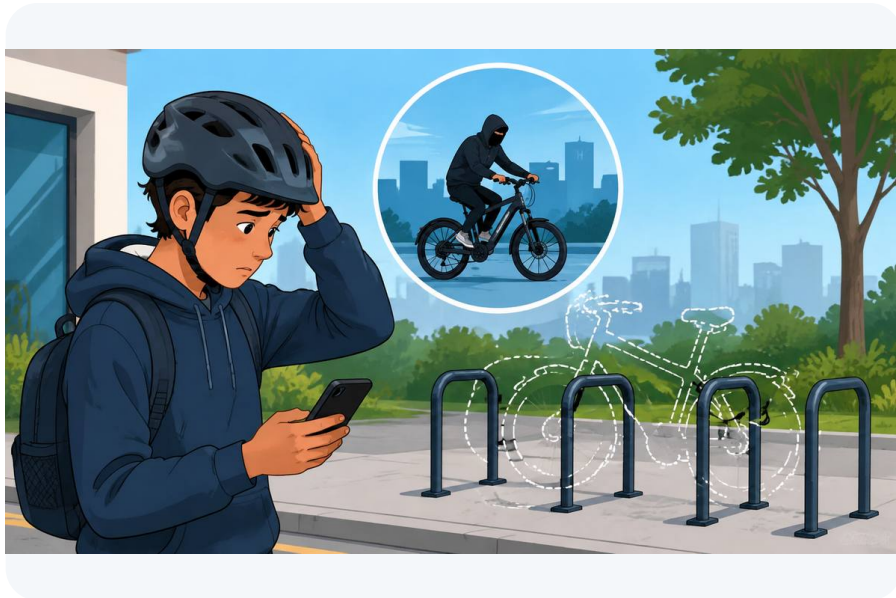


- A The seat
- B The display
- C The front wheel
- D The battery

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Most valuable part, and the bike is useless without it.



If your bike is stolen, the same-day list is:

A Office, parent, RidePermit report, police report

CORRECT

B Wait a day and check the rack

C Post about it online only

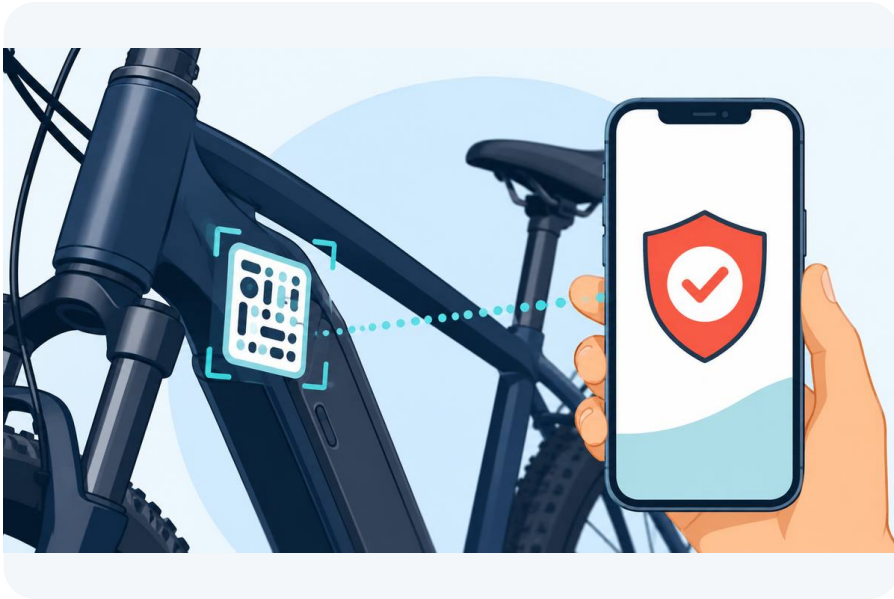
D Check with friends after school

EXPLANATION

The decal flips to "stolen" and the serial number gets into the system.

What does the RidePermit decal do for a stolen bike?

- A Nothing
- B A scan shows "reported stolen" CORRECT**
- C Tracks it by GPS
- D Alerts the police automatically



EXPLANATION

Identifiable instead of anonymous.

