Generation of new ideas

Test & Re-enforce your Driving skill.

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Road Safety Education
Lessons to help you drive safely throughout life!!
06th June 2011

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1. "Alertness"

**Before you make a U-turn in the road, you should**.......

look over your shoulder for a final check

If you want to make a U-turn, slow down and ensure that the road is clear in both directions. Make sure that the road is wide enough to carry out the manoeuvre safely

2. "Alertness"

**As you approach this bridge you should**..........

- slow down
- consider using your horn
- beware of pedestrians

This sign gives you a warning. The brow of the hill prevents you seeing oncoming traffic so you must be cautious. The bridge is narrow and there may not be enough room for you to pass an oncoming vehicle at this point. There is no footpath, so pedestrians may be walking in the road. Consider the hidden hazards and be ready to react if necessary.

3. "Alertness"

**In which of these situations should you avoid overtaking?**

- Approaching a dip in the road

As you begin to think about overtaking, ask yourself if it’s really necessary. If you can’t see well ahead stay back and wait for a safer place to pull out.
4. "Alertness"

This road marking warns............

- overtaking drivers to move back to the left

You should plan your overtaking to take into account any hazards ahead. In this picture the marking indicates that you are approaching a junction. You will not have time to overtake and move back into the left safely.

5. "Alertness"

Your mobile phone rings while you are travelling. You should.........

- pull up in a suitable place

The safest option is to switch off your mobile phone before you set off, and use a message service. Even hands-free systems are likely to distract your attention. Don’t endanger other road users. If you need to make a call, pull up in a safe place when you can, you may need to go some distance before you can find one. It’s illegal to use a hand-held mobile or similar device when driving or riding, except in a genuine emergency.

6. "Alertness"

Why are these yellow lines painted across the road?

To make you aware of your speed

These lines are often found on the approach to a roundabout or a dangerous junction. They give you extra warning to adjust your speed. Look well ahead and do this in good time.
1. "Attitude"

At a pelican crossing the flashing amber light means you MUST......

- give way to pedestrians already on the crossing

Pelican crossings are signal-controlled crossings operated by pedestrians. Push-button controls change the signals. Pelican crossings have no red-and-amber stage before green. Instead, they have a flashing amber light, which means you MUST give way to pedestrians already on the crossing, but if it is clear, you may continue.

2. "Attitude"

You should never wave people across at pedestrian crossings because...........

there may be another vehicle coming

If people are waiting to use a pedestrian crossing, slow down and be prepared to stop. Don't wave them across the road since another driver may not have seen them, not have seen your signal and may not be able to stop safely.

3. "Attitude"

'Tailgating' means

- following another vehicle too closely

'Tailgating' is used to describe this dangerous practice, often seen in fast-moving traffic and on motorways. Following the vehicle in front too closely is dangerous because it • restricts your view of the road ahead• leaves you no safety margin if the vehicle in front slows down or stops suddenly.

4. "Attitude"

Following this vehicle too closely is unwise because...........

- your view ahead is reduced

Staying back will increase your view of the road ahead. This will help you to see any hazards that might occur and allow you more time to react.
5. "Attitude"

You are following a vehicle on a wet road. You should leave a time gap of at least

- four seconds

Wet roads will reduce your tyres’ grip on the road. The safe separation gap of at least two seconds in dry conditions should be doubled in wet weather.

6. "Attitude"

A long, heavily-laden lorry is taking a long time to overtake you. What should you do?

- Slow down

A long lorry with a heavy load will need more time to pass you than a car, especially on an uphill stretch of road. Slow down and allow the lorry to pass.

7. "Attitude"

Which of the following vehicles will use blue flashing beacons?

- Bomb disposal
- Blood transfusion
- Police patrol

When you see emergency vehicles with blue flashing beacons, move out of the way as soon as it is safe to do so.

8. "Attitude"

Which THREE of these emergency services might have blue flashing beacons?

- Coastguard
- Bomb disposal
- Mountain rescue

When attending an emergency these vehicles will be travelling at speed. You should help their progress by pulling over and allowing them to pass. Do so safely. Don’t stop suddenly or in a dangerous position.
9. "Attitude"

When being followed by an ambulance showing a flashing blue beacon you should pull over as soon as safely possible to let it pass.

Pull over in a place where the ambulance can pass safely. Check that there are no bollards or obstructions in the road that will prevent it from doing so.

10. "Attitude"

What type of emergency vehicle is fitted with a green flashing beacon?

- Doctor’s car

A green flashing beacon on a vehicle means the driver or passenger is a doctor on an emergency call. Give way to them if it’s safe to do so. Be aware that the vehicle may be travelling quickly or may stop in a hurry.

11. "Attitude"

A flashing green beacon on a vehicle means

- doctor on an emergency call

If you see a vehicle with a flashing green beacon approaching, allow it to pass when you can do so safely. Be aware that someone’s life could depend on the driver making good progress through traffic.

12. "Attitude"

Diamond-shaped signs give instructions to

- tram drivers

These signs only apply to trams. They are directed at tram drivers but you should know their meaning so that you’re aware of the priorities and are able to anticipate the actions of the driver.
13. "Attitude"

On a road where trams operate, which of these vehicles will be most at risk from the tram rails?

- Cycles

The narrow wheels of a bicycle can become stuck in the tram rails, causing the cyclist to stop suddenly, wobble or even lose balance altogether. The tram lines are also slippery which could cause a cyclist to slide or fall off.

14. "Attitude"

should you use your horn for?

To alert others to your presence

Your horn must not be used between 11.30 pm and 7 am in a built-up area or when you are stationary, unless a moving vehicle poses a danger. Its function is to alert other road users to your presence.

15. "Attitude"

You are in a one-way street and want to turn right. You should position yourself..........

in the right-hand lane

If you're travelling in a one-way street and wish to turn right you should take up a position in the right-hand lane. This will enable other road users not wishing to turn to proceed on the left. Indicate your intention and take up your position in good time.

16. "Attitude"

You wish to turn right ahead. Why should you take up the correct position in good time?

- To help other road users know what you intend to do

If you wish to turn right into a side road take up your position in good time. Move to the centre of the road when it’s safe to do so. This will allow vehicles to pass you on the left. Early planning will show other traffic what you intend to do.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Which TWO are badly affected if the tyres are under-inflated?

- Braking
- Steering

Your tyres are your only contact with the road so it is very important to ensure that they are free from defects, have sufficient tread depth and are correctly inflated. Correct tyre pressures help reduce the risk of skidding and provide a safer and more comfortable drive or ride.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

You must NOT sound your horn between 11.30 pm and 7 am in a built-up area.

Vehicles can be noisy. Every effort must be made to prevent excessive noise, especially in built-up areas at night. Don’t rev the engine • sound the horn unnecessarily. It is illegal to sound your horn in a built-up area between 11.30 pm and 7 am, except when another vehicle poses a danger.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

The pictured vehicle is ‘environmentally friendly’ because it.............

- reduces noise pollution
- uses electricity
- reduces town traffic

Trams are powered by electricity and therefore do not emit exhaust fumes. They are also much quieter than petrol or diesel engined vehicles and can carry a large number of passengers.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Super trams or Light Rapid Transit (LRT) systems are environmentally friendly because

- they use electric power

This means that they do not emit toxic fumes, which add to city pollution problems. They are also a lot quieter and smoother to ride on.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

'Red routes' in major cities have been introduced to

- help the traffic flow

Traffic jams today are often caused by the volume of traffic. However, inconsiderate parking can lead to the closure of an inside lane or traffic having to wait for oncoming vehicles. Driving slowly in traffic increases fuel consumption and causes a build-up of exhaust fumes.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Road humps, chicanes, and narrowings are

- traffic calming measures

Traffic calming measures help keep vehicle speeds low in congested areas where there are pedestrians and children. A pedestrian is much more likely to survive a collision with a vehicle travelling at 20 mph than at 40 mph.

1. "Safety Margins"

Braking distances on ice can be

- ten times the normal distance

In icy and snowy/slippery weather, your stopping distance will increase by up to ten times compared to good, dry conditions. Take extra care when braking, accelerating and steering, to cut down the risk of skidding.
2. "Safety Margins"

Freezing conditions will affect the distance it takes you to come to a stop. You should expect stopping distances to increase by up to.........

- ten times

Your tyre grip is greatly reduced on icy roads and you need to allow up to ten times the normal stopping distance.

3. "Safety Margins"

In windy conditions you need to take extra care when........

- passing pedal cyclists

You should always give cyclists plenty of room when overtaking. When it’s windy, a sudden gust could blow them off course.

1. "Hazard Awareness"

Where would you expect to see these markers?

- On a large goods vehicle
- On a builder’s skip placed on the road

These markers must be fitted to vehicles over 13 metres long, large goods vehicles, and rubbish skips placed in the road. They are reflective to make them easier to see in the dark.
2. "Hazard Awareness"

What is the main hazard shown in this picture?

- The cyclist crossing the road

Look at the picture carefully and try to imagine you’re there. The cyclist in this picture appears to be trying to cross the road. You must be able to deal with the unexpected, especially when you’re approaching a hazardous junction. Look well ahead to give yourself time to deal with any hazards.

3. "Hazard Awareness"

Which road user has caused a hazard?

- The parked car (arrowed A)

The car arrowed A is parked within the area marked by zigzag lines at the pedestrian crossing. Parking here is illegal. It also:

- blocks the view for pedestrians wishing to cross the road
- restricts the view of the crossing for approaching traffic.
4. "Hazard Awareness"

What should the driver of the car approaching the crossing do?

- Slow down and get ready to stop

Look well ahead to see if any hazards are developing. This will give you more time to deal with them in the correct way. The man in the picture is clearly intending to cross the road. You should be travelling at a speed that allows you to check your mirror, slow down and stop in good time. You shouldn't have to brake harshly.

5. "Hazard Awareness"

What THREE things should the driver of the grey car (arrowed) be especially aware of?

- Pedestrians stepping out between cars
- Doors opening on parked cars
- Cars leaving parking spaces

You need to be aware that other road users may not have seen you. Always be on the lookout for hazards that may develop suddenly and need you to take avoiding action.
6. "Hazard Awareness"

You see this sign ahead. You should expect the road to..........

- bend sharply to the left

Adjust your speed in good time and select the correct gear for your speed. Going too fast into the bend could cause you to lose control. Braking late and harshly while changing direction reduces your vehicle's grip on the road, and is likely to cause a skid.

7. "Hazard Awareness"

You are approaching this cyclist. You should...........

- slow down and allow the cyclist to turn

Keep well back and allow the cyclist room to take up the correct position for the turn. Don't get too close behind or try to squeeze past.
8. "Hazard Awareness"

Why must you take extra care when turning right at this junction?

- There is reduced visibility

You may have to pull forward slowly until you can see up and down the road. Be aware that the traffic approaching the junction can’t see you either. If you don’t know that it’s clear, don’t go.

9. "Hazard Awareness"

When approaching this bridge you should give way to...........

- Buses

A double-deck bus or high-sided lorry will have to take up a position in the centre of the road so that it can clear the bridge. There is normally a sign to indicate this. Look well down the road, through the bridge and be aware you may have to stop and give way to an oncoming large vehicle.
10. "Hazard Awareness"

What type of vehicle could you expect to meet in the middle of the road?

- Lorry

The highest point of the bridge is in the centre so a large vehicle might have to move to the centre of the road to allow it enough room to pass under the bridge.

11. "Hazard Awareness"

At this blind junction you must stop..............

- behind the line, then edge forward to see clearly

The ‘stop’ sign has been put here because there is a poor view into the main road. You must stop because it will not be possible to assess the situation on the move, however slowly you are travelling.

12. "Hazard Awareness"

A driver pulls out of a side road in front of you. You have to brake hard. You should................

- ignore the error and stay calm

Where there are a number of side roads, be alert. Be especially careful if there are a lot of parked vehicles because they can make it more difficult for drivers emerging to see you. Try to be tolerant if a vehicle does emerge and you have to brake quickly. Don’t react aggressively.
13. "Hazard Awareness"

An elderly person’s driving ability could be affected because they may be unable to

- react very quickly

Be tolerant of older drivers. Poor eyesight and hearing could affect the speed with which they react to a hazard and may cause them to be hesitant.

1. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Which sign means that there may be people walking along the road?

Always check the road signs. Triangular signs are warning signs and they’ll keep you informed of hazards ahead and help you to anticipate any problems. There are a number of different signs showing pedestrians. Learn the meaning of each one.

2. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are turning left at a junction. Pedestrians have started to cross the road. You should

- give way to them

If you’re turning into a side road, pedestrians already crossing the road have priority and you should give way to them. Don’t wave them across the road, sound your horn, flash your lights or give any other misleading signal. Other road users may misinterpret your signal and this may lead the pedestrians into a dangerous situation. If a pedestrian is slow or indecisive be patient and wait. Don’t hurry them across by revving your engine.
3. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are turning left from a main road into a side road. People are already crossing the road into which you are turning. You should........

- wait and allow them to cross

Always check the road into which you are turning. Approaching at the correct speed will allow you enough time to observe and react. Give way to any pedestrians already crossing the road.

4. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are at a road junction, turning into a minor road. There are pedestrians crossing the minor road. You should........

- give way to the pedestrians who are already crossing

Always look into the road into which you are turning. If there are pedestrians crossing, give way to them, but don’t wave or signal to them to cross. Signal your intention to turn as you approach.

5. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are turning left into a side road. What hazards should you be especially aware of?

- Pedestrians

Make sure that you have reduced your speed and are in the correct gear for the turn. Look into the road before you turn and always give way to any pedestrians who are crossing.
6. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You intend to turn right into a side road. Just before turning you should check for motorcyclists who might be............

- overtaking on your right

Never attempt to change direction to the right without first checking your right-hand mirror. A motorcyclist might not have seen your signal and could be hidden by the car behind you. This action should become a matter of routine.

7. "Vulnerable Road Users"

A toucan crossing is different from other crossings because..........

- cyclists can use it

Toucan crossings are shared by pedestrians and cyclists and they are shown the green light together. Cyclists are permitted to cycle across. The signals are push-button operated and there is no flashing amber phase.

8. "Vulnerable Road Users"

How will a school crossing patrol signal you to stop?

- By displaying a stop sign

If a school crossing patrol steps out into the road with a stop sign you must stop. Don’t wave anyone across the road and don’t get impatient or rev your engine.

9. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Where would you see this sign?

- On the rear of a school bus or coach

Vehicles that are used to carry children to and from school will be travelling at busy times of the day. If you’re following a vehicle with this sign be prepared for it to make frequent stops. It might pick up or set down passengers in places other than normal bus stops.
10. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Which sign tells you that pedestrians may be walking in the road as there is no pavement?

Give pedestrians who are walking at the side of the road plenty of room when you pass them. They may turn around when they hear your engine and unintentionally step into the path of your vehicle.

11. "Vulnerable Road Users"

What does this sign mean?

- A route for pedestrians and cyclists

This sign shows a shared route for pedestrians and cyclists: when it ends, the cyclists will be rejoining the main road.

12. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You see a pedestrian with a white stick and red band. This means that the person is ..................

- deaf and blind

If someone is deaf as well as blind, they may be carrying a white stick with a red reflective band. You can’t see if a pedestrian is deaf. Don’t assume everyone can hear you approaching.
13. "Vulnerable Road Users"

What action would you take when elderly people are crossing the road?

- Be patient and allow them to cross in their own time

Be aware that older people might take a long time to cross the road. They might also be hard of hearing and not hear you approaching. Don’t hurry older people across the road by getting too close to them or revving your engine.

14. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You see two elderly pedestrians about to cross the road ahead. You should............

- be careful, they may misjudge your speed

Older people may have impaired hearing, vision, concentration and judgement. They may also walk slowly and so could take a long time to cross the road.

15. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are coming up to a roundabout. A cyclist is signalling to turn right. What should you do?

- Give the cyclist plenty of room

If you’re following a cyclist who’s signalling to turn right at a roundabout leave plenty of room. Give them space and time to get into the correct lane.
16. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Which TWO should you allow extra room when overtaking?

- Motorcycles
- Bicycles

Don’t pass riders too closely as this may cause them to lose balance. Always leave as much room as you would for a car, and don’t cut in.

17. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Why should you look particularly for motorcyclists and cyclists at junctions?

- They are harder to see

Cyclists and motorcyclists are smaller than other vehicles and so are more difficult to see. They can easily become hidden from your view by cars parked near a junction.

18. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are waiting to come out of a side road. Why should you watch carefully for motorcycles?

- Motorcycles are small and hard to see

If you’re waiting to emerge from a side road watch out for motorcycles: they’re small and can be difficult to see. Be especially careful if there are parked vehicles restricting your view, there might be a motorcycle approaching. IF YOU DON’T KNOW, DON’T GO.

19. "Vulnerable Road Users"

In daylight, an approaching motorcyclist is using a dipped headlight. Why?

- So that the rider can be seen more easily
20. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Motorcyclists should wear bright clothing mainly because...

- drivers often do not see them

Motorcycles are small vehicles and can be difficult to see. If the rider wears bright clothing it can make it easier for other road users to see them approaching, especially at junctions.

21. "Vulnerable Road Users"

There is a slow-moving motorcyclist ahead of you. You are unsure what the rider is going to do. You should...

- stay behind

If a motorcyclist is travelling slowly it may be that they are looking for a turning or entrance. Be patient and stay behind them in case they need to make a sudden change of direction.

22. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Motorcyclists will often look round over their right shoulder just before turning right. This is because...

- they need to check for traffic in their blind area

If you see a motorcyclist take a quick glance over their shoulder, this could mean they are about to change direction. Recognising a clue like this helps you to be prepared and take appropriate action, making you safer on the road.
23. "Vulnerable Road Users"

At road junctions which of the following are most vulnerable?

- Cyclists
- Motorcyclists
- Pedestrians

Pedestrians and riders on two wheels can be harder to see than other road users. Make sure you keep a look-out for them, especially at junctions. Good effective observation, coupled with appropriate action, can save lives.

24. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Motorcyclists are particularly vulnerable............

- when approaching junctions

Another road user failing to see a motorcyclist is a major cause of collisions at junctions. Wherever streams of traffic join or cross there's the potential for this type of incident to occur.

25. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are approaching a roundabout. There are horses just ahead of you. You should..................

- be prepared to stop
- give them plenty of room

Horse riders often keep to the outside of the roundabout even if they are turning right. Give them plenty of room and remember that they may have to cross lanes of traffic.

1. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are about to overtake a slow-moving motorcyclist. Which one of these signs would make you take special care?

In windy weather, watch out for motorcyclists and also cyclists as they can be blown sideways into your path. When you pass them, leave plenty of room and check their position in your mirror before pulling back in.
2. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are waiting to emerge left from a minor road. A large vehicle is approaching from the right. You have time to turn, but you should wait. Why?

- The large vehicle can easily hide an overtaking vehicle

Large vehicles can hide other vehicles that are overtaking, especially motorcycles which may be filtering past queuing traffic. You need to be aware of the possibility of hidden vehicles and not assume that it is safe to emerge.

3. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are following a long vehicle. It approaches a crossroads and signals left, but moves out to the right. You should

- stay well back and give it room

A lorry may swing out to the right as it approaches a left turn. This is to allow the rear wheels to clear the kerb as it turns. Don’t try to filter through if you see a gap on the nearside.
4. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are following a long vehicle approaching a crossroads. The driver signals right but moves close to the left-hand kerb. What should you do?

- Wait behind the long vehicle

When a long vehicle is going to turn right it may need to keep close to the left-hand kerb. This is to prevent the rear end of the trailer cutting the corner. You need to be aware of how long vehicles behave in such situations. Don't overtake the lorry because it could turn as you're alongside. Stay behind and wait for it to turn.

5. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are approaching a mini-roundabout. The long vehicle in front is signalling left but positioned over to the right. You should...........

- keep well back

At mini-roundabouts there isn't much room for a long vehicle to manoeuvre. It will have to swing out wide so that it can complete the turn safely. Keep well back and don't try to move up alongside it.
6. “Other Types of Vehicles”

Before overtaking a large vehicle you should keep well back. Why is this?

- To get the best view of the road ahead

When following a large vehicle keep well back. If you’re too close you won’t be able to see the road ahead and the driver of the long vehicle might not be able to see you in their mirrors.

7. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are travelling behind a bus that pulls up at a bus stop. What should you do?

- Watch carefully for pedestrians
- Be ready to give way to the bus

There might be pedestrians crossing from in front of the bus. Look out for them if you intend to pass. Consider staying back and waiting. How many people are waiting to get on the bus? Check the queue if you can. The bus might move off straight away if there is no one waiting to get on. If a bus is signalling to pull out, give it priority as long as it is safe to do so.

8. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are following a large lorry on a wet road. Spray makes it difficult to see. You should..............

- drop back until you can see better

Large vehicles may throw up a lot of spray when the roads are wet. This will make it difficult for you to see ahead. Dropping back further will • move you out of the spray and allow you to see further • increase your separation distance. It takes longer to stop when the roads are wet and you need to allow more room. Don’t • follow the vehicle in front too closely • overtake, unless you can see and are sure that the way ahead is clear.
1. "Vehicle Handling"

In which THREE of these situations may you overtake another vehicle on the left?

- When you are in a one-way street
- When the vehicle in front is signalling to turn right
- In slow-moving traffic queues when traffic in the right-hand lane is moving more slowly

At certain times of the day, traffic might be heavy. If traffic is moving slowly in queues and vehicles in the right-hand lane are moving more slowly, you may overtake on the left. Don't keep changing lanes to try and beat the queue.

2. "Vehicle Handling"

You are travelling in very heavy rain. Your overall stopping distance is likely to be................

- Doubled

As well as visibility being reduced, the road will be extremely wet. This will reduce the grip the tyres have on the road and increase the distance it takes to stop. Double your separation distance.

3. "Vehicle Handling"

Which TWO of the following are correct? When overtaking at night you should.....

- be careful because you can see less
- beware of bends in the road ahead

Only overtake the vehicle in front if it's really necessary. At night the risks are increased due to the poor visibility. Don't overtake if there's a possibility of:• road junctions• bends ahead• the brow of a bridge or hill, except on a dual carriageway• pedestrian crossings• double white lines ahead• vehicles changing direction• any other potential hazard.
4. "Vehicle Handling"

When may you wait in a box junction?

- When oncoming traffic prevents you turning right

The purpose of a box junction is to keep the junction clear by preventing vehicles from stopping in the path of crossing traffic. You must not enter a box junction unless your exit is clear. But, you may enter the box and wait if you want to turn right and are only prevented from doing so by oncoming traffic.

5. "Vehicle Handling"

Which of these plates normally appear with this road sign?

Humps for 1/2 mile

Road humps are used to slow down the traffic. They are found in places where there are often pedestrians, such as: in shopping areas; near schools; in residential areas. Watch out for people close to the kerb or crossing the road.

1. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

When joining a motorway you must always..............

- give way to traffic already on the motorway

You should give way to traffic already on the motorway. Where possible they may move over to let you in but don’t force your way into the traffic stream. The traffic may be travelling at high speed so you should match your speed to fit in.
2. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

What is the national speed limit for cars and motorcycles in the centre lane of a three-lane motorway?

- 70 mph

Unless shown otherwise, the speed limit on a motorway applies to all the lanes. Look out for any signs of speed limit changes due to road-works or traffic flow control.

3. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

What is the national speed limit on motorways for cars and motorcycles?

- 70 mph

Travelling at the national speed limit doesn't allow you to hog the right-hand lane. Always use the left-hand lane whenever possible. When leaving a motorway get into the left-hand lane well before your exit. Reduce your speed on the slip road and look out for sharp bends or curves and traffic queuing at roundabouts.

4. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

The left-hand lane on a three-lane motorway is for use by...........

- any vehicle

On a motorway all traffic should use the left-hand lane unless overtaking. Use the centre or right-hand lanes if you need to overtake. If you’re overtaking a number of slower vehicles move back to the left-hand lane when you’re safely past. Check your mirrors frequently and don’t stay in the middle or right-hand lane if the left-hand lane is free.
5. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

Which of these IS NOT allowed to travel in the right-hand lane of a three-lane motorway?

- A vehicle towing a trailer

A vehicle with a trailer is restricted to 60 mph. For this reason it isn't allowed in the right-hand lane as it might hold up the faster-moving traffic that wishes to overtake in that lane.


You break down on a motorway. You need to call for help. Why may it be better to use an emergency roadside telephone rather than a mobile phone?

- It allows easy location by the emergency services

On a motorway it is best to use a roadside emergency telephone so that the emergency services are able to locate you easily. The nearest telephone is shown by an arrow on marker posts at the edge of the hard shoulder. If you use a mobile, they will need to know your exact location. Before you call, find out the number on the nearest marker post. This number will identify your exact location.

7. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

After a breakdown you need to rejoin the main carriageway of a motorway from the hard shoulder. You should..................

- gain speed on the hard shoulder before moving out onto the carriageway

Wait for a safe gap in the traffic before you move out. Indicate your intention and use the hard shoulder to gain speed but don't force your way into the traffic.

8. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

A crawler lane on a motorway is found.............

- on a steep gradient

Slow-moving, large vehicles might slow down the progress of other traffic. On a steep gradient this extra lane is provided for these slow-moving vehicles to allow the faster-moving traffic to flow more easily.

What do these motorway signs show?

- They are countdown markers to the next exit

The exit from a motorway is indicated by countdown markers. These are positioned 90 metres (100 yards) apart, the first being 270 metres (300 yards) from the start of the slip road. Move into the left-hand lane well before you reach the start of the slip road.

10. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

On a motorway the amber reflective studs can be found between...........

On motorways reflective studs are located into the road to help you in the dark and in conditions of poor visibility. Amber-coloured studs are found on the right-hand edge of the main carriageway, next to the central reservation.

11. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

What colour are the reflective studs between the lanes on a motorway?

- White

White studs are found between the lanes on motorways. The light from your headlights is reflected back and this is especially useful in bad weather, when visibility is restricted.

What colour are the reflective studs between a motorway and its slip road?

- Green

The studs between the carriageway and the hard shoulder are normally red. These change to green where there is a slip road. They will help you identify slip roads when visibility is poor or when it is dark.

1. "Rules of the Road"

What is the meaning of this sign?

- National speed limit applies

This sign doesn't tell you the speed limit in figures. You should know the speed limit for the type of road that you're on. Study your copy of The Highway Code.

2. "Rules of the Road"

What is the national speed limit for cars and motorcycles on a dual carriageway?

- 70 mph

Ensure that you know the speed limit for the road that you're on. The speed limit on a dual carriageway or motorway is 70 mph for cars and motorcycles, unless there are signs to indicate otherwise. The speed limits for different types of vehicles are listed in The Highway Code.
3. "Rules of the Road"

There are no speed limit signs on the road. How is a 30 mph limit indicated?

- By street lighting

There is usually a 30 mph speed limit where there are street lights unless there are signs showing another limit.

4. "Rules of the Road"

Where you see street lights but no speed limit signs the limit is usually

- 30 mph

The presence of street lights generally shows that there is a 30 mph speed limit, unless signs tell you otherwise.

5. "Rules of the Road"

What does this sign mean?

- End of minimum speed

A red slash through this sign indicates that the restriction has ended. In this case the restriction was a minimum speed limit of 30 mph.

6. "Rules of the Road"
There is a tractor ahead of you. You wish to overtake but you are NOT sure if it is safe to do so. You should

- not overtake if you are in doubt

Never overtake if you’re not sure whether it’s safe. Can you see far enough down the road to ensure that you can complete the manoeuvre safely? If the answer is no, DON’T GO.

7. "Rules of the Road"

Which three of the following are most likely to take an unusual course at roundabouts?

- Horse riders
- Long vehicles
- Cyclists

Long vehicles might have to take a slightly different position when approaching the roundabout or going around it. This is to stop the rear of the vehicle cutting in and mounting the kerb. Horse riders and cyclists might stay in the left-hand lane although they are turning right. Be aware of this and allow them room.

8. "Rules of the Road"

On a clearway you must not stop

- at any time

Clearways are in place so that traffic can flow without the obstruction of parked vehicles. Just one parked vehicle will cause an obstruction for all other traffic. You MUST NOT stop where a clearway is in force, not even to pick up or set down passengers.

9. "Rules of the Road"

What is the meaning of this sign?

- Waiting restrictions

This sign indicates that there are waiting restrictions. It is normally accompanied by details of when restrictions are in force. Details of most signs which are in common use are shown in The Highway Code and a more comprehensive selection is available in Know Your Traffic Signs.
10. "Rules of the Road"

You can park on the right-hand side of a road at night...........

- in a one-way street

Red rear reflectors show up when headlights shine on them. These are useful when you are parked at night but will only reflect if you park in the same direction as the traffic flow. Normally you should park on the left, but if you're in a one-way street you may also park on the right-hand side.

11. "Rules of the Road"

On a three-lane dual carriageway the right-hand lane can be used for ............

- overtaking or turning right

You should normally use the left-hand lane on any dual carriageway unless you are overtaking or turning right. When overtaking on a dual carriageway, look for vehicles ahead that are turning right. They're likely to be slowing or stopped. You need to see them in good time so that you can take appropriate action.

12. "Rules of the Road"

You are approaching a busy junction. There are several lanes with road markings. At the last moment you realise that you are in the wrong lane. You should............

- continue in that lane

There are times where road markings can be obscured by queuing traffic, or you might be unsure which lane you need to be in. If you realise that you're in the wrong lane, don't cut across lanes or bully other drivers to let you in. Follow the lane you're in and find somewhere safe to turn around if you need to.
13. "Rules of the Road"

Where may you overtake on a one-way street?

- Either on the right or the left

You can overtake other traffic on either side when travelling in a one-way street. Make full use of your mirrors and ensure that it’s clear all around before you attempt to overtake. Look for signs and road markings and use the most suitable lane for your destination.

14. "Rules of the Road"

When going straight ahead at a roundabout you should.............

- indicate left before leaving the roundabout

When you want to go straight on at a roundabout, don't signal as you approach it, but indicate left just after you pass the exit before the one you wish to take.

15. "Rules of the Road"

Which vehicle might have to use a different course to normal at roundabouts?

- Long vehicle

A long vehicle may have to straddle lanes either on or approaching a roundabout so that the rear wheels don't cut in over the kerb. If you're following a long vehicle, stay well back and give it plenty of room.

16. "Rules of the Road"

You may only enter a box junction when.............

- your exit road is clear

Yellow box junctions are marked on the road to prevent the road becoming blocked. Don't enter one unless your exit road is clear. You may only wait in the yellow box if your exit road is clear but oncoming traffic is preventing you from completing the turn.
17. "Rules of the Road"

You may wait in a yellow box junction when...........

- oncoming traffic is preventing you from turning right

The purpose of this road marking is to keep the junction clear of queuing traffic. You may only wait in the marked area when you're turning right and your exit lane is clear but you can't complete the turn because of oncoming traffic.

18. "Rules of the Road"

You MUST stop when signalled to do so by which THREE of these?

- A police officer
- A school crossing patrol
- A red traffic light

Looking well ahead and 'reading' the road will help you to anticipate hazards. This will enable you to stop safely at traffic lights or if ordered to do so by an authorised person.

19. "Rules of the Road"

Someone is waiting to cross at a zebra crossing. They are standing on the pavement. You should normally............

- stop, let them cross, wait patiently

By standing on the pavement, the pedestrian is showing an intention to cross. If you are looking well down the road you will give yourself enough time to slow down and stop safely. Don't forget to check your mirrors before slowing down.
20. "Rules of the Road"

At toucan crossings, apart from pedestrians you should be aware of:

- cyclists riding across

The use of cycles is being encouraged and more toucan crossings are being installed. These crossings enable pedestrians and cyclists to cross the path of other traffic. Watch out as cyclists will approach the crossing faster than pedestrians.

21. "Rules of the Road"

Who can use a toucan crossing?

- Cyclists
- Pedestrians

Toucan crossings are similar to pelican crossings but there is no flashing amber phase. Cyclists share the crossing with pedestrians and are allowed to cycle across when the green cycle symbol is shown.

22. "Rules of the Road"

At a pelican crossing, what does a flashing amber light mean?

You must give way to pedestrians still on the crossing.

If there is no-one on the crossing when the amber light is flashing, you may proceed over the crossing. You don't need to wait for the green light to show.

23. "Rules of the Road"

You are waiting at a pelican crossing. The red light changes to flashing amber. This means you must:

- wait for pedestrians on the crossing to clear

This light allows time for the pedestrians already on the crossing to get to the other side in their own time, without being rushed. Don't rev your engine or start to move off while they are still crossing.

1. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You MUST obey signs giving orders. These signs are mostly in:

- red circle

There are three basic types of traffic sign, those that warn, inform or give orders. Generally, triangular signs warn, rectangular ones give information or directions, and circular signs usually give orders. An exception is the eight-sided 'STOP' sign.
2. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Traffic signs giving orders are generally which shape?

Road signs in the shape of a circle give orders. Those with a red circle are mostly prohibitive. The 'stop' sign is octagonal to give it greater prominence. Signs giving orders **MUST** always be obeyed.

3. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which type of sign tells you NOT to do something?

Signs in the shape of a circle give orders. A sign with a red circle means that you aren't allowed to do something. Study Know Your Traffic Signs to ensure that you understand what the different traffic signs mean.

4. "Road and Traffic Signs"

**What does this sign mean?**

- **Maximum speed limit with traffic calming**

If you're in places where there are likely to be pedestrians such as outside schools, near parks, residential areas and shopping areas, you should be extra-cautious and keep your speed down. Many local authorities have taken measures to slow traffic down by creating traffic calming measures such as speed humps. They are there for a reason; slow down.
5. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign means no motor vehicles are allowed?

You would generally see this sign at the approach to a pedestrian-only zone.

6. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which of these signs means no motor vehicles?

If you are driving a motor vehicle or riding a motorcycle you **MUST NOT** travel past this sign. This area has been designated for use by pedestrians.

7. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean

- End of 20 mph zone

Where you see this sign the 20 mph restriction ends. Check all around for possible hazards and only increase your speed if it's safe to do so.
8. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No motor vehicles

A sign will indicate which types of vehicles are prohibited from certain roads. Make sure that you know which signs apply to the vehicle you're using.

9. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No entry

'No entry' signs are used in places such as one-way streets to prevent vehicles driving against the traffic. To ignore one would be dangerous, both for yourself and other road users, as well as being against the law.
10. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No right turn

The 'no right turn' sign may be used to warn road users that there is a 'no entry' prohibition on a road to the right ahead.

11. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign means 'no entry'?

Look out for traffic signs. Disobeying or not seeing a sign could be dangerous. It may also be an offence for which you could be prosecuted.

12. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Route for trams only

Avoid blocking tram routes. Trams are fixed on their route and can’t manoeuvre around other vehicles and pedestrians. Modern trams travel quickly and are quiet so you might not hear them approaching.
13. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which type of vehicle does this sign apply to?

- High vehicles

The triangular shapes above and below the dimensions indicate a height restriction that applies to the road ahead.

14. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign means NO motor vehicles allowed?

This sign is used to enable pedestrians to walk free from traffic. It’s often found in shopping areas.

15. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?
• No overtaking

Road signs that prohibit overtaking are placed in locations where passing the vehicle in front is dangerous. If you see this sign don’t attempt to overtake. The sign is there for a reason and you must obey it.

16. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

• Do not overtake

If you’re behind a slow-moving vehicle be patient. Wait until the restriction no longer applies and you can overtake safely.
17. "Road and Traffic Signs"
Which sign means no overtaking?

This sign indicates that overtaking here is not allowed and you could face prosecution if you ignore this prohibition.

18. "Road and Traffic Signs"
What does this sign mean?

- Waiting restrictions apply

There will be a plate or additional sign to tell you when the restrictions apply.

19. "Road and Traffic Signs"
What does this sign mean?

- End of restricted parking area

Even though you have left the restricted area, make sure that you park where you won’t endanger other road users or cause an obstruction.
20. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign means 'no stopping'?

Stopping where this clearway restriction applies is likely to cause congestion. Allow the traffic to flow by obeying the signs.

21. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No stopping

This sign is in place to ensure a clear route for traffic. Don't stop except in an emergency.

22. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You see this sign ahead. It means

- no stopping

Clearways are stretches of road where you aren't allowed to stop unless in an emergency. You'll see this sign. Stopping where these restrictions apply may be dangerous and likely to cause an obstruction. Restrictions might apply for several miles and this may be indicated on the sign.
23. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Distance to parking place ahead

If you intend to stop and rest, this sign allows you time to reduce speed and pull over safely.

24. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

Vehicles may park fully on the verge or footway

In order to keep roads free from parked cars, there are some areas where you’re allowed to park on the verge. Only do this where you see the sign. Parking on verges or footways anywhere else could lead to a fine.

25. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this traffic sign mean?

- Give priority to oncoming traffic

Priority signs are normally shown where the road is narrow and there isn’t enough room for two vehicles to pass. These can be at narrow bridges, road works and where there’s a width restriction. Make sure that you know who has priority, don’t force your way through. Show courtesy and consideration to other road users.
26. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What is the meaning of this traffic sign?

- You have priority over vehicles coming towards you

Don't force your way through. Show courtesy and consideration to other road users. Although you have priority, make sure oncoming traffic is going to give way before you continue.

27. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- You have priority over vehicles from the opposite direction

Don't force your way through if oncoming vehicles fail to give way. If necessary, slow down and give way to avoid confrontation or a collision.

28. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What shape is a STOP sign at a junction?

- 

To make it easy to recognise, the 'stop' sign is the only sign of this shape. You must stop and take effective observation before proceeding.
29. "Road and Traffic Signs"

At a junction you see this sign partly covered by snow. What does it mean?

- Stop

The STOP sign is the only road sign that is octagonal. This is so that it can be recognised and obeyed even if it is obscured, for example by snow.

30. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Minimum speed 30 mph

This sign is shown where slow-moving vehicles would impede the flow of traffic, for example in tunnels. However, if you need to slow down or even stop to avoid an incident or potential collision, you should do so.

31. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?
Pass either side to get to the same destination

These signs are often seen in one-way streets that have more than one lane. When you see this sign, use the route that’s the most convenient and doesn’t require a late change of direction.

32. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

* Route for trams

Take extra care when you encounter trams. Look out for road markings and signs that alert you to them. Modern trams are very quiet and you may not hear them approaching.

33. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does a circular traffic sign with a blue background do?

* Give an instruction

Signs with blue circles give a positive instruction. These are often found in urban areas and include signs for mini-roundabouts and directional arrows.
34. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Where would you see a contraflow bus and cycle lane?

- On a one-way street

In a contraflow lane the traffic permitted to use it travels in the opposite direction to traffic in the other lanes on the road.

35. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Contraflow bus lane

There will also be markings on the road surface to indicate the bus lane. You must not use this lane for parking or overtaking.

36. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does a sign with a brown background show?

Tourist directions

Signs with a brown background give directions to places of interest. They will often be seen on a motorway directing you along the easiest route to the attraction.
37. "Road and Traffic Signs"

This sign means..........

- tourist attraction

These signs indicate places of interest and are designed to guide you by the easiest route. They are particularly useful if you are unfamiliar with the area.

38. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What are triangular signs for?

- To give warnings

This type of sign will warn you of hazards ahead. Make sure you look at each sign that you pass on the road, so that you do not miss any vital instructions or information.

39. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?
• T-junction

This type of sign will warn you of hazards ahead. Make sure you look at each sign and road markings that you pass, so that you do not miss any vital instructions or information. This particular sign shows there is a T-junction with priority over vehicles from the right.

40. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

• Risk of ice

It will take up to ten times longer to stop when it’s icy. Where there is a risk of icy conditions you need to be aware of this and take extra care. If you think the road may be icy, don’t brake or steer harshly as your tyres could lose their grip on the road.

41. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?
• Crossroads

The priority through the junction is shown by the broader line. You need to be aware of the hazard posed by traffic crossing or pulling out onto a major road.

42. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

• Roundabout

As you approach a roundabout look well ahead and check all signs. Decide which exit you wish to take and move into the correct position as you approach the roundabout, signalling as required.

43. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which FOUR of these would be indicated by a triangular road sign?

• Road narrows
• Low bridge
• Children crossing
• T-junction

Warning signs are there to make you aware of potential hazards on the road ahead. Act on the signs so you are prepared and can take whatever action is necessary.
44. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Cycle route ahead

Where there’s a cycle route ahead, a sign will show a bicycle in a red warning triangle. Watch out for children on bicycles and cyclists rejoining the main road.

45. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign means that pedestrians may be walking along the road?

When you pass pedestrians in the road, leave plenty of room. You might have to use the right-hand side of the road, so look well ahead, as well as in your mirrors, before pulling out. Take great care if there is a bend in the road obscuring your view ahead.

46. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which of these signs means there is a double bend ahead?

Triangular signs give you a warning of hazards ahead. They are there to give you time to prepare for the hazard, for example by adjusting your speed.
47. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Give way to trams

Obey the ‘give way’ signs. Trams are unable to steer around you if you misjudge when it is safe to enter the junction.

48. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Humps in the road

These have been put in place to slow the traffic down. They’re usually found in residential areas. Slow down to an appropriate speed.

49. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which of these signs means the end of a dual carriageway?
If you’re overtaking make sure you move back safely into the left-hand lane before you reach the end of the dual carriageway.

50. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- End of dual carriageway

Don’t leave moving into the left-hand lane until the last moment. Plan ahead and don’t rely on other traffic letting you in.

51. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Crosswinds

A warning sign with a picture of a windsock will indicate there may be strong crosswinds. This sign is often found on exposed roads.
52. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this traffic sign mean?

- Danger ahead

This sign is there to alert you to the likelihood of danger ahead. It may be accompanied by a plate indicating the type of hazard. Be ready to reduce your speed and take avoiding action.

53. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are about to overtake when you see this sign. You should........

- hold back until you can see clearly ahead

You won’t be able to see any hazards that might be hidden in the dip. As well as oncoming traffic the dip may conceal• cyclists• horse riders• parked vehicles• pedestrians in the road.

54. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?
Some crossings have gates but no attendant or signals. You should stop, look both ways, listen and make sure that there is no train approaching. If there is a telephone, contact the signal operator to make sure that it’s safe to cross.

55. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Trams crossing ahead

This sign warns you to beware of trams. If you don’t usually drive in a town where there are trams, remember to look out for them at junctions and look for tram rails, signs and signals.

56. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Steep hill downwards

This sign will give you an early warning that the road ahead will slope downhill. Prepare to alter your speed and gear. Looking at the sign from left to right will show you whether the road slopes uphill or downhill.
57.  "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Water across the road

This sign is found where a shallow stream crosses the road. Heavy rainfall could increase the flow of water. If the water looks too deep or the stream has spread over a large distance, stop and find another route.

58.  "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No through road on the left

If you intend to take a left turn, this sign shows you that you can't get through to another route using the left-turn junction ahead.

59.  "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No through road

You will not be able to find a through route to another road. Use this road only for access.

61.
60. **"Road and Traffic Signs"**

Which sign means 'no through road'?

![T-Head Sign](image)

This sign is found at the entrance to a road that can only be used for access.

61. **"Road and Traffic Signs"**

Which is the sign for a ring road?

![Ring Road Sign](image)

Ring roads are designed to relieve congestion in towns and city centres.

62. **"Road and Traffic Signs"**

What does this sign mean?

- The right-hand lane is closed

Yellow and black temporary signs may be used to inform you of road works or lane restrictions. Look well ahead. If you have to change lanes, do so in good time.
63. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Contraflow

If you use the right-hand lane in a contraflow system, you'll be travelling with no permanent barrier between you and the oncoming traffic. Observe speed limits and keep a good distance from the vehicle ahead.

64. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Lane for heavy and slow vehicles

Where there's a long, steep, uphill gradient on a motorway, a crawler lane may be provided. This helps the traffic to flow by diverting the slower heavy vehicles into a dedicated lane on the left.

65. "Road and Traffic Signs"

A red traffic light means

- you must stop and wait behind the stop line

Make sure you learn and understand the sequence of traffic lights. Whatever light appears you will then know what light is going to appear next and be able to take the appropriate action. For example if amber is showing on its own you'll know that red will appear next, giving you ample time to slow and stop safely.
66. "Road and Traffic Signs"

At traffic lights, amber on its own means.........

- stop at the stop line

When amber is showing on its own red will appear next. The amber light means STOP, unless you have already crossed the stop line or you are so close to it that pulling up might cause a collision.

67. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are at a junction controlled by traffic lights. When should you NOT proceed at green?

- When your exit from the junction is blocked

As you approach the lights look into the road you wish to take. Only proceed if your exit road is clear. If the road is blocked hold back, even if you have to wait for the next green signal.

68. "AB2389" "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are in the left-hand lane at traffic lights. You are waiting to turn left. At which of these traffic lights must you NOT move on?

At some junctions there may be a separate signal for different lanes. These are called ‘filter’ lights. They’re designed to help traffic flow at major junctions. Make sure that you’re in the correct lane and proceed if the way is clear and the green light shows for your lane.
69. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Traffic lights out of order

Where traffic lights are out of order you might see this sign. Proceed with caution as nobody has priority at the junction.

70. "Road and Traffic Signs"

When traffic lights are out of order, who has priority?

- Nobody

When traffic lights are out of order you should treat the junction as an unmarked crossroads. Be cautious as you may need to give way or stop. Keep a look out for traffic attempting to cross the junction at speed.