Where is your bike's serial number recorded?

- ☐ A Nowhere; it is not recorded
- ☐ B Printed on the permit decal
- ☒ C In your RidePermit registration CORRECT
- ☐ D In the school office files



EXPLANATION

Have it ready for the police report.



A cable lock is:

- A As secure as a U-lock
- B The best choice for e-bikes
- C Required by most districts
- D Cut in seconds; second lock only

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Frame plus wheel with a U-lock.

Removing the class label from your bike:



EXPLANATION

The label is required equipment.

A Illegal in most states

CORRECT

B Is fine

C Makes it faster

D Is required for theft prevention

Why register the bike even if your district does not require it for scooters?

- A It is not useful for scooters
- B Registered devices can be recovered** CORRECT
- C It is only for insurance
- D It earns a permit discount



EXPLANATION

The record is what makes recovery possible.

MODULE 4

Power Safe

Charge, inspect, and handle the battery like the powerful electrical system it is.

5

TRAINING LESSONS

Five teaching parts each

4

PRACTICE CHECKS

Ungraded with feedback

30

QUESTIONS IN BANK

15 drawn per attempt

Battery, charger, and bike must belong together

SITUATION

Your charger broke. A replacement online is half the price and the plug fits.

WHY IT MATTERS

Lithium batteries store a lot of energy in a small space. A charger that is not designed for that exact battery can overcharge it, and an overcharged lithium cell can catch fire hours later, often while everyone is asleep. Most e-bike fires trace back to a mismatched or damaged charger, or a damaged battery.



LEARNING FLOW

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Battery, charger, and bike must belong together

WHAT TO DO

- Use the charger made or approved by the bike's manufacturer for that battery.
- Inspect before every charge: no bent plug, cracked case, frayed cord, or scorch marks.
- Never mix batteries and chargers across bikes or brands.
- Look for a UL 2849 or equivalent safety certification mark on the bike and battery. Many states and cities now require it.
- If unsure, stop and ask an adult or the bike shop.

THE MISTAKE

"It fits, so it works." Fits is not the same as approved.

REMEMBER

Fits is not approved. Approved is safe.

Charge in the open, away from exits and things that burn

SITUATION

The battery is charging on the bedroom carpet next to the door, under a jacket, overnight.

WHY IT MATTERS

A battery fire is fast, hot, and produces toxic smoke. Where you charge decides whether a problem is an incident or a tragedy: on a hard surface with air around it, a fire is contained; on a bed, beside a door, it blocks the exit.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Charge in the open, away from exits and things that burn

WHAT TO DO

- Hard, dry, non-flammable surface: tile, concrete, a metal tray. Not carpet, bedding, or a couch.
- Away from exits and hallways so a fire never blocks the way out.
- Nothing covering the battery or charger. They need airflow.
- Charge while an adult is awake and nearby. Not overnight, not while everyone is out.
- Unplug when full. Do not leave it on the charger for days.
- Never charge a battery that is wet, has been dropped, or was in a crash until it has been inspected.

THE MISTAKE

Overnight charging in a bedroom.

REMEMBER

Never charge where a problem could trap someone inside.

Heat, swelling, smell, smoke, or strange sounds mean stop

SITUATION

The battery is warmer than usual and there is a sweet chemical smell.

WHY IT MATTERS

A damaged lithium battery goes through thermal runaway: it heats itself, then heats faster, then ignites. The warning signs come minutes before. Reacting to them is the difference between a scare and a fire.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Heat, swelling, smell, smoke, or strange sounds mean stop

WHAT TO DO

- Stop. Do not plug it in, do not keep riding, do not touch it more than necessary.
- Move away. Do not carry a smoking or very hot battery. Get people and pets out of the room.
- Get help. Tell an adult. If there is smoke or flame, get out and call 911. Do not try to put out a lithium fire with water or a household extinguisher unless you are already outside and safe.
- Signs: unusual heat, swelling or a bulging case, a sweet or sharp chemical smell, hissing or popping, smoke, any discoloration.

THE MISTAKE

Trying to cool it, fix it, or move it somewhere "safer" yourself.

REMEMBER

A warning battery is not a do-it-yourself problem. Stop, move away, get help.

Batteries do not belong in household trash

SITUATION

The battery will not hold a charge anymore. It is in the garbage can.

WHY IT MATTERS

A lithium battery in a garbage truck or landfill gets crushed and starts fires that hurt workers. Opening or rebuilding a battery at home exposes cells that can burn or explode.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Batteries do not belong in household trash

WHAT TO DO

- No DIY repair. Do not open, crush, puncture, or tape over a battery problem.
- After a crash or a drop, have the battery inspected even if the outside looks fine. Damage inside can appear days later.
- Dispose through the bike maker, a qualified e-bike shop, or a local battery recycling drop-off. Many hardware stores and city sites take them.
- Store spare batteries at partial charge, in a cool, dry place, away from sun and heat.

THE MISTAKE

Treating a battery like any other broken part.

REMEMBER

Trained adults handle damaged batteries. Recycling sites handle dead ones.

Charging away from home

SITUATION

Your battery is low at school. There is an outlet in the hallway.

WHY IT MATTERS

Most schools prohibit charging e-bike batteries on campus, for the same fire reasons that apply at home, plus the number of people in the building. Cars are worse: heat inside a parked car can push a battery past its safe temperature.



LEARNING FLOW

[Learn](#) > [Apply](#) > [Practice](#) > [Test](#) > [Continue](#)

Charging away from home

WHAT TO DO

- Charge fully at home before school. A full charge covers most round trips several times over.
- Do not charge on campus unless the school has a designated, supervised charging area and says so in writing.
- Never leave a battery in a hot car, and never charge in a car.
- If you are stuck with a dead battery, pedal home or call a parent. Do not borrow a charger.

THE MISTAKE

Assuming an outlet means permission.

REMEMBER

Full at home, no outlets at school, never in a car.

A replacement charger plug fits your battery but is not approved for your bike. What do you do?

- A Use it while watching closely
- B Do not use it; get the approved charger** CORRECT
- C Charge for half the usual time

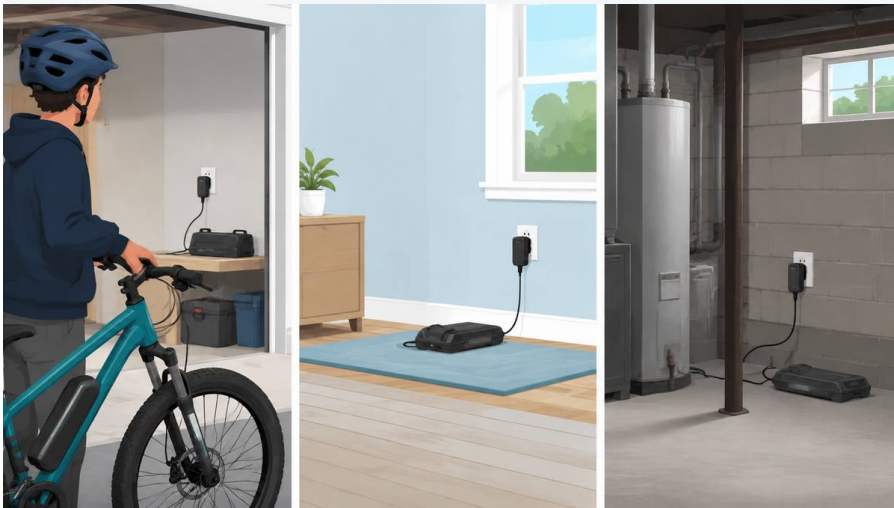


WHY

The wrong charger can deliver unsafe power even when the plug fits.

Where is the safest charging spot?

- A On a bed by the door
- B Under a blanket so it stays clean
- C On a hard, clear surface, away from exits, with an adult awake nearby **CORRECT**



WHY

A clear, open area contains a problem and keeps the way out open.

**Your battery is suddenly hot and smells strange.
First move?**

**WHY**

Heat and smell are the warning before thermal runaway. Do not handle it.

A Plug it in to check the display

B Stop, move away, tell an adult

CORRECT

C Pour water on it

Your battery is low at school and there is an outlet in the hall. What do you do?