71. "Road and Traffic Signs"

These flashing red lights mean STOP. In which THREE of the following places could you find them?

- Lifting bridges
- Level crossings
- Fire stations

You must always stop when the red lights are flashing, whether or not the way seems to be clear.
72. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What do these zigzag lines at pedestrian crossings mean?

- No parking at any time

The approach to, and exit from, a pedestrian crossing is marked with zigzag lines. You must not park on them or overtake the leading vehicle when approaching the crossing. Parking here would block the view for pedestrians and the approaching traffic.

73. "Road and Traffic Signs"

When may you cross a double solid white line in the middle of the road?

- To pass a road maintenance vehicle travelling at 10 mph or less

You may cross the solid white line to pass a stationary vehicle, pedal cycle, horse or road maintenance vehicle if they are travelling at 10 mph or less. You may also cross the solid line to enter into a side road or access a property.

74. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this road marking mean?

You are approaching a hazard

Road markings will warn you of a hazard ahead. A single, broken line along the centre of the road, with long markings and short gaps, is a hazard warning line. Don't cross it unless you can see that the road is clear well ahead.
75. "Road and Traffic Signs"
Where would you see this road marking?

- On road humps

Due to the dark colour of the road, changes in level aren’t easily seen. White triangles painted on the road surface give you an indication of where there are road humps.

76. "Road and Traffic Signs"
Which is a hazard warning line?

You need to know the difference between the normal centre line and a hazard warning line. If there is a hazard ahead, the markings are longer and the gaps shorter. This gives you advanced warning of an unspecified hazard ahead.

77. "Road and Traffic Signs"
At this junction there is a stop sign with a solid white line on the road surface. Why is there a stop sign here?

- Visibility along the major road is restricted

If your view is restricted at a road junction you must stop. There may also be a ‘stop’ sign. Don’t emerge until you’re sure there’s no traffic approaching. IF YOU DON’T KNOW, DON’T GO.
78. "Road and Traffic Signs"
You see this line across the road at the entrance to a roundabout. What does it mean?

- Give way to traffic from the right

Slow down as you approach the roundabout and check for traffic from the right. If you need to stop and give way, stay behind the broken line until it is safe to emerge onto the roundabout.

79. "Road and Traffic Signs"
How will a police officer in a patrol vehicle normally get you to stop?

- Flash the headlights, indicate left and point to the left

You must obey signals given by the police. If a police officer in a patrol vehicle wants you to pull over they will indicate this without causing danger to you or other traffic.

80. "Road and Traffic Signs"
You approach a junction. The traffic lights are not working. A police officer gives this signal. You should............

- stop at the stop line

If a police officer or traffic warden is directing traffic you must obey them. They will use the arm signals shown in The Highway Code. Learn what these mean and act accordingly.
81. "Road and Traffic Signs"

The driver of the car in front is giving this arm signal. What does it mean?

- The driver intends to turn left

There might be an occasion where another driver uses an arm signal. This may be because the vehicle's indicators are obscured by other traffic. In order for such signals to be effective all drivers should know the meaning of them. Be aware that the 'left turn' signal might look similar to the 'slowing down' signal.

82. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Where would you see these road markings?

On a motorway slip road

When driving on a motorway or slip road, you must not enter into an area marked with chevrons and bordered by a solid white line for any reason, except in an emergency.

83. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this motorway sign mean?

- Change to the lane on your left

On the motorway, signs sometimes show temporary warnings due to traffic or weather conditions. They may be used to indicate • lane closures • temporary speed limits • weather warnings.
84. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this motorway sign mean?

- Temporary maximum speed 50 mph

Look out for signs above your lane or on the central reservation. These will give you important information or warnings about the road ahead. Due to the high speed of motorway traffic these signs may light up some distance from any hazard. Don't ignore the signs just because the road looks clear to you.

85. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

Right-hand lane closed ahead

You should move into the lanes as directed by the sign. Here the right-hand lane is closed and the left-hand and centre lanes are available. Merging in turn is recommended when it's safe and traffic is going slowly, for example at road works or a road traffic incident. When vehicles are travelling at speed this is not advisable and you should move into the appropriate lane in good time.
86. "Road and Traffic Signs"

On a motorway this sign means..................

- move to the lane on your left

It is important to know and obey temporary signs on the motorway: they are there for a reason. You may not be able to see the hazard straight away, as the signs give warnings well in advance, due to the speed of traffic on the motorway.

87. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does ‘25’ mean on this motorway sign?

- The number of the next junction

Before you set out on your journey use a road map to plan your route. When you see advance warning of your junction, make sure you get into the correct lane in plenty of time. Last-minute harsh braking and cutting across lanes at speed is extremely hazardous.

88. "Road and Traffic Signs"

The right-hand lane of a three-lane motorway is...........

- an overtaking lane

You should stay in the left-hand lane of a motorway unless overtaking. The right-hand lane of a motorway is an overtaking lane and not a ‘fast lane’. After overtaking, move back to the left when it is safe to do so.
89. **"Road and Traffic Signs"**

Where can you find reflective amber studs on a motorway?

- On the right-hand edge of the road

At night or in poor visibility reflective studs on the road help you to judge your position on the carriageway.

90. **"Road and Traffic Signs"**

Where on a motorway would you find green reflective studs?

- At slip road entrances and exits

Knowing the colours of the reflective studs on the road will help you judge your position, especially at night, in foggy conditions or when visibility is poor.

91. **"Road and Traffic Signs"**

You are travelling along a motorway. You see this sign. You should.............

- leave the motorway at the next exit

You'll see this sign if the motorway is closed ahead. Pull into the nearside lane as soon as it is safe to do so. Don't leave it to the last moment.

92. **"Road and Traffic Signs"**

What does this sign mean?

- End of motorway

When you leave the motorway make sure that you check your speedometer. You may be going faster than you realise. Slow down and look out for speed limit signs.
93. "Road and Traffic Signs"
Which of these signs means that the national speed limit applies?

You should know the speed limit for the road on which you are travelling, and the vehicle that you are driving. The different speed limits are shown in The Highway Code.

94. "Road and Traffic Signs"
What is the maximum speed on a single carriageway road?

- 60 mph

If you're travelling on a dual carriageway that becomes a single carriageway road, reduce your speed gradually so that you aren't exceeding the limit as you enter. There might not be a sign to remind you of the limit, so make sure you know what the speed limits are for different types of roads and vehicles.

1. "Documents"
An MOT certificate is normally valid for ...........

- one year after the date it was issued

Make a note of the date that your MOT certificate expires. Some garages remind you that your vehicle is due an MOT but not all do. You may take your vehicle for MOT up to one month in advance and have the certificate post dated.

1. "Vehicle Loading"
You are towing a small trailer on a busy three-lane motorway. All the lanes are open. You must ............

- not exceed 60 mph
- use only the left and centre lanes

You should be aware of the motorway regulations for vehicles towing trailers. These state that a vehicle towing a trailer must not • use the right-hand lane of a three-lane motorway unless directed to do so, for example, at road works or due to a lane closure • exceed 60 mph.
26. "Vulnerable Road Users"

As you approach a pelican crossing the lights change to green. Elderly people are halfway across. You should............

- wait because they will take longer to cross

Even if the lights turn to green, wait for them to clear the crossing. Allow them to cross the road in their own time, and don't try to hurry them by revving your engine.

7. "Alertness"

You are approaching traffic lights that have been on green for some time. You should..................

- be ready to stop

The longer traffic lights have been on green, the greater the chance of them changing. Always allow for this on approach and be prepared to stop.

17. "Attitude"

At which type of crossing are cyclists allowed to ride across with pedestrians?

- Toucan

A toucan crossing is designed to allow pedestrians and cyclists to cross at the same time. Look out for cyclists approaching the crossing at speed.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

The purpose of a catalytic converter is to reduce.............

- toxic exhaust gases

Catalytic converters are designed to reduce a large percentage of toxic emissions. They work more efficiently when the engine has reached its normal working temperature.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Catalytic converters are fitted to make the exhaust fumes cleaner.

- Harmful gases in the exhaust system pollute the atmosphere. These gases are reduced by up to 90% if a catalytic converter is fitted. Cleaner air benefits everyone, especially people who live or work near congested roads.

14. "Hazard Awareness"

You have just passed these warning lights. What hazard would you expect to see next?

- A school crossing patrol

These lights warn that children may be crossing the road to a nearby school. Slow down so that you’re ready to stop if necessary.

27. "Vulnerable Road Users"

There are flashing amber lights under a school warning sign. What action should you take?

- Reduce speed until you are clear of the area

The flashing amber lights are switched on to warn you that children may be crossing near a school. Slow down and take extra care as you may have to stop.
6. "Vehicle Handling"

Traffic calming measures are used to............
- slow traffic down

Traffic calming measures are used to make the roads safer for vulnerable road users, such as cyclists, pedestrians and children. These can be designed as chicanes, road humps or other obstacles that encourage drivers and riders to slow down.


You have broken down on a motorway. To find the nearest emergency telephone you should always walk...........
- in the direction shown on the marker posts

Along the hard shoulder there are marker posts at 100-metre intervals. These will direct you to the nearest emergency telephone.

24. "Rules of the Road"

When can you park on the left opposite these road markings?
- To pick up or set down passengers

You MUST NOT park or stop on a road marked with double white lines (even where one of the lines is broken) except to pick up or set down passengers.
95. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- End of restriction

Temporary restrictions on motorways are shown on signs which have flashing amber lights. At the end of the restriction you will see this sign without any flashing lights.

96. "Road and Traffic Signs"

This sign is advising you to................

- follow the route diversion

When a diversion route has been put in place, drivers are advised to follow a symbol which may be a triangle, square, circle or diamond shape on a yellow background.
97. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Why would this temporary speed limit sign be shown?

- To warn of road works ahead

In the interests of road safety, temporary speed limits are imposed at all major road works. Signs like this, giving advanced warning of the speed limit, are normally placed about three quarters of a mile ahead of where the speed limit comes into force.

2. "Documents"

A cover note is a document issued before you receive your............

- insurance certificate

Sometimes an insurance company will issue a temporary insurance certificate called a cover note. It gives you the same insurance cover as your certificate, but lasts for a limited period, usually one month.

28. "Vulnerable Road Users"

These road markings must be kept clear to allow............

The markings are there to show that the area must be kept clear to allow an unrestricted view for• approaching drivers and riders• children wanting to cross the road.
**"Safety and Your Vehicle"**

It is essential that tyre pressures are checked regularly. When should this be done?

- When tyres are cold

When you check the tyre pressures do so when the tyres are cold. This will give you a more accurate reading. The heat generated from a long journey will raise the pressure inside the tyre.

**"Safety and Your Vehicle"**

When should you NOT use your horn in a built-up area?

- Between 11.30 pm and 7 am

By law you must not sound your horn in a built-up area between 11.30 pm and 7.00 am. The exception to this is when another road user poses a danger.

15. **"Hazard Awareness"**

You are planning a long journey. Do you need to plan rest stops?

- Yes, regular stops help concentration

Try to plan your journey so that you can take rest stops. It's recommended that you take a break of at least 15 minutes after every two hours of driving. This should help to maintain your concentration.

29. **"Vulnerable Road Users"**

Where would you see this sign?

- On a school bus

Watch out for children crossing the road from the other side of the bus.
30. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are following two cyclists. They approach a roundabout in the left-hand lane. In which direction should you expect the cyclists to go?

- Any direction

Cyclists approaching a roundabout in the left-hand lane may be turning right but may not have been able to get into the correct lane due to the heavy traffic. They may also feel safer keeping to the left all the way round the roundabout. Be aware of them and give them plenty of room.

31. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are travelling behind a moped. You want to turn left just ahead. You should............

- stay behind until the moped has passed the junction

Passing the moped and turning into the junction could mean that you cut across the front of the rider. This might force them to slow down, stop or even lose control. Slow down and stay behind the moped until it has passed the junction and you can then turn safely.

32. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You see a horse rider as you approach a roundabout. They are signalling right but keeping well to the left. You should

- stay well back

Allow the horse rider to enter and exit the roundabout in their own time. They may feel safer keeping to the left all the way around the roundabout. Don’t get up close behind or alongside them. This is very likely to upset the horse and create a dangerous situation.
33. "Vulnerable Road Users"

How would you react to drivers who appear to be inexperienced?

- Be patient and prepare for them to react more slowly

Learners might not have confidence when they first start to drive. Allow them plenty of room and don’t react adversely to their hesitation. We all learn from experience, but new drivers will have had less practice in dealing with all the situations that might occur.

34. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are following a learner driver who stalls at a junction. You should

- be patient as you expect them to make mistakes

Learning is a process of practice and experience. Try to understand this and tolerate those who are at the beginning of this process.

9. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are following a large articulated vehicle. It is going to turn left into a narrow road. What action should you take?

- Be prepared to stop behind

Lorries are larger and longer than other vehicles and this can affect their position when approaching junctions. When turning left they may move out to the right so that they don’t cut in and mount the kerb with the rear wheels.
10. "Other Types of Vehicles"

You keep well back while waiting to overtake a large vehicle. A car fills the gap. You should............

- drop back further

It’s very frustrating when your separation distance is shortened by another vehicle. React positively, stay calm and drop further back.

7. "Vehicle Handling"

You are on a motorway in fog. The left-hand edge of the motorway can be identified by reflective studs. What colour are they?

- Red

Be especially careful if you’re on a motorway in fog. Reflective studs are used to help you in poor visibility. Different colours are used so that you’ll know which lane you are in. These are: red on the left-hand side of the road, white between lanes, amber on the right-hand edge of the carriageway, green between the carriageway and slip roads.

8. "Vehicle Handling"

A rumble device is designed to............

- alert you to a hazard
- encourage you to reduce speed

A rumble device usually consists of raised markings or strips across the road. It gives an audible, visual and tactile warning of a hazard. These strips are found in places where traffic has constantly ignored warning or restriction signs. They are there for a good reason. Slow down and be ready to deal with a hazard.

You are joining a motorway. Why is it important to make full use of the slip road?

- To build up a speed similar to traffic on the motorway

Try to join the motorway without affecting the progress of the traffic already travelling on it. Always give way to traffic already on the motorway. At busy times you may have to slow down to merge into slow-moving traffic.

15. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]"

How should you use the emergency telephone on a motorway?

- Face the oncoming traffic

Traffic is passing you at speed. If the draught from a large lorry catches you by surprise it could blow you off balance and even onto the carriageway. By facing the oncoming traffic you can see approaching lorries and so be prepared for their draught. You are also in a position to see other hazards approaching.


You are on a motorway. What colour are the reflective studs on the left of the carriageway?

- Red

Red studs are placed between the edge of the carriageway and the hard shoulder. Where slip roads leave or join the motorway the studs are green.
25. "Rules of the Road"

You are intending to turn right at a crossroads. An oncoming driver is also turning right. It will normally be safer to...........

- keep the other vehicle to your RIGHT and turn behind it (offside to offside)

At some junctions the layout may make it difficult to turn offside to offside. If this is the case, be prepared to pass nearside to nearside, but take extra care as your view ahead will be obscured by the vehicle turning in front of you.

98. "Road and Traffic Signs"

This traffic sign means there is..............

- a compulsory maximum speed limit

The sign gives you an early warning of a speed restriction. If you are travelling at a higher speed, slow down in good time. You could come across queuing traffic due to road-works or a temporary obstruction.

99. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You see this sign at a crossroads. You should..............

- carry on with great care

When traffic lights are out of order treat the junction as an unmarked crossroad. Be very careful as no one has priority and be prepared to stop.
100. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are signalling to turn right in busy traffic. How would you confirm your intention safely?

- Give an arm signal

In some situations you may feel your indicators cannot be seen by other road users. If you think you need to make your intention more clearly seen, give the arm signal shown in The Highway Code.

35. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are on a country road. What should you expect to see coming towards you on YOUR side of the road?

- Pedestrians

On a quiet country road always be aware that there may be a hazard just around the next bend, such as a slow-moving vehicle or pedestrians. Pedestrians are advised to walk on the right-hand side of the road if there is no pavement, so they may be walking towards you on your side of the road.

101. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No motorcycle
102. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are on a motorway. You see this sign on a lorry that has stopped in the right-hand lane. You should.............

- pass the lorry on the left

Sometimes work is carried out on the motorway without closing the lanes. When this happens, signs are mounted on the back of lorries to warn other road users of roadworks ahead.

36. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are turning left into a side road. Pedestrians are crossing the road near the junction. You must.............

- wait for them to cross

Check that it's clear before you turn into a junction. If there are pedestrians crossing they have priority, so let them cross in their own time.
16.  "Hazard Awareness"

A driver does something that upsets you. You should............

- try not to react

There are times when other road users make a misjudgement or mistake. When this happens try not to get annoyed and don't react by showing anger. Sounding your horn, flashing your headlights or shouting won't help the situation. Good anticipation will help to prevent these incidents becoming collisions.

17.  "Hazard Awareness"

The red lights are flashing. What should you do when approaching this level crossing?

- Stop before the barrier

At level crossings the red lights flash before and when the barrier is down. At most crossings an amber light will precede the red lights. You must stop behind the white line unless you have already crossed it when the amber light comes on. NEVER zigzag around half-barriers.

37.  "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are following a car driven by an elderly driver. You should...........

- be aware that the driver’s reactions may not be as fast as yours

You must show consideration to other road users. The reactions of older drivers may be slower and they might need more time to deal with a situation. Be tolerant and don't lose patience or show your annoyance.
38. **"Vulnerable Road Users"**

You are following a cyclist. You wish to turn left just ahead. You should

- hold back until the cyclist has passed the junction

Make allowances for cyclists. Allow them plenty of room. Don’t try to overtake and then immediately turn left. Be patient and stay behind them until they have passed the junction.

39. **"Vulnerable Road Users"**

A horse rider is in the left-hand lane approaching a roundabout. You should expect the rider to

- go in any direction

Horses and their riders will move more slowly than other road users. They might not have time to cut across heavy traffic to take up positions in the offside lane. For this reason a horse and rider may approach a roundabout in the left-hand lane, even though they’re turning right.

9. **"Vehicle Handling"**

You have to make a journey in foggy conditions. You should

- leave plenty of time for your journey

If you’re planning to make a journey when it’s foggy, listen to the weather reports on the radio or television. Don’t travel if visibility is very poor or your trip isn’t necessary. If you do travel, leave plenty of time for your journey. If someone is expecting you at the other end, let them know that you’ll be taking longer than normal to arrive.
10. "Vehicle Handling"

You are overtaking a car at night. You must be sure that............

- you do not dazzle other road users

To prevent your lights from dazzling the driver of the car in front, wait until you've overtaken before switching to full beam.

17. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

On a three-lane motorway which lane should you normally use?

- Left

On a three-lane motorway you should travel in the left-hand lane unless you’re overtaking. This applies regardless of the speed at which you’re travelling.

18. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

When going through a contra-flow system on a motorway you should......

- keep a good distance from the vehicle ahead

There’s likely to be a speed restriction in force. Keep to this. Don’t switch lanes, get too close to traffic in front of you. Be aware there will be no permanent barrier between you and the oncoming traffic.

You are on a three-lane motorway. There are red reflective studs on your left and white ones to your right. Where are you?

- In the left-hand lane

The colours of the reflective studs on the motorway and their locations are:
• red – between the hard shoulder and the carriageway
• white – lane markings
• amber – between the edge of the carriageway and the central reservation
• green – along slip road exits and entrances
• bright green/yellow – road works and contra-flow systems.

26. "Rules of the Road"

You are on a road that has no traffic signs. There are street lights. What is the speed limit?

- 30 mph

If you aren't sure of the speed limit a good indication is the presence of street lights. If there is street lighting the speed limit will be 30 mph unless otherwise indicated.

27. "Rules of the Road"

You are going along a street with parked vehicles on the left-hand side. For which THREE reasons should you keep your speed down?

- Vehicles may be pulling out
- Drivers’ doors may open
- Children may run out from between the vehicles

Travel slowly and carefully where there are parked vehicles in a built-up area. Beware of:
• vehicles pulling out, especially bicycles and other motorcycles
• pedestrians, especially children, who may run out from between cars
• drivers opening their doors.
28. "Rules of the Road"

You meet an obstruction on your side of the road. You should

- give way to oncoming traffic

Take care if you have to pass a parked vehicle on your side of the road. Give way to oncoming traffic if there isn’t enough room for you both to continue safely.

29. "Rules of the Road"

You are on a two-lane dual carriageway. For which TWO of the following would you use the right-hand lane?

- Turning right
- Overtaking slower traffic

Normally you should travel in the left-hand lane and only use the right-hand lane for overtaking or turning right. Move back into the left lane as soon as it’s safe but don’t cut in across the path of the vehicle you’ve just passed.

30. "Rules of the Road"

Who has priority at an unmarked crossroads?

- No one has priority

Practise good observation in all directions before you emerge or make a turn. Proceed only when you’re sure it’s safe to do so.

1. "Accidents"

You see a car on the hard shoulder of a motorway with a HELP pennant displayed. This means the driver is most likely to be.................a disabled person

If a disabled driver’s vehicle breaks down and they are unable to walk to an emergency phone, they are advised to stay in their car and switch on the hazard warning lights. They may also display a ‘Help’ pennant in their vehicle.
2. "Accidents"
For which TWO should you use hazard warning lights?

When you slow down quickly on a motorway because of a hazard ahead

Hazard warning lights are fitted to all modern cars and some motorcycles. They should only be used to warn other road users of a hazard ahead.

3. "Accidents"
When are you allowed to use hazard warning lights?

You must not use hazard warning lights when moving, except when slowing suddenly on a motorway or unrestricted dual carriageway to warn the traffic behind. Never use hazard warning lights to excuse dangerous or illegal parking.

18. "Attitude"

You are travelling at the legal speed limit. A vehicle comes up quickly behind, flashing its headlights. You should..........................

Don't enforce the speed limit by blocking another vehicle's progress. This will only lead to the other driver becoming more frustrated. Allow the other vehicle to pass when you can do so safely

103. "Road and Traffic Signs"
You are on a motorway. Red flashing lights appear above your lane only. What should you do?

Flashing red lights above your lane show that your lane is closed. You should move into another lane as soon as you can do so safely.

4. "Safety Margins"
When approaching a right-hand bend you should keep well to the left. Why is this?

Doing this will give you an earlier view around the bend and enable you to see any hazards sooner. It also reduces the risk of collision with an oncoming vehicle that may have drifted over the centre line while taking the bend.
31. "Rules of the Road"

What is the nearest you may park to a junction?

Don’t park within 10 metres (32 feet) of a junction (unless in an authorised parking place). This is to allow drivers emerging from, or turning into, the junction a clear view of the road they are joining. It also allows them to see hazards such as pedestrians or cyclists at the junction.