A Charge it; outlets are for everyone

B Do not charge on campus; pedal home or call a parent

CORRECT

C Charge it in the parking lot

WHY

Most schools prohibit charging, and an outlet is not permission.

The most common cause of e-bike battery fires is:

A A wrong or damaged charger or battery

CORRECT

B Riding in heavy rain

C Cold winter storage

D Riding at top speed

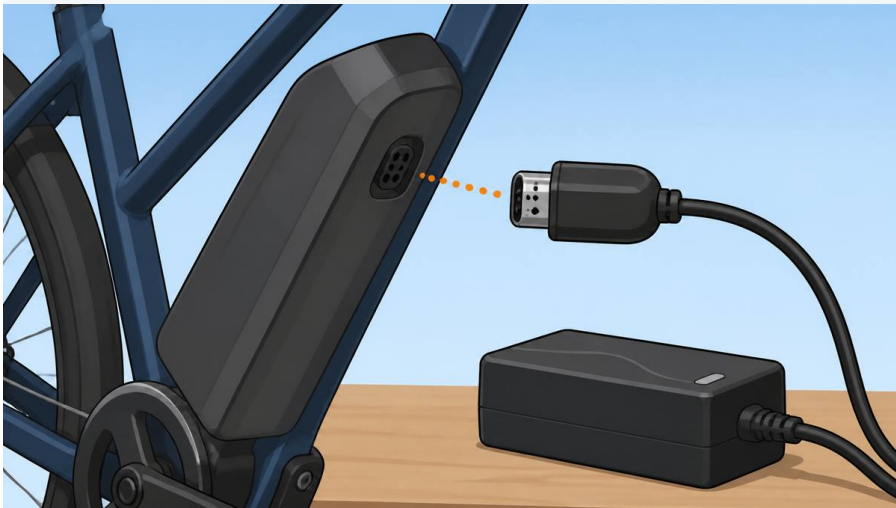


EXPLANATION

Use the approved charger and inspect it.

A charger plug that fits your battery proves:

- A It is safe
- B Nothing about safety** CORRECT
- C It is the same brand
- D It is UL certified



EXPLANATION

Fits is not approved.

Before each charge you should check the charger for:

- A** The color of the charger
- B** The brand name printed on it
- C** **Damage: plug, case, cord, scorch marks** CORRECT
- D** The weight of the brick



EXPLANATION

Any damage means do not use it.

What safety certification mark should an e-bike and battery carry?



EXPLANATION

Many states and cities now require it.

A An FDA approval mark

B A USDA safety mark

C No such mark exists

D UL 2849 or equivalent

CORRECT

Swapping batteries between two different brands of e-bike is:

A Unsafe; keep systems together

CORRECT

B Fine if the voltage matches

C Recommended

D Required



EXPLANATION

Never mix systems.

The safest surface for charging is:

- A Thick bedroom carpet
- B Tile, concrete, or a metal tray** CORRECT
- C A bed or a couch cushion
- D A wooden desk drawer



EXPLANATION

Hard, dry, non-flammable.

Why should a charging battery be away from exits?



EXPLANATION

Never charge where a problem could trap someone.

- A** For convenience when leaving
- B** To keep the noise down
- C** So a fire can never block the way out **CORRECT**
- D** It does not matter where

When should charging happen?

- ☐ A Overnight while everyone sleeps
- ☐ B While the house is empty
- ☐ C Any time is equally safe
- ☒ D While an adult is awake and nearby

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Someone must be able to respond.

When the battery is full, you should:

A Unplug it

CORRECT

B Leave it plugged in

C Cover it

D Move it to a bed



EXPLANATION

Do not leave it on the charger for days.