32. "Rules of the Road"

In which THREE places must you NOT park

- Near the brow of a hill
- At or near a bus stop
- Within 10 metres (32 feet) of a junction

Other traffic will have to pull out to pass you. They may have to use the other side of the road, and if you park near the brow of a hill, they may not be able to see oncoming traffic. It’s important not to park at or near a bus stop as this could inconvenience passengers, and may put them at risk as they get on or off the bus. Parking near a junction could restrict the view for emerging vehicles.

33. "Rules of the Road"

You are waiting at a level crossing. A train has passed but the lights keep flashing. You must..............

- carry on waiting

If the lights at a level crossing continue to flash after a train has passed, you should still wait as there might be another train coming. Time seems to pass slowly when you’re held up in a queue. Be patient and wait until the lights stop flashing.
104. "Road and Traffic Signs"

A red traffic light means........

The white line is generally positioned so that pedestrians have room to cross in front of waiting traffic. Don’t move off while pedestrians are crossing, even if the lights change to green.

105. "Road and Traffic Signs"

The driver of this car is giving an arm signal. What are they about to do?

In some situations drivers may need to give arm signals, in addition to indicators, to make their intentions clear. For arm signals to be effective, all road users should know their meaning.

106. "Road and Traffic Signs"

When may you sound the horn?

Never sound the horn aggressively. You MUST NOT sound it when driving in a built-up area between 11.30 pm and 7.00 am or when you are stationary, an exception to this is when another road user poses a danger. Do not scare animals by sounding your horn.
107. "Road and Traffic Signs"

When stationary only sound your horn if you think there is a risk of danger from another road user. Don’t use it just to attract someone’s attention. This causes unnecessary noise and could be misleading.

8. "Alertness"

Which of the following should you do before stopping?

- Mirror
- Signal
- Manoeuvre
- MSM Routine

Before pulling up check the mirrors to see what is happening behind you. Also assess what is ahead and make sure you give the correct signal if it helps other road users.

"AB2637" "Safety and Your Vehicle"

You will use more fuel if your tyres are...........

Check your tyre pressures frequently – normally once a week. If pressures are lower than those recommended by the manufacturer, there will be more ‘rolling resistance’. The engine will have to work harder to overcome this, leading to increased fuel consumption.

"AB2638" "Safety and Your Vehicle"

How should you dispose of a used battery?

- Take it to a local authority site
- Take it to a garage

5. "Safety Margins"

You have just gone through deep water. To dry off the brakes you should..................

....go slowly while gently applying the brakes

Water on the brakes will act as a lubricant, causing them to work less efficiently. Using the brakes lightly as you go along will dry them out.
11. "Vehicle Handling"

You are on a road which has speed humps. A driver in front is travelling slower than you. You should............

- slow down and stay behind

Be patient and stay behind the car in front. Normally you should not overtake other vehicles in traffic-calmed areas. If you overtake here your speed may exceed that which is safe along that road, defeating the purpose of the traffic calming measures.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

What is most likely to cause high fuel consumption?

- Harsh braking and accelerating

Accelerating and braking gently and smoothly will help to save fuel, reduce wear on your vehicle and is better for the environment.

19. "Attitude"

You should ONLY flash your headlights to other road users....... 

You should only flash your headlights to warn others of your presence. Don’t use them to greet others, show impatience or give priority to other road users. They could misunderstand your signal.

20. "Attitude"

You are approaching unmarked crossroads. How should you deal with this type of junction?

Be extra-cautious, especially when your view is restricted by hedges, bushes, walls and large vehicles etc. In the summer months these junctions can become more difficult to deal with when growing foliage may obscure your view.
21. "Attitude"

You are approaching a pelican crossing. The amber light is flashing. You must............

While the pedestrians are crossing don’t encourage them to cross by waving or flashing your headlights: other road users may misunderstand your signal. Don’t harass them by creeping forward or revving your engine.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

The fluid level in your battery is low. What should you top it up with?

Some modern batteries are maintenance-free. Check your vehicle handbook and, if necessary, make sure that the plates in each battery cell are covered.

18. "Hazard Awareness"

You are approaching crossroads. The traffic lights have failed. What should you do?

When approaching a junction where the traffic lights have failed, you should proceed with caution. Treat the situation as an unmarked junction and be prepared to stop.

19. "Hazard Awareness"

What should the driver of the red car (arrowed) do?

Some people might take longer to cross the road. They may be older or have a disability. Be patient and don’t hurry them by showing your impatience. They might have poor eyesight or not be able to hear traffic approaching. If pedestrians are standing at the side of the road, don’t signal or wave them to cross. Other road users may not have seen your signal and this could lead the pedestrians into a hazardous situation.
20. "Hazard Awareness"

You are following a slower-moving vehicle on a narrow country road. There is a junction just ahead on the right. What should you do?

You should never overtake as you approach a junction. If a vehicle emerged from the junction while you were overtaking, a dangerous situation could develop very quickly.

21. "Hazard Awareness"

What should you do as you approach this overhead bridge?

Oncoming large vehicles may need to move to the middle of the road so that they can pass safely under the bridge. There will not be enough room for you to continue and you should be ready to stop and wait.

40. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Powered vehicles used by disabled people are small and hard to see. How do they give early warning when on a dual carriageway?

Powered vehicles used by disabled people are small, low, hard to see and travel very slowly. On a dual carriageway a flashing amber light will warn other road users.

[May add reflective clothing to be seen easily]
41. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You should never attempt to overtake a cyclist..............

........just before you turn left

If you want to turn left and there's a cyclist in front of you, hold back. Wait until the cyclist has passed the junction and then turn left behind them.

11. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are following a long lorry. The driver signals to turn left into a narrow road. What should you do?

- Do not overtake, stay well back and be prepared to stop.

When turning into narrow roads articulated and long vehicles will need more room. Initially they will need to swing out in the opposite direction to which they intend to turn. They could mask another vehicle turning out of the same junction. DON'T be tempted to overtake them or pass on the inside.

12. "Vehicle Handling"

You see these markings on the road. Why are they there?

- To make you aware of your speed

These lines may be painted on the road on the approach to a roundabout, village or a particular hazard. The lines are raised and painted yellow and their purpose is to make you aware of your speed. Reduce your speed in good time so that you avoid having to brake harshly over the last few metres before reaching the junction.
34. "Rules of the Road"

At a crossroads there are no signs or road markings. Two vehicles approach. Which has priority?

- Neither of the vehicles

At a crossroads where there are no ‘give way’ signs or road markings be very careful. No vehicle has priority, even if the sizes of the roads are different.

35. "Rules of the Road"

What does this sign tell you?

- No waiting zone ends

The blue and red circular sign on its own means that waiting restrictions are in force. This sign shows that you are leaving the controlled zone and waiting restrictions no longer apply.

108. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- No parking on the days and times shown

Urban clearways are provided to keep traffic flowing at busy times. You may stop only briefly to set down or pick up passengers. Times of operation will vary from place to place so always check the signs.
109. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Quayside or river bank

You should be careful in these locations as the road surface is likely to be wet and slippery. There may be a steep drop to the water, and there may not be a barrier along the edge of the road.

110. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign means you have priority over oncoming vehicles?

Even though you have priority, be prepared to give way if other drivers don't. This will help to avoid congestion, confrontation or even a collision.
111. "Road and Traffic Signs"

A white line like this along the centre of the road is a hazard warning.

- hazard warning

The centre of the road is usually marked by a broken white line, with lines that are shorter than the gaps. When the lines become longer than the gaps this is a hazard warning line. Look well ahead for these, especially when you are planning to overtake or turn off.

112. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What is the reason for the yellow criss-cross lines painted on the road here?

- To prevent queuing traffic from blocking the junction on the left

Yellow ‘box junctions’ like this are often used where it’s busy. Their purpose is to keep the junction clear for crossing traffic. Don’t enter the painted area unless your exit is clear. The exception to this is when you are turning right and are only prevented from doing so by oncoming traffic or by other vehicles waiting to turn right.
113.  "Road and Traffic Signs"

What is the reason for the area marked in red and white along the centre of this road?

- It is to separate traffic flowing in opposite directions

Areas of 'hatched markings' such as these are to separate traffic streams which could be a danger to each other. They are often seen on bends or where the road becomes narrow. If the area is bordered by a solid white line, you must not enter it except in an emergency.

3. "Documents"

You have just passed your practical test. You do not hold a full licence in another category. Within two years you get six penalty points on your licence. What will you have to do?

- Retake your theory and practical tests
- Reapply for your provisional licence

If you accumulate six or more penalty points within two years of gaining your first full licence it will be revoked. The six or more points include any gained due to offences you committed before passing your test. If this happens you may only drive as a learner until you pass both the theory and practical tests again.

22. "Hazard Awareness"

Why are mirrors often slightly curved (convex)?

- They give a wider field of vision

Although a convex mirror gives a wide view of the scene behind, you should be aware that it will not show you everything behind or to the side of the vehicle. Before you move off you will need to check over your shoulder to look for anything not visible in the mirrors.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

You are parked on the road at night. Where must you use parking lights?

- Where the speed limit exceeds 30 mph

When parking at night, park in the direction of the traffic. This will enable other road users to see the reflectors on the rear of your vehicle. Use your parking lights if the speed limit is over 30 mph.

4. "Accidents"

You are going through a congested tunnel and have to stop. What should you do........................

- Keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front

It’s important to keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front at all times. This still applies in congested tunnels even if you are moving very slowly or have stopped. If the vehicle in front breaks down you may need room to manoeuvre past it.

114. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Other drivers may sometimes flash their headlights at you. In which situation are they allowed to do this?

- To warn you of their presence

If other drivers flash their headlights this isn’t a signal to show priority. The flashing of headlights has the same meaning as sounding the horn, it’s a warning of their presence.


You are approaching roadworks on a motorway. What should you do?

- Obey all speed limits

Collisions can often happen at road-works. Be aware of the speed limits, slow down in good time and keep your distance from the vehicle in front.
42. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Ahead of you there is a moving vehicle with a flashing amber beacon. This means it is

- slow moving

As you approach the vehicle, assess the situation. Due to its slow progress you will need to judge whether it is safe to overtake.

36. "Rules of the Road"

You are entering an area of roadworks. There is a temporary speed limit displayed. You should..............

- not exceed the speed limit

Where there are extra hazards such as roadworks, it’s often necessary to slow traffic down by imposing a temporary speed limit. These speed limits aren’t advisory, they must be obeyed.

22. "Attitude"

The conditions are good and dry. You could use the ‘two-second rule’

- to keep a safe gap from the vehicle in front

To measure this, choose a fixed reference point such as a bridge, sign or tree. When the vehicle ahead passes the object, say to yourself ‘Only a fool breaks the two-second rule.’ If you reach the object before you finish saying this, you’re TOO CLOSE.

23. "Hazard Awareness"

You see this sign on the rear of a slow-moving lorry that you want to pass. It is travelling in the middle lane of a three-lane motorway. You should..............

- approach with care and keep to the left of the lorry

This sign is found on slow-moving or stationary works vehicles. If you wish to overtake, do so on the left, as indicated. Be aware that there might be workmen in the area.
9. "Alertness"

When following a large vehicle you should keep well back because this...........

- allows the driver to see you in the mirrors

If you're following a large vehicle but are so close to it that you can't see the exterior mirrors, the driver can't see you. Keeping well back will also allow you to see the road ahead by looking past either side of the large vehicle.

23. "Attitude"

At a puffin crossing, which colour follows the green signal?

- Steady amber

Puffin crossings have infra-red sensors which detect when pedestrians are crossing and hold the red traffic signal until the crossing is clear. The use of a sensor means there is no flashing amber phase as there is with a pelican crossing.

24. "Attitude"

You are in a line of traffic. The driver behind you is following very closely. What action should you take?

- Slow down, gradually increasing the gap between you and the vehicle in front

It can be worrying to see that the car behind is following you too closely. Give yourself a greater safety margin by easing back from the vehicle in front.

25. "Attitude"

A vehicle has a flashing green beacon. What does this mean?

- A doctor is answering an emergency call

A doctor attending an emergency may show a green flashing beacon on their vehicle. Give way to them when you can do so safely as they will need to reach their destination quickly. Be aware that they might pull over suddenly.
26. "Attitude"

A bus has stopped at a bus stop ahead of you. Its right-hand indicator is flashing. You should

- slow down and give way if it is safe to do so

Give way to buses whenever you can do so safely, especially when they signal to pull away from bus stops. Look out for people leaving the bus and crossing the road.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Motor vehicles can harm the environment. This has resulted in

- air pollution
- damage to buildings
- using up of natural resources

Exhaust emissions are harmful to health. Together with vibration from heavy traffic this can result in damage to buildings. Most petrol and diesel fuels come from a finite and non-renewable source. Anything you can do to reduce your use of these fuels will help the environment.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Excessive or uneven tyre wear can be caused by faults in which THREE of the following?

- The braking system
- Wheel alignment
- The suspension

Regular servicing will help to detect faults at an early stage and this will avoid the risk of minor faults becoming serious or even dangerous.
115. "Road and Traffic Signs"

In some narrow residential streets you may find a speed limit of ........

- 20 mph

In some built-up areas, you may find the speed limit reduced to 20 mph. Driving at a slower speed will help give you the time and space to see and deal safely with hazards such as pedestrians and parked cars.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

You need to top up your battery. What level should you fill to?

- Just above the cell plates

Top up the battery with distilled water and make sure each cell plate is covered.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

You are parking on a two-way road at night. The speed limit is 40 mph. You should park on the..................

- Left with parking lights on

At night all vehicles must display parking lights when parked on a road with a speed limit greater than 30 mph. They should be close to the kerb, facing in the direction of the traffic flow and not within a distance as specified in The Highway Code.

6. "Safety Margins"

In very hot weather the road surface can become soft. Which TWO of the following will be most affected?

- The grip of the tyres
- The braking

Only a small part of your tyres is in contact with the road. This is why you must consider the surface on which you’re travelling, and alter your speed to suit the road conditions.
7. "Safety Margins"

Where are you most likely to be affected by a side wind?

- On an open stretch of road

In windy conditions, care must be taken on exposed roads. A strong gust of wind can blow you off course. Watch out for other road users who are particularly likely to be affected, such as cyclists, motorcyclists, high-sided lorries and vehicles towing trailers.

8. "Safety Margins"

In good conditions, what is the typical stopping distance at 70 mph?

- 96 metres (315 feet)

Note that this is the typical stopping distance. It will take at least this distance to think, brake and stop in good conditions. In poor conditions it will take much longer.

9. "Safety Margins"

What is the shortest overall stopping distance on a dry road at 60 mph?

- 73 metres (240 feet)

This distance is the equivalent of 18 car lengths. Try pacing out 73 metres and then look back. It’s probably further than you think.

24. "Hazard Awareness"

You think the driver of the vehicle in front has forgotten to cancel their right indicator. You should..............

- stay behind and not overtake

The driver may be unsure of the location of a junction and turn suddenly. Be cautious and don’t attempt to overtake.
25. "Hazard Awareness"

What is the main hazard the driver of the red car (arrowed) should be aware of?

- The bus may move out into the road

If you can do so safely give way to buses signalling to move off at bus stops. Try to anticipate the actions of other road users around you. The driver of the red car should be prepared for the bus pulling out. As you approach a bus stop look to see how many passengers are waiting to board. If the last one has just got on, the bus is likely to move off.

26. "Hazard Awareness"

This yellow sign on a vehicle indicates this is ........

- a school bus

Buses which carry children to and from school may stop at places other than scheduled bus stops. Be aware that they might pull over at any time to allow children to get on or off. This will normally be when traffic is heavy during rush hour.
27. "Hazard Awareness"

What TWO main hazards should you be aware of when going along this street?

- Car doors opening suddenly
- Children running out from between vehicles

On roads where there are many parked vehicles you should take extra care. You might not be able to see children between parked cars and they may run out into the road without looking. People may open car doors without realising the hazard this can create. You will also need to look well down the road for oncoming traffic.

28. "Hazard Awareness"

What is the main hazard you should be aware of when following this cyclist?

- The cyclist may swerve out into the road

When following a cyclist be aware that they have to deal with the hazards around them. They may wobble or swerve to avoid a pothole in the road or see a potential hazard and change direction suddenly. Don’t follow them too closely or rev your engine impatiently.
29. "Hazard Awareness"

A driver’s behaviour has upset you. It may help if you...........

- stop and take a break

Tiredness may make you more irritable than you would be normally. You might react differently to situations because of it. If you feel yourself becoming tense, take a break.

30. "Hazard Awareness"

In areas where there are ‘traffic calming’ measures you should........

- travel at a reduced speed

Traffic calming measures such as road humps, chicanes and narrowings are intended to slow you down. Maintain a reduced speed until you reach the end of these features. They are there to protect pedestrians. Kill your speed!

31. "Hazard Awareness"

When approaching this hazard why should you slow down?

- Because of the bend
- Because of the level crossing

There are two hazards clearly signed in this picture. You should be preparing for the bend by slowing down and selecting the correct gear. You might also have to stop at the level crossing, so be alert and be prepared to stop if necessary.
32. "Hazard Awareness"

Why are place names painted on the road surface?

- To enable you to change lanes early

The names of towns and cities may be painted on the road at busy junctions and complex road systems. Their purpose is to let you move into the correct lane in good time, allowing traffic to flow more freely.

43. "Vulnerable Road Users"

What does this sign mean?

- With-flow pedal cycle lane

The picture of a cycle will also usually be painted on the road, sometimes with a different coloured surface. Leave these clear for cyclists and don't pass too closely when you overtake.

44. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You notice horse riders in front. What should you do FIRST?

- Slow down and be ready to stop

Be particularly careful when approaching horse riders – slow down and be prepared to stop. Always pass wide and slowly and look out for signals given by horse riders. Horses are unpredictable: always treat them as potential hazards and take great care when passing them.

45. "Vulnerable Road Users"
You must not stop on these road markings because you may obstruct........

- children's view of the crossing area

These markings are found on the road outside schools. DO NOT stop (even to set down or pick up children) or park on them. The markings are to make sure that drivers, riders, children and other pedestrians have a clear view.

46. "Vulnerable Road Users"

The left-hand pavement is closed due to street repairs. What should you do?

- Watch out for pedestrians walking in the road

Where street repairs have closed off pavements, proceed carefully and slowly as pedestrians might have to walk in the road.

47. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are following a motorcyclist on an uneven road. You should............

- allow extra room in case they swerve to avoid potholes

Potholes and bumps in the road can unbalance a motorcyclist. For this reason the rider might swerve to avoid an uneven road surface. Watch out at places where this is likely to occur.
12. “Other Types of Vehicles”

When you approach a bus signalling to move off from a bus stop you should..........

- allow it to pull away, if it is safe to do so

Try to give way to buses if you can do so safely, especially when they signal to pull away from bus stops. Look out for people who've stepped off the bus or are running to catch it, and may try to cross the road without looking. Don't try to accelerate past before it moves away or flash your lights as other road users may be misled by this signal.

13. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You wish to overtake a long, slow-moving vehicle on a busy road. You should..........

- keep well back until you can see that it is clear

If you want to overtake a long vehicle, stay well back so that you can get a better view of the road ahead. The closer you get the less you will be able to see of the road ahead. Be patient, overtaking calls for sound judgement. DON'T take a gamble, only overtake when you are certain that you can complete the manoeuvre safely.

14. “Other Types of Vehicles”

Which of these is LEAST likely to be affected by crosswinds?

- Cars

Although cars are the least likely to be affected, crosswinds can take anyone by surprise. This is most likely to happen after overtaking a large vehicle, when passing gaps between hedges or buildings, and on exposed sections of road.
33. "Hazard Awareness"

Some two-way roads are divided into three lanes. Why are these particularly dangerous?

- Traffic in both directions can use the middle lane to overtake.

If you intend to overtake you must consider that approaching traffic could be planning the same manoeuvre. When you have considered the situation and have decided it is safe, indicate your intentions early. This will show the approaching traffic that you intend to pull out.

15. "Other Types of Vehicles"

What should you do as you approach this lorry?

- Slow down and be prepared to wait.

When turning, long vehicles need much more room on the road than other vehicles. At junctions they may take up the whole of the road space, so be patient and allow them the room they need.

116. "Road and Traffic Signs"

At a junction you see this signal. It means............

- trams must stop.

The white light shows that trams must stop, but the green light shows that other vehicles may go if the way is clear. You may not live in an area where there are trams but you should still learn the signs. You never know when you may go to a town with trams.
16. “Other Types of Vehicles”

You are following a large vehicle approaching crossroads. The driver signals to turn left. What should you do?

- Do not overtake when at or approaching a junction.

Hold back and wait until the vehicle has turned before proceeding. Do not overtake because the vehicle turning left could hide a vehicle emerging from the same junction.

10. “Safety Margins”

You are following a vehicle at a safe distance on a wet road. Another driver overtakes you and pulls into the gap you have left. What should you do?

- Drop back to regain a safe distance

Wet weather will affect the time it takes for you to stop and can affect your control. Your speed should allow you to stop safely and in good time. If another vehicle pulls into the gap you’ve left, ease back until you’ve regained your stopping distance.

13. “Vehicle Handling”

Areas reserved for trams may have:

- white line markings
- a different coloured surface
- a different surface texture

Trams can run on roads used by other vehicles and pedestrians. The part of the road used by the trams is known as the reserved area and this should be kept clear. It has a coloured surface and is usually edged with white road markings. It might also have different surface texture.

14. “Vehicle Handling”

You see a vehicle coming towards you on a single-track road. You should:

- stop at a passing place

You must take extra care when on single track roads. You may not be able to see around bends due to high hedges or fences. Proceed with caution and expect to meet oncoming vehicles around the next bend. If you do, pull into or opposite a passing place.

Which FOUR of these must NOT use motorways?

- Learner car drivers
- Farm tractors
- Horse riders

In addition, motorways MUST NOT be used by pedestrians, motorcycles under 50 cc, certain slow-moving vehicles without permission, and invalid carriages weighing less than 254 kg (560 lbs).

22. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

Which FOUR of these must NOT use motorways?

- Learner car drivers
- Farm tractors
- Learner motorcyclists
- Cyclists

Learner car drivers and motorcyclists are not allowed on the motorway until they have passed their practical test. Highways have rules that you need to know before you venture out for the first time. When you’ve passed your practical test it’s a good idea to have some lessons on motorways. Check with your instructor about this.

23. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

Immediately after joining a motorway you should normally........

- keep in the left-hand lane

Stay in the left-hand lane long enough to get used to the higher speeds of motorway traffic.

What is the right-hand lane used for on a three-lane motorway?

- Overtaking

You should keep to the left and only use the right-hand lane if you’re passing slower-moving traffic.

25. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

What should you use the hard shoulder of a motorway for?

- Stopping in an emergency

Don't use the hard shoulder for stopping unless it is an emergency. If you want to stop for any other reason go to the next exit or service station.


You are in the right-hand lane on a motorway. You see these overhead signs. This means............

- move to the left and reduce your speed to 50 mph

You MUST obey this sign. There might not be any visible signs of a problem ahead. However, there might be queuing traffic or another hazard which you cannot yet see.
27. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

You are allowed to stop on a motorway when you............

- are told to do so by flashing red lights

You MUST stop if there are red lights flashing above every lane on the motorway. However, if any of the other lanes do not show flashing red lights or red cross you may move into that lane and continue if it is safe to do so.


You are travelling along the left-hand lane of a three-lane motorway. Traffic is joining from a slip road. You should.............

- move to another lane

You should move to another lane if it is safe to do so. This can greatly assist the flow of traffic joining the motorway, especially at peak times.

29. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

A basic rule when on motorways is.............

- keep to the left-hand lane unless overtaking

You should normally travel in the left-hand lane unless you are overtaking a slower-moving vehicle. When you are past that vehicle move back into the left-hand lane as soon as it’s safe to do so. Don’t cut across in front of the vehicle that you’re overtaking.

30. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

On motorways you should never overtake on the left unless............

- there is a queue of slow-moving traffic to your right that is moving more slowly than you are

Only overtake on the left if traffic is moving slowly in queues and the traffic on your right is moving more slowly than the traffic in your lane.
37. "Rules of the Road"

In which TWO places should you NOT park?

- Near a school entrance
- At a bus stop

It may be tempting to park where you shouldn’t while you run a quick errand. Careless parking is a selfish act and could endanger other road users.

38. "Rules of the Road"

You are travelling on a well-lit road at night in a built-up area. By using dipped headlights you will be able to..........

- be easily seen by others

You may be difficult to see when you're travelling at night, even on a well lit road. If you use dipped headlights rather than sidelights other road users will see you more easily.

39. "Rules of the Road"

The dual carriageway you are turning right onto has a very narrow central reservation. What should you do?

- Wait until the road is clear in both directions

When the central reservation is narrow you should treat a dual carriageway as one road. Wait until the road is clear in both directions before emerging to turn right. If you try to treat it as two separate roads and wait in the middle, you are likely to cause an obstruction and possibly a collision.

117. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Where would you find these road markings?

- At a junction

These markings show the direction in which the traffic should go at a mini-roundabout.
118. "Road and Traffic Signs"

There is a police car following you. The police officer flashes the headlights and points to the left. What should you do?

- Pull up on the left

You must pull up on the left as soon as it's safe to do so and switch off your engine.

119. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You see this amber traffic light ahead. Which light or lights, will come on next?

- Red alone

At junctions controlled by traffic lights you must stop behind the white line until the lights change to green. Red and amber lights showing together also mean stop. You may proceed when the light is green unless your exit road is blocked or pedestrians are crossing in front of you. If you're approaching traffic lights that are visible from a distance and the light has been green for some time they are likely to change. Be ready to slow down and stop.

120. "Road and Traffic Signs"

This broken white line painted in the centre of the road means........

- there is a hazard ahead of you

A long white line with short gaps means that you are approaching a hazard. If you do need to cross it, make sure that the road is clear well ahead.
121. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You see this signal overhead on the motorway. What does it mean?

- Leave the motorway at the next exit

You will see this sign if there has been an incident ahead and the motorway is closed. You **MUST** obey the sign. Make sure that you prepare to leave as soon as you see the warning sign. Don't pull over at the last moment or cut across other traffic.
122.  "Road and Traffic Signs"

What is the purpose of these yellow criss-cross lines on the road?

- To prevent the junction becoming blocked

You **MUST NOT** enter a box junction until your exit road or lane is clear. The exception to this is if you want to turn right and are only prevented from doing so by oncoming traffic or by other vehicles waiting to turn right.

123.  "Road and Traffic Signs"

What **MUST** you do when you see this sign?

- Stop, even if the road is clear

STOP signs are situated at junctions where visibility is restricted or there is heavy traffic. They **MUST** be obeyed. You **MUST** stop. Take good all-round observation before moving off.
124. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which shape is used for a ‘give way’ sign?

![Give Way Sign]

Other warning signs are the same shape and colour, but the ‘give way’ sign triangle points downwards. When you see this sign you **MUST** give way to traffic on the road which you are about to enter.

125. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Mini-roundabout

When you see this sign, look out for any direction signs and judge whether you need to signal your intentions. Do this in good time so that other road users approaching the roundabout know what you’re planning to do.
126. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Two-way traffic crosses a one-way road

Be prepared for traffic approaching from junctions on either side of you. Try to avoid unnecessary changing of lanes just before the junction.

127. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Two-way traffic straight ahead

This sign may be at the end of a dual carriageway or a one-way street. It is there to warn you of oncoming traffic.
127. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Hump-back bridge

You will need to slow down. At humpback bridges your view ahead will be restricted and the road will often be narrow on the bridge. If the bridge is very steep or your view is restricted sound your horn to warn others of your approach. Going too fast over the bridge is highly dangerous to other road users and could even cause your wheels to leave the road, with a resulting loss of control.

128. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

129. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which of the following signs informs you that you are coming to a ‘no through road’?

130. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?
To ease the congestion in town centres, some cities and towns provide park-and-ride schemes. These allow you to park in a designated area and ride by bus into the centre. Park-and-ride schemes are usually cheaper and easier than car parking in the town centre.

131. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are approaching traffic lights. Red and amber are showing. This means.............

- wait for the green light before you cross the stop line

Be aware that other traffic might still be clearing the junction. Make sure the way is clear before continuing.
132. "Road and Traffic Signs"

This marking appears on the road just before a..........

- ‘give way’ sign

Where you see this road marking you should give way to traffic on the main road. It might not be used at junctions where there is relatively little traffic. However, if there is a double broken line across the junction the ‘give way’ rules still apply.

133. "Road and Traffic Signs"

At a railway level crossing the red light signal continues to flash after a train has gone by. What should you do?

- Wait

You MUST always obey red flashing stop lights. If a train passes but the lights continue to flash, another train will be passing soon. Cross only when the lights go off and the barriers open.

5. "Accidents"

On the motorway, the hard shoulder should be used..............

- when an emergency arises

Pull onto the hard shoulder and use the emergency telephone to report your problem. This lets the emergency services know your exact location so they can send help. Never cross the carriageway to use the telephone on the other side.
4. "Documents"

How long will a Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN) last for?

- 12 months

A SORN declaration allows you to keep a vehicle off road and untaxed for 12 months. If you want to keep your vehicle off road beyond that you must send a further SORN form to DVLA, or DVA in Northern Ireland. If the vehicle is sold SORN will end and the new owner becomes responsible immediately.

5. "Documents" exempt

What is a Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN) declaration?

- A notification to tell DVLA that a vehicle is not being used on the road

If you want to keep a vehicle off the public road you must declare SORN. It is an offence not to do so. You then won't have to pay road tax. If you don't renew the SORN declaration or re-license the vehicle, you will incur a penalty.

6. "Documents" exempt

A Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN) declaration is......

- to tell DVLA that your vehicle is not being used on the road

This will enable you to keep a vehicle off the public road for 12 months without having to pay road tax. You must send a further SORN declaration after 12 months.
31. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” exempt

Highway emergency telephones are usually linked to the police. In some areas they are now linked to..........

- the Highways Agency Control Centre

In some areas motorway telephones are now linked to a Highways Agency Control Centre, instead of the police. Highways Agency Traffic Officers work in partnership with the police and assist at motorway emergencies and incidents. They are recognised by a high-visibility orange and yellow jacket and high-visibility vehicle with yellow and black chequered markings.

32. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

An Emergency Refuge Area is an area.............

- on a motorway for use in cases of emergency or breakdown

Emergency Refuge Areas may be found at the side of the hard shoulder about 500 metres apart. If you break down you should use them rather than the hard shoulder if you are able. When rejoining the motorway you must remember to take extra care especially when the hard shoulder is being used as a running lane within an Active Traffic Management area. Try to match your speed to that of traffic in the lane you are joining.

33. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

What is an Emergency Refuge Area on a motorway for?

- To use in cases of emergency or breakdown

In cases of breakdown or emergency try to get your vehicle into an Emergency Refuge Area. This is safer than just stopping on the hard shoulder as it gives you greater distance from the main carriageway. If you are able to re-join the motorway you must take extra care, especially when the hard shoulder is being used as a running lane.
34. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

Highways Agency Traffic Officers..........

- are able to stop and direct anyone on a motorway

Highways Agency Traffic Officers (HATOs) are able to stop and direct traffic on most motorways and some ‘A’ class roads. They work in partnership with the police at motorway incidents and provide a highly-trained and visible service. Their role is to help keep traffic moving and make your journey as safe and reliable as possible. They are recognised by an orange and yellow jacket and their vehicle has yellow and black markings.

35. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

You are on a motorway. A red cross is displayed above the hard shoulder. What does this mean?

- You should not travel in this lane

Active Traffic Management schemes are being introduced on motorways. Within these areas at certain times the hard shoulder will be used as a running lane. A red cross above the hard shoulder shows that this lane should NOT be used, except for emergencies and breakdowns.

36. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

You are on a motorway in an Active Traffic Management (ATM) area. A mandatory speed limit is displayed above the hard shoulder. What does this mean?

- The hard shoulder can be used as a running lane

A mandatory speed limit sign above the hard shoulder shows that it can be used as a running lane between junctions. You must stay within the speed limit. Look out for vehicles that may have broken down and could be blocking the hard shoulder.
37. **“Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”**

The aim of an Active Traffic Management scheme on a motorway is to:

- reduce congestion

Active Traffic Management schemes are intended to reduce congestion and make journey times more reliable. In these areas the hard shoulder may be used as a running lane to ease congestion at peak times or in the event of an incident. It may appear that you could travel faster for a short distance, but keeping traffic flow at a constant speed may improve your journey time.

38. **"AB2792" “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”**

You are in an Active Traffic Management area on a motorway. When the Actively Managed mode is operating:

- all speed limit signals are set

When an Active Traffic Management (ATM) scheme is operating on a motorway you **MUST** follow the mandatory instructions shown on the gantries above each lane. This includes the hard shoulder.

39. **“Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”**

You are travelling on a motorway. A red cross is shown above the hard shoulder. What does this mean?

- Do not use this lane to travel in

When a red cross is shown above the hard shoulder it should only be used for breakdowns or emergencies. Within Active Traffic Management (ATM) areas the hard shoulder may sometimes be used as a running lane. Speed limit signs directly above the hard shoulder will show that it’s open.

40. **“Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”**

Why can it be an advantage for traffic speed to stay constant over a longer distance?

- Your overall journey time will normally improve

When traffic travels at a constant speed over a longer distance, journey times normally improve. You may feel that you could travel faster for short periods but this won’t generally improve your overall journey time. Signs will show the maximum speed at which you should travel.
41. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]"

You should not normally travel on the hard shoulder of a motorway. When can you use it?

- When signs direct you to

Normally you should only use the hard shoulder for emergencies and breakdowns, and at road works when signs direct you to do so. Active Traffic Management (ATM) areas are being introduced to ease traffic congestion. In these areas the hard shoulder may be used as a running lane when speed limit signs are shown directly above.

"AB2798" "Safety and Your Vehicle"

Before starting a journey it is wise to plan your route. How can you do this?

- Look at a map

Planning your journey before you set out can help to make it much easier, more pleasant and may help to ease traffic congestion. Look at a map to help you to do this. You may need different scale maps depending on where and how far you’re going. Printing or writing out the route can also help.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

It can help to plan your route before starting a journey. You can do this by contacting............

- a motoring organisation

Most motoring organisations will give you a detailed plan of your trip showing directions and distance. Some will also include advice on rest and fuel stops. The Highways Agency website will also give you information on road works and incidents and gives expected delay times.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

How can you plan your route before starting a long journey?

- Use a route planner on the internet

Various route planners are available on the internet. Most of them give you various options allowing you to choose the most direct, quickest or scenic route. They can also include rest and fuel stops and distances. Print them off and take them with you.

134.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Planning your route before setting out can be helpful. How can you do this?

- Print or write down the route

Print or write down your route before setting out. Some places are not well signed so using place names and road numbers may help you avoid problems en route. Try to get an idea of how far you're going before you leave. You can also use it to re-check the next stage at each rest stop.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Why is it a good idea to plan your journey to avoid busy times?

- You will have an easier journey

No one likes to spend time in traffic queues. Try to avoid busy times related to school or work travel. As well as moving vehicles you should also consider congestion caused by parked cars, buses and coaches around schools.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Planning your journey to avoid busy times has a number of advantages. One of these is............

- you will have a more pleasant journey

Having a pleasant journey can have safety benefits. You will be less tired and stressed and this will allow you to concentrate more on your driving or riding.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

It is a good idea to plan your journey to avoid busy times. This is because.................

- it will help to ease congestion

Avoiding busy times means that you are not adding needlessly to traffic congestion. Other advantages are that you will use less fuel and feel less stressed.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

By avoiding busy times when travelling............

- you are less likely to be delayed

If possible, avoid the early morning and, late afternoon and early evening ‘rush hour’. Doing this should allow you to travel in a more relaxed frame of mind, concentrate solely on what you’re doing and arrive at your destination feeling less stressed.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

It can help to plan your route before starting a journey. Why should you also plan an alternative route?

- Your original route may be blocked

It can be frustrating and worrying to find your planned route is blocked by road works or diversions. If you have planned an alternative you will feel less stressed and more able to concentrate fully on your driving or riding. If your original route is mostly on motorways it’s a good idea to plan an alternative using non-motorway roads. Always carry a map with you just in case you need to refer to it.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

As well as planning your route before starting a journey, you should also plan an alternative route. Why is this?

- Your first route may be blocked

It’s a good idea to plan an alternative route in case your original route is blocked for any reason. You’re less likely to feel worried and stressed if you’ve got an alternative in mind. This will enable you to concentrate fully on your driving or riding. Always carry a map that covers the area you will travel in.
7. "Documents"

A Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN) is valid for 12 months only.

If you want to keep a vehicle off the public road you must declare SORN. It is an offence not to do so. You then won't have to pay road tax for that vehicle. You will incur a penalty after 12 months if you don't renew the SORN declaration, or re-license the vehicle. If you sell the vehicle the SORN declaration ends and the new owner should declare SORN or re-license the vehicle.

8. "Documents"

A Statutory Off Road Notification (SORN) will last for 12 months only.

If you are keeping a vehicle, or vehicles, off road and don't want to pay road tax you must declare SORN. You must still do this even if the vehicle is incapable of being used, for example it may be under restoration or being stored. After 12 months you must send another SORN declaration or re-license your vehicle. You will be fined if you don't do this. The SORN will end if you sell the vehicle and the new owner will be responsible immediately.

"Safety and Your Vehicle"

You are making an appointment and will have to travel a long distance. You should allow plenty of time for your journey.

Always allow plenty of time for your journey in case of unforeseen problems. Anything can happen, punctures, breakdowns, road closures, diversions etc. You will feel less stressed and less inclined to take risks if you are not 'pushed for time'.

9. "Documents"

What is the maximum specified fine for driving without insurance?

• 5000

It is a serious offence to drive without insurance. As well as a heavy fine you may be disqualified or incur penalty points.
15. "Vehicle Handling"

The road is wet. Why might a motorcyclist steer round drain covers on a bend?

- To prevent the motorcycle sliding on the metal drain covers

Other drivers or riders may have to change course due to the size or characteristics of their vehicle. Understanding this will help you to anticipate their actions. Motorcyclists and cyclists will be checking the road ahead for uneven or slippery surfaces, especially in wet weather. They may need to move across their lane to avoid surface hazards such as potholes and drain covers.

16. "Vehicle Handling"

![Ford](image)

After this hazard you should test your brakes. Why is this?

- Your brakes will be soaking wet

A ford is a crossing over a stream that's shallow enough to go through. After you've gone through a ford or deep puddle the water will affect your brakes. To dry them out apply a light brake pressure while moving slowly. Don't travel at normal speeds until you are sure your brakes are working properly again.

17. "Vehicle Handling"

Why should you always reduce your speed when travelling in fog?

- It is more difficult to see events ahead

You won't be able to see as far ahead in fog as you can on a clear day. You will need to reduce your speed so that, if a hazard looms out of the fog, you have the time and space to take avoiding action. Travelling in fog is hazardous. If you can, try and delay your journey until it has cleared.
42. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

For what reason may you use the right-hand lane of a motorway?

- For overtaking other vehicles

40. "Rules of the Road"

What is the national speed limit on a single carriageway road for cars and motorcycles?

- 60 mph

Exceeding the speed limit is dangerous and can result in you receiving penalty points on your licence. It isn't worth it. You should know the speed limit for the road that you're on by observing the road signs. Different speed limits apply if you are towing a trailer.

41. "Rules of the Road"

You park at night on a road with a 40 mph speed limit. You should park...............

- with parking lights on

You **MUST** use parking lights when parking at night on a road or lay-by with a speed limit greater than 30 mph. You **MUST** also park in the direction of the traffic flow and not close to a junction.
42. "Rules of the Road"

You will see these red and white markers when approaching...

- a concealed level crossing

If there is a bend just before the level crossing you may not be able to see the level crossing barriers or waiting traffic. These signs give you an early warning that you may find these hazards just around the bend.

10. "Alertness"

When you see a hazard ahead you should use the mirrors. Why is this?

- To assess how your actions will affect following traffic

You should be constantly scanning the road for clues about what is going to happen next. Check your mirrors regularly, particularly as soon as you spot a hazard. What is happening behind may affect your response to hazards ahead.

11. "Alertness"

You are waiting to turn right at the end of a road. Your view is obstructed by parked vehicles. What should you do?

- Stop and then move forward slowly and carefully for a proper view.

At junctions your view is often restricted by buildings, trees or parked cars. You need to be able to see in order to judge a safe gap. Edge forward slowly and keep looking all the time. Don't cause other road users to change speed or direction as you emerge.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Rapid acceleration and heavy braking can lead to ...............

- increased fuel consumption

Using the controls smoothly can reduce fuel consumption by about 15% as well as reducing wear and tear on your vehicle. Plan ahead and anticipate changes of speed well in advance. This will reduce the need to accelerate rapidly or brake sharply.

43. "Rules of the Road"

You are travelling on a motorway. You MUST stop when signalled to do so by which of these?

- A Highways Agency Traffic Officer

You will find Highways Agency Traffic Officers on many of Britain’s motorways. They work in partnership with the police, helping to keep traffic moving and to make your journey as safe as possible. It is an offence not to comply with the directions given by a Traffic Officer.

44. "Rules of the Road"

At a busy unmarked crossroads, which of the following has priority?

- None of the vehicles

If there are no road signs or markings do not assume that you have priority. Remember that other drivers may assume they have the right to go. No type of vehicle has priority but it’s courteous to give way to large vehicles. Also look out in particular for cyclists and motorcyclists.

17. “Other Types of Vehicles”

Powered vehicles, such as wheelchairs or scooters, used by disabled people have a maximum speed of ...............

- 8 mph

These are small battery powered vehicles and include wheelchairs and mobility scooters. Some are designed for use on the pavement only and have an upper speed limit of 4 mph (6 km/h). Others can go on the road as well and have a speed limit of 8 mph (12 km/h). They are now very common and are generally used by the elderly, disabled or infirm. Take great care as they are extremely vulnerable because of their low speed and small size.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

What percentage of all emissions does road transport account for?

- 20%

Transport is an essential part of modern life but it does have environmental effects. In heavily populated areas traffic is the biggest source of air pollution. Eco-safe driving and riding will reduce emissions and can make a surprising difference to local air quality.

10. "Documents"

Who is legally responsible for ensuring that a Vehicle Registration Certificate (V5C) is updated?

- The registered vehicle keeper

It is your legal responsibility to keep the details of your Vehicle Registration Certificate (V5C) up to date. You should tell the licensing authority of any changes. These include your name, address, or vehicle details. If you don’t do this you may have problems when you sell your vehicle.

43. "Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]"

On a motorway what is used to reduce traffic bunching?

- Variable speed limits

Congestion can be reduced by keeping traffic at a constant speed. At busy times maximum speed limits are displayed on overhead gantries. These can be varied quickly depending on the amount of traffic. By keeping to a constant speed on busy sections of motorway overall journey times are normally improved.

48. "Vulnerable Road Users"

What does this sign tell you?

- Cycle route ahead

With people’s concern today for the environment, cycle routes are being created in our towns and cities. These are usually defined by road markings and signs. Respect the presence of cyclists on the road and give them plenty of room if you need to pass.
134.  "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are in a tunnel and you see this sign. What does it mean?

- Direction to emergency pedestrian exit

If you have to leave your vehicle in a tunnel and leave by an emergency exit, do so as quickly as you can. Follow the signs directing you to the nearest exit point. If there are several people using the exit, don’t panic but try to leave in a calm and orderly manner.

44.  “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

When should you stop on a motorway?

- If red lights show above every lane
- When told to by the police
- When signalled by a Highways Agency Traffic Officer

There are some occasions when you may have to stop on the carriageway of a motorway. These include when being signalled by the police or a Highways Agency Traffic Officer, when flashing red lights show above every lane and in traffic jams.

45.  “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

When may you stop on a motorway?

- In an emergency or breakdown

You should not normally stop on a motorway but there may be occasions when you need to do so. If you are unfortunate enough to break down make every effort to pull up on the hard shoulder.
34. "Hazard Awareness"

You are on a dual carriageway. Ahead you see a vehicle with an amber flashing light. What could this be?

- A disabled person’s vehicle

An amber flashing light on a vehicle indicates that it is slow-moving. Battery powered vehicles used by disabled people are limited to 8 mph. It’s not advisable for them to be used on dual carriageways where the speed limit exceeds 50 mph. If they are then an amber flashing light must be used.

46. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

You are travelling on a motorway. Unless signs show a lower speed limit you must NOT exceed......

- 70 mph

The national speed limit for a car or motorcycle on the motorway is 70 mph. Lower speed limits may be in force, for example at road works, so look out for the signs. Variable speed limits operate in some areas to control very busy stretches of motorway. The speed limit may change depending on the volume of traffic.

47. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

Highway emergency telephones are usually linked to the police. In some areas they are now linked to.................

- a Highways Agency control centre

The controller will ask you• the make and colour of your vehicle• whether you are a member of an emergency breakdown service• the number shown on the emergency telephone casing• whether you are travelling alone.
35. "Hazard Awareness"

What does this signal from a police officer mean to oncoming traffic?

- Stop

Police officers may need to direct traffic, for example, at a junction where the traffic lights have broken down. Check your copy of The Highway Code for the signals that they use.

36. "Hazard Awareness"

Why should you be especially cautious when going past this stationary bus?