A battery that got wet or was dropped should be:

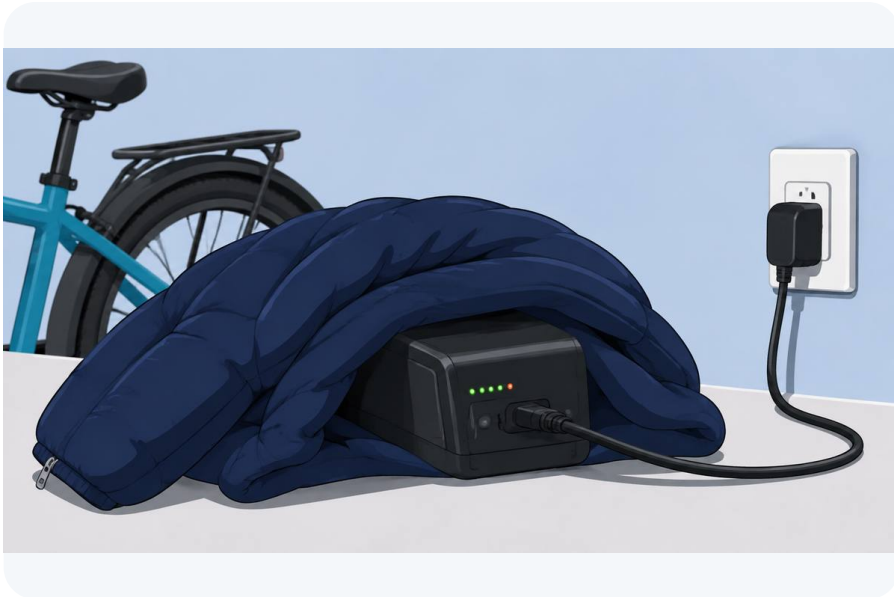
- A Charged right away to test it
- B Inspected before it is charged again** CORRECT
- C Dried with a hair dryer
- D Ignored



EXPLANATION

Damage inside can appear later.

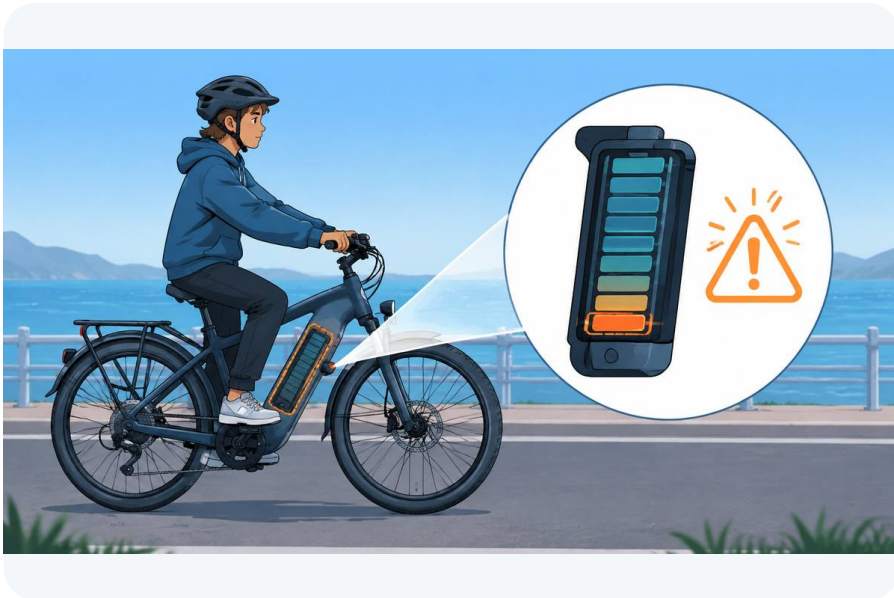
Covering a charging battery with a jacket:



EXPLANATION

Nothing on top of it.

- A** Keeps the charger clean
- B** Speeds up the charging
- C** Blocks airflow and traps heat **CORRECT**
- D** Is required by the maker



Which is a warning sign of a failing battery?

- A Normal warmth while charging
- B A full charge indicator
- C A steady green light
- D Swelling, heat, smell, hissing, smoke

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Any of these means stop.

Thermal runaway means:

A The battery heats itself until it ignites

CORRECT

B The bike goes faster than allowed

C The charger overheats and stops

D The motor cuts out on hills



EXPLANATION

Warning signs come minutes before.

If a battery is smoking, you should:

- A Carry it outside quickly
- B Move away, get people out, call 911** CORRECT
- C Pour water over it
- D Put it in the refrigerator



EXPLANATION

Do not carry a smoking battery.

A swollen battery case means:

- A** It is fully charged
- B** It needs more charging
- C** Stop using it and get help **CORRECT**
- D** It is normal



EXPLANATION

Swelling is a failure sign.

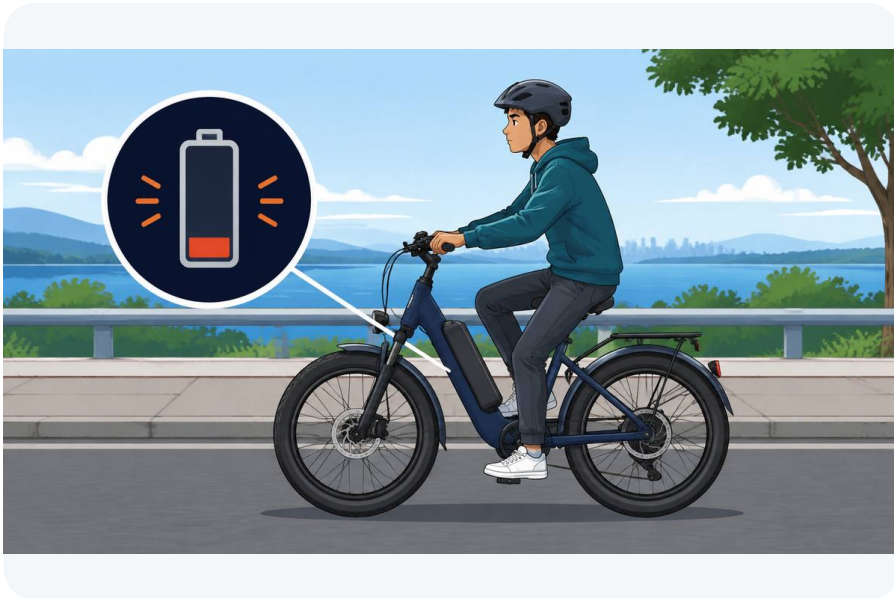
Trying to cool a hot battery yourself is:

- A Smart if you use cold water
- B Required by the manufacturer
- C Fine with a wet towel
- D Dangerous; stop, move away, get help**

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Not a do-it-yourself problem.



A dead e-bike battery goes:

A A shop, the maker, or a battery recycler

CORRECT

B The household trash bin

C The curbside recycling bin

D A garage shelf forever

EXPLANATION

Landfill batteries start fires.

Opening a battery to fix it yourself is:

- A Fine if you wear gloves
- B Dangerous; cells can burn or explode** CORRECT
- C A good way to save money
- D Required after any crash



EXPLANATION

No DIY repair.

After a crash, a battery that looks fine should be:

- A Used as normal
- B Charged immediately
- C Inspected before use **CORRECT**
- D Replaced always



EXPLANATION

Have it checked.

Spare batteries should be stored:

A Fully charged in the sun

B On the charger

C Empty in the freezer

D Partial charge, cool and dry

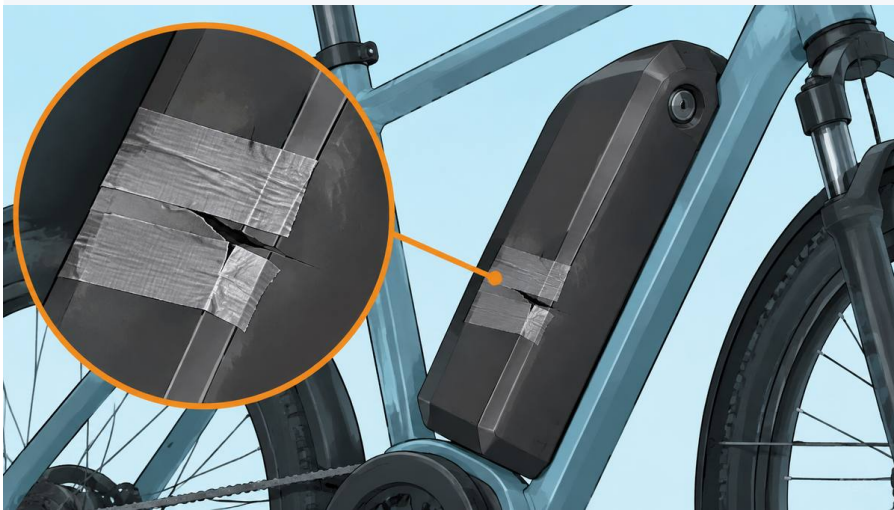
CORRECT



EXPLANATION

Heat is the enemy.