- It may suddenly move off
- People may cross the road in front of it

A stationary bus at a bus stop can hide pedestrians just in front of it who might be about to cross the road. Only go past at a speed that will enable you to stop safely if you need to.
49. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are approaching this roundabout and see the cyclist signal right. Why is the cyclist keeping to the left?

- The cyclist is slower and more vulnerable

Cycling in today's heavy traffic can be hazardous. Some cyclists may not feel happy about crossing the path of traffic to take up a position in an outside lane. Be aware of this and understand that, although in the left-hand lane, the cyclist might be turning right.

50. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You are approaching this crossing. You should............

- prepare to slow down and stop

Be courteous and prepare to stop. Do not wave people across as this could be dangerous if another vehicle is approaching the crossing.
51. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You see a pedestrian with a dog. The dog has a yellow or burgundy coat. This especially warns you that the pedestrian is ..........

- deaf

Take extra care as the pedestrian may not be aware of vehicles approaching.

48. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

You are on a motorway. There are red flashing lights above every lane. You must ............

- stop and wait

Red flashing lights above every lane mean you must not go on any further. You’ll also see a red cross illuminated. Stop and wait. Don’t • change lanes • continue • pull onto the hard shoulder (unless in an emergency).

52. "Vulnerable Road Users"

At toucan crossings.....

- pedestrians and cyclists may cross

There are some crossings where cycle routes lead the cyclists to cross at the same place as pedestrians. These are called toucan crossings. Always look out for cyclists, as they’re likely to be approaching faster than pedestrians.

6. "Accidents"

You arrive at the scene of a crash. Someone is bleeding badly from an arm wound. There is nothing embedded in it. What should you do?

- Apply pressure over the wound and raise the arm

If possible, lay the casualty down. Check for anything that may be in the wound. Apply firm pressure to the wound using clean material, without pressing on anything which might be in it. Raising the arm above the level of the heart will also help to stem the flow of blood.
You are on a three-lane motorway. A red cross is shown above the hard shoulder and mandatory speed limits above all other lanes. This means..............

- the hard shoulder is for emergency or breakdown use only

A red cross above the hard shoulder shows it is closed as a running lane and should only be used for emergencies or breakdowns. At busy times within an Active Traffic Management (ATM) area the hard shoulder may be used as a running lane. This will be shown by a mandatory speed limit on the gantry above.

You are on a three-lane motorway and see this sign. It means you can use....................

- all the lanes including the hard shoulder

Mandatory speed limit signs above all lanes including the hard shoulder, show that you are in an Active Traffic Management (ATM) area. In this case you can use the hard shoulder as a running lane. You must stay within the speed limit shown. Look out for any vehicles that may have broken down and be blocking the hard shoulder.
53. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Some junctions controlled by traffic lights have a marked area between two stop lines. What is this for?

- To allow cyclists to position in front of other traffic

These are known as advanced stop lines. When the lights are red (or about to become red) you should stop at the first white line. However if you have crossed that line as the lights change you must stop at the second line even if it means you are in the area reserved for cyclists.

54. "Vulnerable Road Users"

At some traffic lights there are advance stop lines and a marked area. What are these for?

- To allow cyclists to position in front of other traffic

You should always stop at the first white line. Avoid going into the marked area which is reserved for cyclists only. However if you have crossed the first white line at the time the signal changes to red you must stop at the second line even if you are in the marked area.

7. "Accidents"

You are at an incident where a casualty is unconscious. Their breathing should be checked. This should be done for at least

- 10 seconds

Once the airway is open, check breathing. Listen and feel for breath. Do this by placing your cheek over their mouth and nose, and look to see if the chest rises. This should be done for up to 10 seconds.

8. "Accidents"

Following a collision someone has suffered a burn. The burn needs to be cooled. What is the shortest time it should be cooled for?

- 10 minutes

Check the casualty for shock and if possible try to cool the burn for at least ten minutes. Use a clean, cold non-toxic liquid preferably water.
9. "Accidents"

After a collision someone has suffered a burn. The burn needs to be cooled. What is the shortest time it should be cooled for?

- 10 minutes

It’s important to cool a burn for at least ten minutes. Use a clean, cold non-toxic liquid preferably water. Bear in mind the person may also be in shock.

10. "Accidents"

A casualty is not breathing normally. Chest compressions should be given. At what rate?

- 100 per minute

If a casualty is not breathing normally chest compressions may be needed to maintain circulation. Place two hands on the centre of the chest and press down about 4-5 centimetres, at the rate of 100 per minute.

11. "Accidents"

A person has been injured. They may be suffering from shock. What are the warning signs to look for?

- Pale grey skin

The effects of shock may not be immediately obvious. Warning signs are rapid pulse, sweating, pale grey skin and rapid shallow breathing.
12. "Accidents"

You suspect that an injured person may be suffering from shock. What are the warning signs to look for?

- Sweating

Sometimes you may not realise that someone is in shock. The signs to look for are rapid pulse, sweating, pale grey skin and rapid shallow breathing.

13. "Accidents"

An injured person has been placed in the recovery position. They are unconscious but breathing normally. What else should be done?

- Check the airway is clear

After a casualty has been placed in the recovery position, their airway should be checked to make sure it's clear. Don't leave them alone until medical help arrives. Where possible do NOT move a casualty unless there's further danger.

37. "Hazard Awareness"

Overtaking is a major cause of collisions. In which THREE of these situations should you NOT overtake?

- If you are turning left shortly afterwards
- When you are approaching a junction
- When your view ahead is blocked

You should not overtake unless it is really necessary. Arriving safely is more important than taking risks. Also look out for road signs and markings that show it is illegal or would be unsafe to overtake. In many cases overtaking is unlikely to significantly improve journey times.
11. **"Documents"**

For which of these MUST you show your insurance certificate?

- When a police officer asks you for it

You **MUST** be able to produce your valid insurance certificate when requested by a police officer. If you can’t do this immediately you may be asked to take it to a police station. Other documents you may be asked to produce are your driving licence and MOT certificate.

12. **“Documents”**

You must have valid insurance before you can..............

- obtain a tax disc

You **MUST** have valid insurance before you can apply for a tax disc. Your vehicle will also need to have a valid MOT certificate, if applicable. You can apply on-line, at certain post offices or by post. It is illegal and can be dangerous to drive without valid insurance or an MOT.

13. **"Documents"**

Your vehicle needs a current MOT certificate. Until you have one you will NOT be able to...........

- renew your road tax disc

If your vehicle is required to have an MOT certificate you will need to make sure this is current before you are able to renew your tax disc (also known as vehicle excise duty). You can renew online, by phone or by post.

14. **"Documents"**

Which THREE of these do you need before you can use a vehicle on the road legally?

- A valid driving licence
- A valid tax disc clearly displayed
- Proper insurance cover

Using a vehicle on the road illegally carries a heavy fine and can lead to penalty points on your licence. Things you **MUST** have include a valid driving licence, a current valid tax disc, and proper insurance cover.
15. "Documents"

When you apply to renew your Vehicle Excise Duty (tax disc) you must have.................

- valid insurance

Tax discs can be renewed at post offices, vehicle registration offices, online, or by post. When applying make sure you have all the relevant valid documents, including MOT where applicable.

14. "Accidents"

An injured motorcyclist is lying unconscious in the road. You should always.................

- seek medical assistance

If someone has been injured, the sooner proper medical attention is given the better. Send someone to phone for help or go yourself. An injured person should only be moved if they're in further danger. An injured motorcyclist's helmet should NOT be removed unless it is essential.

11. "Safety Margins"

You are travelling at 50 mph on a good, dry road. What is your typical overall stopping distance?

- 53 metres (175 feet)

Even in good conditions it will usually take you further than you think to stop. Don't just learn the figures, make sure you understand how far the distance is.

18. “Other Types of Vehicles”

Why is it more difficult to overtake a large vehicle than a car?

- It takes longer to pass one

Depending on relevant speed, it will usually take you longer to pass a lorry than other vehicles. Some hazards to watch for include oncoming traffic, junctions ahead, bends or dips which could restrict your view, and signs or road markings that prohibit overtaking. Make sure you can see that it's safe to complete the manoeuvre before you start to overtake.
51. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

You are travelling on a motorway. You decide you need a rest. You should..............

- pull in at the nearest service area

If you feel tired stop at the nearest service area. If it’s too far away leave the motorway at the next exit and find a safe place to stop. You must not stop on the carriageway or hard shoulder of a motorway except in an emergency, in a traffic queue, when signalled to do so by a police or enforcement officer, or by traffic signals. Plan your journey so that you have regular rest stops.

52. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”

You are on a motorway. You become tired and decide you need to rest. What should you do?

- Leave at the next exit

Ideally you should plan your journey so that you have regular rest stops. If you do become tired leave at the next exit, or pull in at a service area if this is sooner.

45. “Rules of the Road"

You are going straight ahead at a roundabout. How should you signal?

- Signal left just after you pass the exit before the one you will take

To go straight ahead at a roundabout you should normally approach in the left-hand lane. You will not normally need to signal, but look out for the road markings. At some roundabouts the left lane on approach is marked as ‘left turn only’, so make sure you use the correct lane to go ahead. Signal before you leave as other road users need to know your intentions.
135. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which of these signs shows that you are entering a one-way system?

If the road has two lanes you can use either lane and overtake on either side. Use the lane that's more convenient for your destination unless signs or road markings indicate otherwise.

136. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- With-flow bus and cycle lane

Buses and cycles can travel in this lane. In this case they will flow in the same direction as other traffic. If it's busy they may be passing you on the left, so watch out for them. Times on the sign will show its hours of operation. No times shown, or no sign at all, means it's 24 hours. In some areas other vehicles, such as taxis and motorcycles, are allowed to use bus lanes. The sign will show these.
137. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which of these signs warns you of a zebra crossing?

Look well ahead and check the pavements and surrounding areas for pedestrians. Look for anyone walking towards the crossing. Check your mirrors for traffic behind, in case you have to slow down or stop.

138. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Zebra crossing

You need to be aware of the various signs that relate to pedestrians. Some of the signs look similar but have very different meanings. Make sure you know what they all mean and be ready for any potential hazard.

139. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Zebra crossing ahead

Look well ahead and be ready to stop for any pedestrians crossing, or about to cross, the road. Also check the pavements for anyone who looks like they might step or run into the road.
140. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign means there will be two-way traffic crossing your route ahead?

This sign is found in or at the end of a one-way system. It warns you that traffic will be crossing your path from both directions.

15. "Accidents"

You are on a motorway. A large box falls onto the road from a lorry. The lorry does not stop. You should..............

- go to the next emergency telephone and report the hazard

Lorry drivers can be unaware of objects falling from their vehicles. If you see something fall onto a motorway look to see if the driver pulls over. If they don't stop, do not attempt to retrieve it yourself. Pull on to the hard shoulder near an emergency telephone and report the hazard. You will be connected to the police or a Highways Agency control centre.

141. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which arm signal tells you that the car you are following is going to pull up?

There may be occasions when drivers need to give an arm signal to confirm an indicator. This could include in bright sunshine, at a complex road layout, when stopping at a pedestrian crossing or when turning right just after passing a parked vehicle. You should understand what each arm signal means. If you give arm signals, make them clear, correct and decisive.
12. "Safety Margins"

You are on a good, dry, road surface. Your brakes and tyres are good. What is the typical overall stopping distance at 40 mph?

- 36 metres (118 feet)

Stopping distances are affected by a number of variable factors. These include the type, model and condition of your vehicle, road and weather conditions, and your reaction time. Look well ahead for hazards and leave enough space between you and the vehicle in front. This should allow you to pull up safely if you have to, without braking sharply.

13. "Safety Margins"

What should you do when overtaking a motorcyclist in strong winds?

- Pass wide

In strong winds riders of two-wheeled vehicles are particularly vulnerable. When you overtake them allow plenty of room. Always check to the left as you pass.

14. "Safety Margins"

You are overtaking a motorcyclist in strong winds? What should you do?

Allow extra room

It is easy for motorcyclists to be blown off course. Always give them plenty of room if you decide to overtake, especially in strong winds. Decide whether you need to overtake at all. Always check to the left as you pass.
55. "Vulnerable Road Users"

When you are overtaking a cyclist you should leave as much room as you would give to a car. What is the main reason for this?

- The cyclist might swerve

Before overtaking assess the situation. Look well ahead to see if the cyclist will need to change direction. Be especially aware of the cyclist approaching parked vehicles as they will need to alter course. Do not pass too closely or cut in sharply.

142. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which of these signs means turn left ahead?

Blue circles tell you what you must do and this sign gives a clear instruction to turn left ahead. You should be looking out for signs at all times and know what they mean.

143. "Road and Traffic Signs"

Which sign shows that traffic can only travel in one direction on the road you’re on?
This sign means that traffic can only travel in one direction. The others show different priorities on a two-way road.

144. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You have just driven past this sign. You should be aware that..........

- all traffic is going one way

In a one-way system traffic may be passing you on either side. Always be aware of all traffic signs and understand their meaning. Look well ahead and react to them in good time.

16. "Accidents"

You are going through a long tunnel. What will warn you of congestion or an incident ahead?

- Variable message signs

Follow the instructions given by the signs or by tunnel officials. In congested tunnels a minor incident can soon turn into a major one with serious or even fatal results.
16. "Documents"

A police officer asks to see your documents. You do not have them with you. You may be asked to take them to a police station within..........

- 7 days

You don't have to carry the documents for your vehicle around with you. If a police officer asks to see them and you don't have them with you, you may be asked to produce them at a police station within seven days.

38. "Hazard Awareness"

Which THREE result from drinking alcohol?

- Less control
- A false sense of confidence
- Poor judgement of speed

You must understand the serious dangers of mixing alcohol with driving or riding. Alcohol will severely reduce your ability to drive or ride safely. Just one drink could put you over the limit. Don't risk people's lives – DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE OR RIDE!

17. "Documents"

When you apply to renew your vehicle excise licence (tax disc) what must you have?

- Valid insurance

Tax discs can be renewed online, at most post offices, your nearest vehicle registration office or by post to the licensing authority. Make sure you have or take all the relevant documents with your application.
15.  "Safety Margins"

Overall stopping distance is made up of thinking and braking distance. You are on a good, dry road surface with good brakes and tyres. What is the typical BRAKING distance from 50 mph?

- 38 metres (125 feet)

Be aware this is just the braking distance. You need to add the thinking distance to this to give the OVERALL STOPPING DISTANCE. At 50 mph the typical thinking distance will be 15 metres (50 feet), plus a braking distance of 38 metres (125 feet), giving an overall stopping distance of 53 metres (175 feet). The distance could be greater than this depending on your attention and response to any hazards. These figures are a general guide.

17.  "Accidents"

An adult casualty is not breathing. To maintain circulation, compressions should be given. What is the correct depth to press?

- 4 to 5 centimetres

An adult casualty is not breathing normally. To maintain circulation place two hands on the centre of the chest. Then press down 4 to 5 centimetres at a rate of 100 times per minute.

18.  "Accidents"

You are the first to arrive at the scene of a crash. Which TWO of these should you do?

- Make sure engines are switched off
- Call the emergency services promptly

At a crash scene you can help in practical ways, even if you aren’t trained in first aid. Make sure you do not put yourself or anyone else in danger. The safest way to warn other traffic is by switching on your hazard warning lights.
56. "Vulnerable Road Users"

Which THREE should you do when passing sheep on a road?

- Allow plenty of room
- Go very slowly
- Be ready to stop

Slow down and be ready to stop if you see animals in the road ahead. Animals are easily frightened by noise and vehicles passing too close to them. Stop if signalled to do so by the person in charge.

145. "Road and Traffic Signs"

You are approaching a red traffic light. What will the signal show next?

- Red and amber

If you know which light is going to show next you can plan your approach accordingly. This can help prevent excessive braking or hesitation at the junction.

19. “Other Types of Vehicles”

In front of you is a class 3 powered vehicle (powered wheelchair) driven by a disabled person. These vehicles have a maximum speed of........................

- 8 mph (12 km/h)

These vehicles are battery powered and very vulnerable due to their slow speed, small size and low height. Some are designed for pavement and road use and have a maximum speed of 8 mph (12 km/h). Others are for pavement use only and are restricted to 4 mph (6 km/h). Take extra care and be patient if you are following one. Allow plenty of room when overtaking and do not go past unless you can do so safely.
16. "Safety Margins"

In heavy motorway traffic the vehicle behind you is following too closely. How can you lower the risk of a collision?

- Increase your distance from the vehicle in front

On busy roads traffic may still travel at high speeds despite being close together. Don't follow too closely to the vehicle in front. If a driver behind seems to be ‘pushing’ you, gradually increase your distance from the vehicle in front by slowing down gently. This will give you more space in front if you have to brake, and lessen the risk of a collision involving several vehicles.

146. "Road and Traffic Signs"

What does this sign mean?

- Tunnel ahead

When approaching a tunnel switch on your dipped headlights. Be aware that your eyes might need to adjust to the sudden darkness. You may need to reduce your speed.
19. "Accidents"

At the scene of a traffic incident you should..............

- not put yourself at risk

It’s important that people at the scene of a collision do not create further risk to themselves or others. If the incident is on a motorway or major road, traffic will be approaching at speed. Do not put yourself at risk when trying to help casualties or warning other road users.

20. "Accidents"

You are the first person to arrive at an incident where people are badly injured. Which THREE should you do?

- Switch on your own hazard warning lights
- Make sure that someone telephones for an ambulance
- Get people who are not injured clear of the scene

If you’re the first to arrive at a crash scene the first concerns are the risk of further collision and fire. Ensuring that vehicle engines are switched off will reduce the risk of fire. Use hazard warning lights so that other traffic knows there’s a need for caution. Make sure the emergency services are contacted, don’t assume this has already been done.

21. "Accidents"

You arrive at the scene of a motorcycle crash. The rider is injured. When should the helmet be removed?

- Only when it is essential

DO NOT remove a motorcyclist’s helmet unless it is essential. Remember they may be suffering from shock. Don’t give them anything to eat or drink but do reassure them confidently.
22.  "Accidents"

You arrive at a serious motorcycle crash. The motorcyclist is unconscious and bleeding. Your THREE main priorities should be to............

- try to stop the bleeding
- check their breathing
- check their airways

Further collisions and fire are the main dangers immediately after a crash. If possible get others to assist you and make the area safe. Help those involved and remember DR ABC, Danger, Response, Airway, Breathing, Compressions. This will help when dealing with any injuries.

23.  "Accidents"

You arrive at an incident. A motorcyclist is unconscious. Your FIRST priority is the casualty's

- breathing

At the scene of an incident always be aware of danger from further collisions or fire. The first priority when dealing with an unconscious person is to ensure they can breathe. This may involve clearing their airway if you can see an obstruction, or if they're having difficulty breathing.

24.  "Accidents"

At an incident a casualty is unconscious. Which THREE of these should you check urgently?

- Circulation
- Airway
- Breathing

Remember DR ABC. An unconscious casualty may have difficulty breathing. Check that their airway is clear by tilting the head back gently and unblock it if necessary. Then make sure they are breathing. If there is bleeding, stem the flow by placing clean material over any wounds but without pressing on any objects in the wound. Compressions may need to be given to maintain circulation.
25. "Accidents"

You arrive at the scene of an incident. It has just happened and someone is unconscious. Which THREE of these should be given urgent priority to help them?

- Clear the airway and keep it open
- Check that they are breathing
- Stop any heavy bleeding

Make sure that the emergency services are called immediately. Once first aid has been given, stay with the casualty.

26. "Accidents"

At an incident someone is unconscious. Your THREE main priorities should be to..........................

- check the airway is clear
- make sure they are breathing
- stop any heavy bleeding

Remember this procedure by saying DR ABC. This stands for Danger, Response, Airway, Breathing, Compressions.

27. "Accidents"

You have stopped at an incident to give help. Which THREE things should you do?

- Keep injured people warm and comfortable
- Keep injured people calm by talking to them reassuringly
- Make sure that injured people are not left alone

There are a number of things you can do to help, even without expert training. Be aware of further danger and fire, make sure the area is safe. People may be in shock. Don’t give them anything to eat or drink. Keep them warm and comfortable and reassure them. Don’t move injured people unless there is a risk of further danger.
28. "Accidents"

You arrive at an incident. It has just happened and someone is injured. Which THREE should be given urgent priority?

- Stop any severe bleeding
- Check they are breathing
- Clear their airway and keep it open

The first priority with a casualty is to make sure their airway is clear and they are breathing. Any wounds should be checked for objects and then bleeding stemmed using clean material. Ensure the emergency services are called, they are the experts. If you’re not first aid trained consider getting training. It might save a life.

29. "Accidents"

Which of the following should you NOT do at the scene of a collision?

- Offer someone a cigarette to calm them down

Keeping casualties or witnesses calm is important, but never offer a cigarette because of the risk of fire. Bear in mind they may be in shock. Don’t offer an injured person anything to eat or drink. They may have internal injuries or need surgery.

30. "Accidents"

There has been a collision. A driver is suffering from shock. What TWO of these should you do?

- Reassure them
- Not leave them alone

Be aware they could have an injury that is not immediately obvious. Ensure the emergency services are called. Reassure and stay with them until the experts arrive.
31. "Accidents"

You have to treat someone for shock at the scene of an incident. You should..............

- reassure them constantly

Stay with the casualty and talk to them quietly and firmly to calm and reassure them. Avoid moving them unnecessarily in case they are injured. Keep them warm, but don’t give them anything to eat or drink.

32. "Accidents"

You arrive at the scene of a motorcycle crash. No other vehicle is involved. The rider is unconscious and lying in the middle of the road. The FIRST thing you should do is..............

- warn other traffic

The motorcyclist is in an extremely vulnerable position, exposed to further danger from traffic. Approaching vehicles need advance warning in order to slow down and safely take avoiding action or stop. Don’t put yourself or anyone else at risk. Use the hazard warning lights on your vehicle to alert other road users to the danger.

33. "Accidents"

At an incident a small child is not breathing. To restore normal breathing you should breathe into their mouth..............

- gently

If a young child has stopped breathing, first check that the airway is clear. Then give compressions to the chest using one hand (two fingers for an infant) and begin mouth to mouth resuscitation. Breathe very gently and continue the procedure until they can breathe without help.
34. "Accidents"

At an incident a casualty is not breathing. To start the process to restore normal breathing you should...

- clear the airway
- tilt their head back gently
- pinch the nostrils

It’s important to ensure that the airways are clear before you start mouth to mouth resuscitation. Gently tilt their head back and use your finger to check for and remove any obvious obstruction in the mouth.

35. "Accidents"

You arrive at an incident. There has been an engine fire and someone’s hands and arms have been burnt. You should NOT...

- remove anything sticking to the burn

This could cause further damage and infection to the wound. Your first priority is to cool the burn with a clean, cool, non-toxic liquid, preferably water. Don’t forget the casualty may be in shock.

36. "Accidents"

You arrive at an incident where someone is suffering from severe burns. You should...

- douse the burns with clean cool non-toxic liquid

Use a liquid that is clean, cold and non-toxic, preferably water. Its coolness will help take the heat out of the burn and relieve the pain. Keep the wound doused for at least ten minutes. If blisters appear don’t attempt to burst them as this could lead to infection.
37. "Accidents"

You arrive at an incident. A pedestrian has a severe bleeding leg wound. It is not broken and there is nothing in the wound. What TWO of these should you do?

- Apply firm pressure to the wound
- Raise the leg to lessen bleeding

First check for anything that may be in the wound such as glass. If there’s nothing in it apply a pad of clean cloth or bandage. Raising the leg will lessen the flow of blood. Don't tie anything tightly round the leg. This will restrict circulation and can result in long-term injury.

38. "Accidents"

At an incident a casualty is unconscious but still breathing. You should only move them if.................

- there is further danger

Do not move a casualty unless there is further danger, for example, from other traffic or fire. They may have unseen or internal injuries. Moving them unnecessarily could cause further injury. Do NOT remove a motorcyclists helmet unless it’s essential.

39. "Accidents"

At a collision you suspect a casualty has back injuries. The area is safe. You should.............

- not move them

Talk to the casualty and keep them calm. Do not attempt to move them as this could cause further injury. Call an ambulance at the first opportunity.
40. "Accidents"

At an incident it is important to look after any casualties. When the area is safe, you should .............

- keep them in the vehicle

When the area is safe and there’s no danger from other traffic or fire it’s better not to move casualties. Moving them may cause further injury.

41. "Accidents"

A tanker is involved in a collision. Which sign shows that it is carrying dangerous goods?

There will be an orange label on the side and rear of the tanker. Look at this carefully and report what it says when you phone the emergency services. Details of hazard warning plates are given in The Highway Code.

42. "Accidents"

You are involved in a collision. Because of this which THREE of these documents may the police ask you to produce?

- Driving licence
- Insurance certificate
- MOT test certificate

You MUST stop if you have been involved in a collision which results in injury or damage. The police may ask to see your documents at the time or later at a police station.
43. "Accidents"

After a collision someone is unconscious in their vehicle. When should you call the emergency services?

- As soon as possible

It is important to make sure that emergency services arrive on the scene as soon as possible. When a person is unconscious, they could have serious injuries that are not immediately obvious.

44. "Accidents"

A casualty has an injured arm. They can move it freely but it is bleeding. Why should you get them to keep it in a raised position?

- It will help to reduce the blood flow

If a casualty is bleeding heavily, raise the limb to a higher position. This will help to reduce the blood flow. Before raising the limb you should make sure that it is not broken.

45. "Accidents"

You are going through a tunnel. What systems are provided to warn of any incidents, collisions or congestion?

- Variable message signs

Take notice of any instructions given on variable message signs or by tunnel officials. They will warn you of any incidents or congestion ahead and advise you what to do.
"Safety and Your Vehicle"

Which of these, if allowed to get low, could cause you to crash?

- Brake fluid level

You should carry out frequent checks on all fluid levels but particularly brake fluid. As the brake pads or shoes wear down the brake fluid level will drop. If it drops below the minimum mark on the fluid reservoir, air could enter the hydraulic system and lead to a loss of braking efficiency or complete brake failure.

57. "Vulnerable Road Users"

At night you see a pedestrian wearing reflective clothing and carrying a bright red light. What does this mean?

- You are approaching an organised walk

The people on the walk should be keeping to the left, but don’t assume this. Pass slowly, make sure you have time to do so safely. Be aware that the pedestrians have their backs to you and may not know that you’re there.

17. "Safety Margins"

You are following other vehicles in fog. You have your lights on. What else can you do to reduce the chances of being in a collision?

- Reduce your speed and increase the gap in front

When it’s foggy use dipped headlights. This will help you see and be seen by other road users. If visibility is seriously reduced consider using front and rear fog lights. Keep a sensible speed and don’t follow the vehicle in front too closely. If the road is wet and slippery you’ll need to allow twice the normal stopping distance.
58. "Vulnerable Road Users"

You have just passed your test. How can you reduce your risk of being involved in a collision?

- By taking further training

New drivers and riders are often involved in a collision or incident early in their driving career. Due to a lack of experience they may not react to hazards as quickly as more experienced road users. Approved training courses are offered by driver and rider training schools. The Pass Plus scheme has been created by DSA for new drivers who would like to improve their basic skills and safely widen their driving experience.

18. "Safety Margins"

To avoid a collision when entering a contraflow system, you should..................

- reduce speed in good time
- choose an appropriate lane in good time
- keep the correct separation distance

In a contraflow system you will be travelling close to oncoming traffic and sometimes in narrow lanes. You should obey the temporary speed limit signs, get into the correct lane at the proper time and keep a safe separation distance from the vehicle ahead. When traffic is at a very low speed, merging in turn is recommended if it’s safe and appropriate.

46. "Accidents"

A collision has just happened. An injured person is lying in a busy road. What is the FIRST thing you should do to help?

- Warn other traffic

The most immediate danger is further collisions and fire. You could warn other traffic by displaying an advance warning triangle or sign (but not on a motorway), switching on hazard warning lights or by any other means that does not put you or others at risk.

175.
47. "Accidents"

At an incident a casualty has stopped breathing. You should.......  
- remove anything that is blocking the mouth  
- tilt the head back gently to clear the airway

Unblocking the airway and gently tilting the head back will help the casualty to breathe. They will then be in the correct position if mouth-to-mouth resuscitation is required. Don't move a casualty unless there's further danger.

48. "Accidents"

You are at the scene of an incident. Someone is suffering from shock. You should.............

- reassure them constantly  
- keep them warm  
- avoid moving them if possible  
- avoid leaving them alone

The signs of shock may not be immediately obvious. Prompt treatment can help to minimise the effects. Lay the casualty down, loosen tight clothing, call an ambulance and check their breathing and pulse.

18. "Documents"

When should you update your Vehicle Registration Certificate?

- When you move house

As the registered keeper of a vehicle it is up to you to inform DVLA (DVA in Northern Ireland) of any changes in your vehicle or personal details, for example, change of name or address. You do this by completing the relevant section of the Registration Certificate and sending it to them.
49. **"Accidents"**

There has been a collision. A motorcyclist is lying injured and unconscious. Unless it’s essential, why should you usually NOT attempt to remove their helmet?

- This could result in more serious injury

When someone is injured, any movement which is not absolutely necessary should be avoided since it could make injuries worse. Unless it is essential, it’s generally safer to leave a motorcyclist’s helmet in place.

12. **"Alertness"** category="Car"

Objects hanging from your interior mirror may............

- restrict your view
- distract your attention

Ensure that you can see clearly through the windscreen of your vehicle. Stickers or hanging objects could affect your field of vision or draw your eyes away from the road.

13. **"Alertness"** category="Car"

Which of the following may cause loss of concentration on a long journey?

- Loud music
- Arguing with a passenger
- Using a mobile phone
- Putting in a cassette tape

You should not allow yourself to be distracted when driving. You need to concentrate fully in order to be safe on the road. Loud music could mask other sounds, such as the audible warning of an emergency vehicle. Any distraction which causes you to take your hands off the steering wheel or your eyes off the road could be dangerous.
14. "Alertness" category="Car"

On a long motorway journey boredom can cause you to feel sleepy. You should..........................

- leave the motorway and find a safe place to stop
- ensure a supply of fresh air into your vehicle

Plan your journey to include suitable rest stops. You should take all possible precautions against feeling sleepy while driving. Any lapse of concentration could have serious consequences.

15. "Alertness" category="Car"

You are driving at dusk. You should switch your lights on............

- even when street lights are not lit
- so others can see you

Your headlights and tail lights help others on the road to see you. It may be necessary to turn on your lights during the day if visibility is reduced, for example due to heavy rain. In these conditions the light might fade before the street lights are timed to switch on. Be seen to be safe.

27. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving on a clear night. There is a steady stream of oncoming traffic. The national speed limit applies. Which lights should you use?

- Dipped headlights

Use the full beam headlights only when you can be sure that you won't dazzle other road users.
28. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving behind a large goods vehicle. It signals left but steers to the right. You should..................

- slow down and let the vehicle turn

Large, long vehicles need extra room when making turns at junctions. They may move out to the right in order to make a left turn. Keep well back and don’t attempt to pass on the left.

29. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving along this road. The red van cuts in close in front of you. What should you do?

- Drop back to leave the correct separation distance

There are times when other drivers make incorrect or ill-judged decisions. Be tolerant and try not to retaliate or react aggressively. Always consider the safety of other road users, your passengers and yourself.

30. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are waiting in a traffic queue at night. To avoid dazzling following drivers you should..................

- apply the handbrake only

You should consider drivers behind as brake lights can dazzle. However, if you are driving in fog it’s safer to keep your foot on the footbrake. In this case it will give the vehicle behind extra warning of your presence.
31.  "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving in traffic at the speed limit for the road. The driver behind is trying to overtake. You should..............

- keep a steady course and allow the driver behind to overtake

Keep a steady course to give the driver behind an opportunity to overtake safely. If necessary, slow down. Reacting incorrectly to another driver’s impatience can lead to danger.

32.  "Attitude" category="Car"

A bus lane on your left shows no times of operation. This means it is.............

- in operation 24 hours a day

Don’t drive or park in a bus lane when it’s in operation. This can cause disruption to traffic and delays to public transport.

33.  "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving along a country road. A horse and rider are approaching. What should you do?

- Drive slowly past
- Give plenty of room

It’s important that you reduce your speed. Passing too closely at speed could startle the horse and unseat the rider.

180.
34. "Attitude" category="Car"

A person herding sheep asks you to stop. You should............

• stop and switch off your engine

Allow the sheep to clear the road before you proceed. Animals are unpredictable and startle easily; they could turn and run into your path or into the path of another moving vehicle.

35. "Attitude" category="Car"

When overtaking a horse and rider you should............

• go past slowly and carefully

Horses can become startled by the sound of a car engine or the rush of air caused by passing too closely. Keep well back and only pass when it is safe; leave them plenty of room. You may have to use the other side of the road to go past: if you do, first make sure there is no oncoming traffic.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

New petrol-engined cars must be fitted with catalytic converters. The reason for this is to..................

• reduce harmful exhaust emissions

We should all be concerned about the effect traffic has on our environment. Fumes from vehicles are polluting the air around us. Catalytic converters act like a filter, removing some of the toxic waste from exhaust gases.
What can cause heavy steering?

- Under-inflated tyres

If your tyre pressures are low this will increase the drag on the road surface and make the steering feel heavy. Your vehicle will also use more fuel. Incorrectly inflated tyres can affect the braking, cornering and handling of your vehicle to a dangerous level.

Driving with under-inflated tyres can affect..............

- fuel consumption
- braking

Keeping your vehicle's tyres correctly inflated is a legal requirement. Driving with correctly inflated tyres will use less fuel and your vehicle will brake more safely.

Excessive or uneven tyre wear can be caused by faults in the..............

- braking system
- suspension

Uneven wear on your tyres can be caused by the condition of your vehicle. Having it serviced regularly will ensure that the brakes, steering and wheel alignment are maintained in good order.
The main cause of brake fade is.............

- the brakes overheating

If your vehicle is fitted with drum brakes they can get hot and lose efficiency. This happens when they're used continually, such as on a long, steep, downhill stretch of road. Using a lower gear will assist the braking and help prevent the vehicle gaining momentum.

Your anti-lock brakes warning light stays on. You should.............

- have the brakes checked immediately

Consult the vehicle handbook or garage before driving the vehicle. Only drive to a garage if it is safe to do so. If you're not sure get expert help.

While driving, this warning light on your dashboard comes on. It means........................

- a fault in the braking system

Don't ignore this warning light. A fault in your braking system could have dangerous consequences.
It is important to wear suitable shoes when you are driving. Why is this?

- To maintain control of the pedals

When you’re going to drive, ensure that you’re wearing suitable clothing. Comfortable shoes will ensure that you have proper control of the foot pedals.

What will reduce the risk of neck injury resulting from a collision?

- A properly adjusted head restraint

If you’re involved in a collision, head restraints will reduce the risk of neck injury. They must be properly adjusted. Make sure they aren’t positioned too low, in a crash this could cause damage to the neck.

You are testing your suspension. You notice that your vehicle keeps bouncing when you press down on the front wing. What does this mean?

- Worn shock absorbers

If you find that your vehicle bounces as you drive around a corner or bend in the road, the shock absorbers might be worn. Press down on the front wing and, if the vehicle continues to bounce, take it to be checked by a qualified mechanic.
A roof rack fitted to your car will.............

- increase fuel consumption

If you are carrying anything on a roof rack, make sure that any cover is securely fitted and does not flap about while driving. Aerodynamically designed roof boxes are available which reduce wind resistance and, in turn, fuel consumption.

19. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

What is the most common cause of skidding?

- Driver error

A skid happens when the driver changes the speed or direction of their vehicle so suddenly that the tyres can't keep their grip on the road. Remember that the risk of skidding on wet or icy roads is much greater than in dry conditions.

20. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving on an icy road. How can you avoid wheel-spin?

- Drive at a slow speed in as high a gear as possible

If you're travelling on an icy road extra caution will be required to avoid loss of control. Keeping your speed down and using the highest gear possible will reduce the risk of the tyres losing their grip on this slippery surface.


Skidding is mainly caused by............

- the driver

You should always consider the conditions and drive accordingly.
You are driving in freezing conditions. What should you do when approaching a sharp bend?

- Slow down before you reach the bend
- Avoid sudden steering movements

Harsh use of the accelerator, brakes or steering are likely to lead to skidding, especially on slippery surfaces. Avoid steering and braking at the same time. In icy conditions it’s very important that you constantly assess what’s ahead, so that you can take appropriate action in plenty of time.

You are turning left on a slippery road. The back of your vehicle slides to the right. You should.............

- steer carefully to the right

Steer into the skid but be careful not to overcorrect with too much steering. Too much movement may lead to a skid in the opposite direction. Skids don’t just happen, they are caused. The three important factors in order are the driver, the vehicle and the road conditions.

Before starting a journey in freezing weather you should clear ice and snow from your vehicle’s..........

- windows
- lights
- mirrors
- number plates

Don’t travel unless you have no choice. Making unnecessary journeys in bad weather can increase the risk of having a collision. It’s important that you can see and be seen. Make sure any snow or ice is cleared from lights, mirrors, number plates and windows.
25. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are trying to move off on snow. You should use.............

- the highest gear you can

If you attempt to move off in a low gear, such as first, the engine will rev at a higher speed. This could cause the wheels to spin and dig further into the snow.

26. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

When driving in falling snow you should..................

- brake gently in plenty of time

Braking on snow can be extremely dangerous. Be gentle with both the accelerator and brake to prevent wheel-spin.

27. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

The MAIN benefit of having four-wheel drive is to improve....... 

- road holding

By driving all four wheels there is improved grip, but this does not replace the skills you need to drive safely. The extra grip helps road holding when travelling on slippery or uneven roads.

28. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are about to go down a steep hill. To control the speed of your vehicle you should....................

- select a low gear and use the brakes carefully

When going down a steep hill your vehicle will speed up. This will make it more difficult for you to stop. Select a lower gear to give you more engine braking and control. Use this in combination with careful use of the brakes.
29. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You wish to park facing DOWNHILL. Which TWO of the following should you do?

- Turn the steering wheel towards the kerb
- Put the handbrake on firmly

Turning the wheels towards the kerb will allow it to act as a chock, preventing any forward movement of the vehicle. It will also help to leave it in gear, or select Park if you have an automatic.

30. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving in a built-up area. You approach a speed hump. You should......................

- slow your vehicle right down

Many towns have speed humps to slow down traffic. Slow down when driving over them. If you go too fast they may affect your steering and suspension, causing you to lose control or even damaging it. Be aware of pedestrians in these areas.

39. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

What does the solid white line at the side of the road indicate?

- Edge of the carriageway

The continuous white line shows the edge of the carriageway. It can be especially useful when visibility is restricted, for example at night or in bad weather. It is discontinued where it crosses junctions, lay-bys etc
40. **"Hazard Awareness"** category="Car"

You are driving towards this level crossing. What would be the first warning of an approaching train?

- A steady amber light

The steady amber light will be followed by twin flashing red lights that mean you must stop. An alarm will also sound to alert you to the fact that a train is approaching.

41. **"Hazard Awareness"** category="Car"

You are behind this cyclist. When the traffic lights change, what should you do?

- Allow the cyclist time and room

Hold back and allow the cyclist to move off. In some towns, junctions have special areas marked across the front of the traffic lane. These allow cyclists to wait for the lights to change and move off ahead of other traffic.
42. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

While driving, you see this sign ahead. You should.............

• slow, but continue around the bend

Drive around the bend at a steady speed in the correct gear. Be aware that you might have to stop for approaching trains.

43. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

When the traffic lights change to green the white car should.............

• wait for the cyclist to pull away

If you are waiting at traffic lights, check all around you before you move away, as cyclists often filter through waiting traffic. Allow the cyclist to move off safely.
44. **Hazard Awareness** category="Car"

You intend to turn left at the traffic lights. Just before turning you should.............

- check for bicycles on your left

Check your nearside for cyclists before moving away. This is especially important if you have been in a stationary queue of traffic and are about to move off, as cyclists often try to filter past on the nearside of stationary vehicles.

45. **Hazard Awareness** category="Car"

You should reduce your speed when driving along this road because.............

- there is a staggered junction ahead

Traffic could be turning off ahead of you, to the left or right. Vehicles turning left will be slowing down before the junction and any vehicles turning right may have to stop to allow oncoming traffic to clear. Be prepared for this as you might have to slow down or stop behind them.
46. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving at 60 mph. As you approach this hazard you should...

- reduce your speed

There could be stationary traffic ahead, waiting to turn right. Other traffic could be emerging and it may take time for them to gather speed.

47. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

What might you expect to happen in this situation?

- Traffic will move into the left-hand lane
- Be courteous and allow the traffic to merge into the left-hand lane.
48. **"Hazard Awareness"** category="Car"

You are driving on a road with several lanes. You see these signs above the lanes. What do they mean?

- The two left lanes are open

If you see a red cross above your lane it means that there is an obstruction ahead. You will have to move into one of the lanes which is showing the green light. If all the lanes are showing a red cross, then you must stop.

36. **"Attitude"** category="Car"

You are driving behind a large goods vehicle. It signals left but steers to the right. You should:

- slow down and let the vehicle turn

Large, long vehicles need extra room when making turns at junctions. They may move out to the right in order to make a left turn. Keep well back and don’t attempt to pass on the left.

37. **"Attitude"** category="Car"

You are driving along this road. The red van cuts in close in front of you. What should you do?

- Drop back to leave the correct separation distance

There are times when other drivers make incorrect or ill-judged decisions. Be tolerant and try not to retaliate or react aggressively. Always consider the safety of other road users, your passengers and yourself.
38. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are waiting in a traffic queue at night. To avoid dazzling following drivers you should.................

- apply the handbrake only

You should consider drivers behind as brake lights can dazzle. However, if you are driving in fog it’s safer to keep your foot on the footbrake. In this case it will give the vehicle behind extra warning of your presence.

39. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving in traffic at the speed limit for the road. The driver behind is trying to overtake. You should.............

- keep a steady course and allow the driver behind to overtake

Keep a steady course to give the driver behind an opportunity to overtake safely. If necessary, slow down. Reacting incorrectly to another driver’s impatience can lead to danger.

40. "Attitude" category="Car"

A bus lane on your left shows no times of operation. This means it is.............

- in operation 24 hours a day

Don’t drive or park in a bus lane when it’s in operation. This can cause disruption to traffic and delays to public transport.
41. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving along a country road. A horse and rider are approaching. What should you do?

- Drive slowly past
- Give plenty of room

It's important that you reduce your speed. Passing too closely at speed could startle the horse and unseat the rider.

42. "Attitude" category="Car"

A person herding sheep asks you to stop. You should............

- stop and switch off your engine

Allow the sheep to clear the road before you proceed. Animals are unpredictable and startle easily; they could turn and run into your path or into the path of another moving vehicle.

43. "Attitude" category="Car"

When overtaking a horse and rider you should.............

- go past slowly and carefully

Horses can become startled by the sound of a car engine or the rush of air caused by passing too closely. Keep well back and only pass when it is safe; leave them plenty of room. You may have to use the other side of the road to go past: if you do, first make sure there is no oncoming traffic.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

New petrol-engined cars must be fitted with catalytic converters. The reason for this is to.............

- reduce harmful exhaust emissions

We should all be concerned about the effect traffic has on our environment. Fumes from vehicles are polluting the air around us. Catalytic converters act like a filter, removing some of the toxic waste from exhaust gases.
**Safety and Your Vehicle**

What can cause heavy steering?

- Under-inflated tyres

If your tyre pressures are low this will increase the drag on the road surface and make the steering feel heavy. Your vehicle will also use more fuel. Incorrectly inflated tyres can affect the braking, cornering and handling of your vehicle to a dangerous level.

Driving with under-inflated tyres can affect:

- Fuel consumption
- Braking

Keeping your vehicle's tyres correctly inflated is a legal requirement. Driving with correctly inflated tyres will use less fuel and your vehicle will brake more safely.

Excessive or uneven tyre wear can be caused by faults in the:

- Braking system
- Suspension

Uneven wear on your tyres can be caused by the condition of your vehicle. Having it serviced regularly will ensure that the brakes, steering and wheel alignment are maintained in good order.
The main cause of brake fade is.............

- the brakes overheating

If your vehicle is fitted with drum brakes they can get hot and lose efficiency. This happens when they’re used continually, such as on a long, steep, downhill stretch of road. Using a lower gear will assist the braking and help prevent the vehicle gaining momentum.

Your anti-lock brakes warning light stays on. You should................

- have the brakes checked immediately

Consult the vehicle handbook or garage before driving the vehicle. Only drive to a garage if it is safe to do so. If you’re not sure get expert help.

While driving, this warning light on your dashboard comes on. It means..................

- a fault in the braking system

Don’t ignore this warning light. A fault in your braking system could have dangerous consequences.
It is important to wear suitable shoes when you are driving. Why is this?

To maintain control of the pedals

When you’re going to drive, ensure that you’re wearing suitable clothing. Comfortable shoes will ensure that you have proper control of the foot pedals.

What will reduce the risk of neck injury resulting from a collision?

- A properly adjusted head restraint

If you’re involved in a collision, head restraints will reduce the risk of neck injury. They must be properly adjusted. Make sure they aren’t positioned too low, in a crash this could cause damage to the neck.

You are testing your suspension. You notice that your vehicle keeps bouncing when you press down on the front wing. What does this mean?