Taping over a crack in a battery case:



EXPLANATION

Get it inspected or recycled.

A Hides a failure that can still ignite

CORRECT

B Fixes the case for good

C Is what the maker recommends

D Makes the battery waterproof



Who should handle a damaged battery?

A You, with the right tools

B A trained adult or e-bike shop

CORRECT

C A friend who rides too

D Nobody; just leave it

EXPLANATION

Trained hands only.

Charging an e-bike battery on campus is:

- A** Allowed anywhere with an outlet
- B** Required before riding home
- C** Prohibited unless a supervised area exists **CORRECT**
- D** Allowed in classrooms only



EXPLANATION

An outlet is not permission.

Leaving a battery in a hot car:



EXPLANATION

Never store or charge in a car.

- A** Is perfectly fine in shade
- B** Charges it from the heat
- C** Is what the maker recommends
- D** Can push it past safe temperature **CORRECT**

Your battery is dead at school. The right move is:



EXPLANATION

Full at home before school.

A Pedal home or call a parent

CORRECT

B Find a hallway outlet

C Borrow a charger from a friend

D Leave the bike at school

A full charge before school:

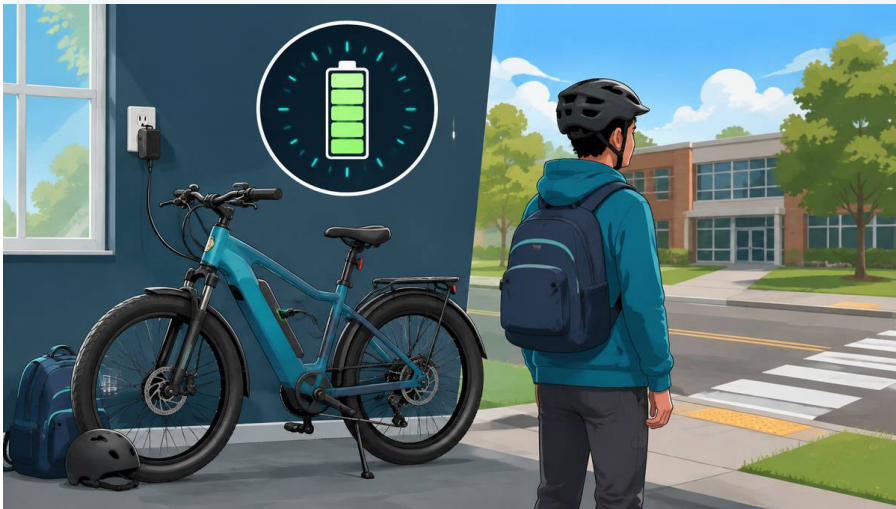
A Is barely enough for one trip

B Covers several round trips

CORRECT

C Is unnecessary most days

D Is unsafe for the battery



EXPLANATION

Plan the charge at home.

Borrowing a friend's charger for your battery is:

- A Fine as long as it fits
- B Recommended by most shops
- C Unsafe unless it is the approved model** CORRECT
- D Required when yours is lost



EXPLANATION

Same rule as at home.

Charging inside a car is:

- A Convenient
- B Fine in winter
- C Fine with windows open
- D **Never safe**

CORRECT

EXPLANATION

Heat and enclosed space.

Why do schools prohibit charging?

A

Fire risk in a building full of people

CORRECT

B

The cost of the electricity

C

The noise from the chargers

D

To discourage e-bike riding



EXPLANATION

Same reasons as at home, more people.

The safest overall charging habit is:

- A Overnight in the bedroom
- B Home, adult awake, hard surface, unplug when full** CORRECT
- C Between classes at school
- D In the car during the drive



EXPLANATION

Every rule in one line.