- Worn shock absorbers

If you find that your vehicle bounces as you drive around a corner or bend in the road, the shock absorbers might be worn. Press down on the front wing and, if the vehicle continues to bounce, take it to be checked by a qualified mechanic.
A roof rack fitted to your car will

- increase fuel consumption

If you are carrying anything on a roof rack, make sure that any cover is securely fitted and does not flap about while driving. Aerodynamically designed roof boxes are available which reduce wind resistance and, in turn, fuel consumption.

31. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

What is the most common cause of skidding?

- Driver error

A skid happens when the driver changes the speed or direction of their vehicle so suddenly that the tyres can't keep their grip on the road. Remember that the risk of skidding on wet or icy roads is much greater than in dry conditions.

32. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving on an icy road. How can you avoid wheel spin?

- Drive at a slow speed in as high a gear as possible

If you're travelling on an icy road extra caution will be required to avoid loss of control. Keeping your speed down and using the highest gear possible will reduce the risk of the tyres losing their grip on this slippery surface.

33. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Skidding is mainly caused by

- the driver

You should always consider the conditions and drive accordingly.
34. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving in freezing conditions. What should you do when approaching a sharp bend?

- Slow down before you reach the bend
- Avoid sudden steering movements

Harsh use of the accelerator, brakes or steering are likely to lead to skidding, especially on slippery surfaces. Avoid steering and braking at the same time. In icy conditions it's very important that you constantly assess what's ahead, so that you can take appropriate action in plenty of time.

35. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are turning left on a slippery road. The back of your vehicle slides to the right. You should..................

- steer carefully to the right

Steer into the skid but be careful not to overcorrect with too much steering. Too much movement may lead to a skid in the opposite direction. Skids don't just happen, they are caused. The three important factors in order are the driver, the vehicle and the road conditions.

36. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Before starting a journey in freezing weather you should clear ice and snow from your vehicle's..................

- windows
- lights
- mirrors
- number plates

Don't travel unless you have no choice. Making unnecessary journeys in bad weather can increase the risk of having a collision. It's important that you can see and be seen. Make sure any snow or ice is cleared from lights, mirrors, number plates and windows.
37. **“Safety Margins”** category="Car"

You are trying to move off on snow. You should use:

- the highest gear you can

If you attempt to move off in a low gear, such as first, the engine will rev at a higher speed. This could cause the wheels to spin and dig further into the snow.

38. **“Safety Margins”** category="Car"

When driving in falling snow you should:

- brake gently in plenty of time

Braking on snow can be extremely dangerous. Be gentle with both the accelerator and brake to prevent wheel-spin.

39. **“Safety Margins”** category="Car"

The **MAIN benefit** of having four-wheel drive is to improve:

- road holding

By driving all four wheels there is improved grip, but this does not replace the skills you need to drive safely. The extra grip helps road holding when travelling on slippery or uneven roads.

40. **“Safety Margins”** category="Car"

You are about to go down a steep hill. To control the speed of your vehicle you should:

- select a low gear and use the brakes carefully

When going down a steep hill your vehicle will speed up. This will make it more difficult for you to stop. Select a lower gear to give you more engine braking and control. Use this in combination with careful use of the brakes.
41. **"Safety Margins"** category="Car"

You wish to park facing DOWNHILL. Which TWO of the following should you do?

- Turn the steering wheel towards the kerb
- Put the handbrake on firmly

Turning the wheels towards the kerb will allow it to act as a chock, preventing any forward movement of the vehicle. It will also help to leave it in gear, or select Park if you have an automatic.

42. **"Safety Margins"** category="Car"

You are driving in a built-up area. You approach a speed hump. You should.............

- slow your vehicle right down

Many towns have speed humps to slow down traffic. Slow down when driving over them. If you go too fast they may affect your steering and suspension, causing you to lose control or even damaging it. Be aware of pedestrians in these areas.
49. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

What does the solid white line at the side of the road indicate?

- Edge of the carriageway

The continuous white line shows the edge of the carriageway. It can be especially useful when visibility is restricted, for example at night or in bad weather. It is discontinued where it crosses junctions, lay-bys etc.

50. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving towards this level crossing. What would be the first warning of an approaching train?

- A steady amber light

The steady amber light will be followed by twin flashing red lights that mean you must stop. An alarm will also sound to alert you to the fact that a train is approaching.
51. **Hazard Awareness**

You are behind this cyclist. When the traffic lights change, what should you do?

- Allow the cyclist time and room

Hold back and allow the cyclist to move off. In some towns, junctions have special areas marked across the front of the traffic lane. These allow cyclists to wait for the lights to change and move off ahead of other traffic.

52. **Hazard Awareness**

While driving, you see this sign ahead. You should..........

- slow, but continue around the bend

Drive around the bend at a steady speed in the correct gear. Be aware that you might have to stop for approaching trains.
53. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

When the traffic lights change to green the white car should..........

- wait for the cyclist to pull away

If you are waiting at traffic lights, check all around you before you move away, as cyclists often filter through waiting traffic. Allow the cyclist to move off safely.

54. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You intend to turn left at the traffic lights. Just before turning you should..............

- check for bicycles on your left

Check your nearside for cyclists before moving away. This is especially important if you have been in a stationary queue of traffic and are about to move off, as cyclists often try to filter past on the nearside of stationary vehicles.
55. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You should reduce your speed when driving along this road because..................

- there is a staggered junction ahead

Traffic could be turning off ahead of you, to the left or right. Vehicles turning left will be slowing down before the junction and any vehicles turning right may have to stop to allow oncoming traffic to clear. Be prepared for this as you might have to slow down or stop behind them.

56. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving at 60 mph. As you approach this hazard you should.................

- reduce your speed

There could be stationary traffic ahead, waiting to turn right. Other traffic could be emerging and it may take time for them to gather speed.
57. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

What might you expect to happen in this situation?

- Traffic will move into the left-hand lane

Be courteous and allow the traffic to merge into the left-hand lane.

58. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving on a road with several lanes. You see these signs above the lanes. What do they mean?

- The two left lanes are open

If you see a red cross above your lane it means that there is an obstruction ahead. You will have to move into one of the lanes which is showing the green light. If all the lanes are showing a red cross, then you must stop.
59. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are invited to a pub lunch. You know that you will have to drive in the evening. What is your best course of action?

- Not drink any alcohol at all

Alcohol will stay in the body for several hours and may make you unfit to drive later in the day. Drinking during the day will also affect your performance at work or study.

60. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You have been convicted of driving whilst unfit through drink or drugs. You will find this is likely to cause the cost of one of the following to rise considerably. Which one?

- Insurance premiums

You have shown that you are a risk to yourself and others on the road. For this reason insurance companies may charge you a higher premium.

61. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

What advice should you give to a driver who has had a few alcoholic drinks at a party?

- Go home by public transport

Drinking black coffee or waiting a few hours won't make any difference. Alcohol takes time to leave the body. A driver who has been drinking should go home by public transport or taxi. They might even be unfit to drive the following morning.
62. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You have been taking medicine for a few days which made you feel drowsy. Today you feel better but still need to take the medicine. You should only drive................

- after checking with your doctor

Take care – it’s not worth taking risks. Always check with your doctor to be really sure. You may not feel drowsy now, but the medicine could have an effect on you later in the day.

63. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are about to return home from holiday when you become ill. A doctor prescribes drugs which are likely to affect your driving. You should..................

- not drive yourself

Find another way to get home even if this proves to be very inconvenient. You must not put other road users, your passengers or yourself at risk.

64. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

During periods of illness your ability to drive may be impaired. You MUST

- be medically fit to drive
- not drive after taking certain medicines

Be responsible and only drive if you are fit to do so. Some medication can affect your concentration and judgement when dealing with hazards. It may also cause you to become drowsy or even fall asleep. Driving while taking such medication is highly dangerous.
65. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You feel drowsy when driving. You should ..................

- stop and rest as soon as possible
- make sure you have a good supply of fresh air

You will be putting other road users at risk if you continue to drive when drowsy. Pull over and stop in a safe place. If you are driving a long distance, think about finding some accommodation so you can get some sleep before continuing your journey.

66. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are about to drive home. You feel very tired and have a severe headache. You should..............

- wait until you are fit and well before driving

All your concentration should be on your driving. Any pain you feel will distract you and you should avoid driving when drowsy. The safest course of action is to wait until you have rested and feel better.

67. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

If you are feeling tired it is best to stop as soon as you can. Until then you should ..................

- ensure a supply of fresh air

If you're going on a long journey plan your route before you leave. This will help you to be decisive at intersections and junctions, plan rest stops and have an idea of how long the journey will take. Make sure your vehicle is well-ventilated to stop you becoming drowsy. You need to maintain concentration so that your judgement is not impaired.
68. **“Hazard Awareness”** category="Car"

Driving long distances can be tiring. You can prevent this by.............

- stopping every so often for a walk
- opening a window for some fresh air
- ensuring plenty of refreshment breaks

Long-distance driving can be boring. This, coupled with a stuffy, warm vehicle, can make you feel tired. Make sure you take rest breaks to keep yourself awake and alert. Stop in a safe place before you get to the stage of fighting sleep.

59. **“Vulnerable Road Users”** category="Car"

You want to reverse into a side road. You are not sure that the area behind your car is clear. What should you do?

- Get out and check

If you cannot be sure whether there is anything behind you, it is always safest to check before reversing. There may be a small child or a low obstruction close behind your car. The shape and size of your vehicle can restrict visibility.

60. **“Vulnerable Road Users”** category="Car"

You are about to reverse into a side road. A pedestrian wishes to cross behind you. You should.........................

- give way to the pedestrian

If you need to reverse into a side road try to find a place that’s free from traffic and pedestrians. Look all around before and during the manoeuvre. Stop and give way to any pedestrians who want to cross behind you. Avoid waving them across, sounding the horn, flashing your lights or giving any misleading signals that could lead them into a dangerous situation.
61. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

Who is especially in danger of not being seen as you reverse your car?

- Children

As you look through the rear of your vehicle you may not be able to see a small child. Be aware of this before you reverse. If there are children about, get out and check if it is clear before reversing.

62. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

You are reversing around a corner when you notice a pedestrian walking behind you. What should you do?

- Stop and give way

Wait until the pedestrian has passed, then look around again before you start to reverse. Don’t forget that you may not be able to see a small child directly behind your vehicle. Be aware of the possibility of hidden dangers.

63. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

You want to turn right from a junction but your view is restricted by parked vehicles. What should you do?

- Stop, then move slowly forward until you have a clear view

If you want to turn right from a junction and your view is restricted, STOP. Ease forward until you can see – there might be something approaching. IF YOU DON’T KNOW, DON’T GO.
64. "BB1136" "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

You are at the front of a queue of traffic waiting to turn right into a side road. Why is it important to check your right mirror just before turning?

- To check for overtaking vehicles

There could be a motorcyclist riding along the outside of the queue. Always check your mirror before turning as situations behind you can change in the time you have been waiting to turn.

65. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

What must a driver do at a pelican crossing when the amber light is flashing?

- Give way to any pedestrians on the crossing

The flashing amber light allows pedestrians already on the crossing to get to the other side before a green light shows to the traffic. Be aware that some pedestrians, such as elderly people and young children, need longer to cross. Let them do this at their own pace.

66. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

You have stopped at a pelican crossing. A disabled person is crossing slowly in front of you. The lights have now changed to green. You should....................

- allow the person to cross

- be patient

At a pelican crossing the green light means you may proceed as long as the crossing is clear. If someone hasn't finished crossing, be patient and wait for them.
You are driving past a line of parked cars. You notice a ball bouncing out into the road ahead. What should you do?

- Slow down and be prepared to stop for children

Beware of children playing in the street and running out into the road. If a ball bounces out from the pavement, slow down and stop. Don’t encourage anyone to retrieve it. Other road users may not see your signal and you might lead a child into a dangerous situation.

You want to turn right from a main road into a side road. Just before turning you should..................

- check for traffic overtaking on your right

Motorcyclists often overtake queues of vehicles. Make one last check in your mirror and your blind spot to avoid turning across their path.
69. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

You are driving in slow-moving queues of traffic. Just before changing lane you should..................

- Look for motorcyclists filtering through the traffic

In this situation motorcyclists could be passing you on either side. Always check before you change lanes or change direction.

70. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

You are driving in town. There is a bus at the bus stop on the other side of the road. Why should you be careful?

- Pedestrians may come from behind the bus

If you see a bus ahead watch out for pedestrians. They may not be able to see you if they’re crossing from behind the bus.

71. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

How should you overtake horse riders?

- Drive slowly and leave plenty of room

When you’re on country roads be aware of particular dangers. Be prepared for farm animals, horses, pedestrians, farm vehicles and wild animals. Always be prepared to slow down or stop.
20. “Other Types of Vehicles” category="Car"

It is very windy. You are behind a motorcyclist who is overtaking a high-sided vehicle. What should you do?

- Keep well back

Motorcyclists are affected more by windy weather than other vehicles. In windy conditions, high-sided vehicles cause air turbulence. You should keep well back as the motorcyclist could be blown off course.

21. “Other Types of Vehicles” category="Car"

It is very windy. You are about to overtake a motorcyclist. You should.............

- allow extra room

Crosswinds can blow a motorcyclist or cyclist across the lane. Passing too close could also cause a draught, unbalancing the rider.

22. “Other Types of Vehicles” category="Car"

You are driving in town. Ahead of you a bus is at a bus stop. Which TWO of the following should you do?

- Be prepared to give way if the bus suddenly moves off
- Watch carefully for the sudden appearance of pedestrians

As you approach, look out for any signal the driver might make. If you pass the vehicle watch out for pedestrians attempting to cross the road from the other side of the bus. They will be hidden from view until the last moment.

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18. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Hills can affect the performance of your vehicle. Which TWO apply when driving up steep hills?

- You will slow down sooner
- The engine will work harder

The engine will need more power to pull the vehicle up the hill. When approaching a steep hill you should select a lower gear to help maintain your speed. You should do this without hesitation, so that you don’t lose too much speed before engaging the lower gear.

19. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are driving on the motorway in windy conditions. When passing high-sided vehicles you should.............

- be wary of a sudden gust

The draught caused by other vehicles could be strong enough to push you out of your lane. Keep both hands on the steering wheel to maintain full control.

20. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

To correct a rear-wheel skid you should............

- steer into it

Prevention is better than cure, so it’s important that you take every precaution to avoid a skid from starting. If you feel the rear wheels of your vehicle beginning to skid, try to steer in the same direction to recover control. Don’t brake suddenly – this will only make the situation worse.

21. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are driving in fog. Why should you keep well back from the vehicle in front?

- In case it stops suddenly

If you’re following another road user in fog stay well back. The driver in front won’t be able to see hazards until they’re close and might brake suddenly. Another reason why it is important to maintain a good separation distance in fog is that the road surface is likely to be wet and slippery.
22. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You should switch your rear fog lights on when visibility drops below.............

- 100 metres (328 feet)

If visibility falls below 100 metres (328 feet) in fog, switching on your rear fog lights will help following road users to see you. Don’t forget to turn them off once visibility improves: their brightness might be mistaken for brake lights and they could dazzle other drivers.

23. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Whilst driving, the fog clears and you can see more clearly. You must remember to.........

- switch off the fog lights

Bright rear fog lights might be mistaken for brake lights and could be misleading for the traffic behind.

24. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You have to park on the road in fog. You should..................

- leave sidelights on

If you have to park your vehicle in foggy conditions it’s important that it can be seen by other road users. Try to find a place to park off the road. If this isn’t possible leave it facing in the same direction as the traffic. Make sure that your lights are clean and that you leave your sidelights on.

25. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

On a foggy day you unavoidably have to park your car on the road. You should..................

- leave your sidelights on

Ensure that your vehicle can be seen by other traffic. If possible, park your car off the road in a car park or driveway to avoid the extra risk to other road users.
26. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are travelling at night. You are dazzled by headlights coming towards you.

You should

- slow down or stop

You will have additional hazards to deal with at night. Visibility may be very limited and the lights of oncoming vehicles can often dazzle you. When this happens don’t close your eyes, swerve or flash your headlights, as this will also distract other drivers. It may help to focus on the left kerb, verge or lane line.

53. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

You are towing a trailer on a motorway. What is your maximum speed limit?

- 60 mph

Don’t forget that you’re towing a trailer. If you’re towing a small, light, trailer, it won’t reduce your vehicle’s performance by very much. However, strong winds or buffeting from large vehicles might cause the trailer to snake from side to side. Be aware of your speed and don’t exceed the lower limit imposed.

54. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

The left-hand lane of a motorway should be used for

- normal driving

You should keep to the left-hand lane whenever possible. Only use the other lanes for overtaking or when directed by signals. Using other lanes when the left-hand lane is empty can frustrate drivers behind you.

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55. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

You are driving on a motorway. You have to slow down quickly due to a hazard. You should.................

- switch on your hazard lights

Using your hazard lights, as well as brake lights, will give following traffic an extra warning of the problem ahead. Only use them for long enough to ensure that your warning has been seen.

56. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

You get a puncture on the motorway. You manage to get your vehicle onto the hard shoulder. You should..........................

- use the emergency telephone and call for assistance

Due to the danger from passing traffic you should park as far to the left as you can and leave the vehicle by the nearside door. Do not attempt even simple repairs. Instead walk to an emergency telephone on your side of the road and phone for assistance. While waiting for assistance to arrive wait near your car, keeping well away from the carriageway and hard shoulder.

57. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

You are driving on a motorway. By mistake, you go past the exit that you wanted to take. You should.................

- carry on to the next exit

It is against the law to reverse, cross the central reservation or drive against the traffic flow on a motorway. If you have missed your exit ask yourself if your concentration is fading. It could be that you need to take a rest break before completing your journey.

46. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You may drive over a footpath.............

- to get into a property.

It is against the law to drive on or over a footpath, except to gain access to a property. If you need to cross a pavement, watch for pedestrians in both directions.
47. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

A single carriageway road has this sign. What is the maximum permitted speed for a car towing a trailer?

- 50 mph

When towing trailers, speed limits are also lower on dual carriageways and motorways. These speed limits apply to vehicles pulling all sorts of trailers including caravans, horse boxes etc.

48. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are towing a small caravan on a dual carriageway. You must not exceed............

- 60 mph

The speed limit is reduced for vehicles towing caravans and trailers, to lessen the risk of the outfit becoming unstable. Due to the increased weight and size of the vehicle and caravan combination, you should plan well ahead. Be extra-careful in windy weather, as strong winds could cause a caravan or large trailer to snake from side to side.
49. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You want to park and you see this sign. On the days and times shown you should

- park in a bay and pay

Parking restrictions apply in a variety of places and situations. Make sure you know the rules and understand where and when restrictions apply. Controlled parking areas will be indicated by signs and road markings. Parking in the wrong place could cause an obstruction and danger to other traffic. It can also result in a fine.

50. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are driving along a road that has a cycle lane. The lane is marked by a solid white line. This means that during its period of operation

- you must not drive in that lane

Leave the lane free for cyclists. At other times, when the lane is not in operation, you should still be aware that there may be cyclists about. Give them room and don’t pass too closely.

51. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

A cycle lane is marked by a solid white line. You must not drive or park in it

- during its period of operation

The cycle lanes are there for a reason. Keep them free and allow cyclists to use them. It is illegal to drive or park in a cycle lane, marked by a solid white line, during its hours of operation. Parking in a cycle lane will obstruct cyclists and they may move into the path of traffic on the main carriageway as they ride around the obstruction. This could be hazardous for both the cyclist and other road users.
52. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

While driving, you intend to turn left into a minor road. On the approach you should:

- keep well to the left of the road

Don’t swing out into the centre of the road in order to make the turn. This could endanger oncoming traffic and may cause other road users to misunderstand your intentions.

53. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are waiting at a level crossing. The red warning lights continue to flash after a train has passed by. What should you do?

- Continue to wait

At a level crossing flashing red lights mean you must stop. If the train passes but the lights keep flashing, wait. There may be another train coming.

54. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are driving over a level crossing. The warning lights come on and a bell rings. What should you do?
Keep going and clear the crossing

Keep going, don’t stop on the crossing. If the amber warning lights come on as you’re approaching the crossing, you **MUST** stop unless it is unsafe to do so. Red flashing lights together with an audible signal mean you **MUST** stop.

55. **"Rules of the Road"** category="Car"

You are on a busy main road and find that you are travelling in the wrong direction. What should you do?

- Turn round in a side road

Don’t turn round in a busy street or reverse from a side road into a main road. Find a quiet side road and choose a place where you won’t obstruct an entrance or exit. Look out for pedestrians and cyclists as well as other traffic.

56. **"Rules of the Road"** category="Car"

You may remove your seat belt when carrying out a manoeuvre that involves............

- reversing

Don’t forget to put your seat belt back on when you’ve finished reversing.
57. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You must not reverse.............

- for longer than necessary

You may decide to turn your vehicle around by reversing into an opening or side road. When you reverse, always look behind and all around and watch for pedestrians. Don't reverse from a side road into a main road. You MUST NOT reverse further than is necessary.

58. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

When you are NOT sure that it is safe to reverse your vehicle you should..................

- get out and check

If you can't see all around your vehicle get out and have a look. You could also ask someone reliable outside the vehicle to guide you. A small child could easily be hidden directly behind you. Don't take risks.

59. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

When may you reverse from a side road into a main road?

- Not at any time

Don't reverse into a main road from a side road. The main road is likely to be busy and the traffic on it moving quickly. Cut down the risks by reversing into a quiet side road.

147. "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

You are approaching a zebra crossing where pedestrians are waiting. Which arm signal might you give?

A ‘slowing down’ signal will indicate your intentions to oncoming and following vehicles. Be aware that pedestrians might start to cross as soon as they see this signal.
148. "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

The white line along the side of the road........

- shows the edge of the carriageway

A continuous white line is used on many roads to indicate the edge of the carriageway. This can be useful when visibility is restricted. The line is discontinued at junctions, lay-bys and entrances and exits from private drives.

149. "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

You see this white arrow on the road ahead. It means............

- keep left of the hatched markings

Don’t attempt to overtake here, as there might be unseen hazards over the brow of the hill. Keep to the left.
150. "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

How should you give an arm signal to turn left?

There may be occasions where other road users are unable to see your indicator, such as in bright sunlight or at a busy, complicated junction. In these cases a hand signal will help others to understand your intentions.

151. "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

You are waiting at a T-junction. A vehicle is coming from the right with the left signal flashing. What should you do?

- Wait until the vehicle starts to turn in

Other road users may give misleading signals. When you're waiting at a junction don't emerge until you're sure of their intentions.
When may you use hazard warning lights when driving?

- On a motorway or unrestricted dual carriageway, to warn of a hazard ahead

When there's queuing traffic ahead and you have to slow down or even stop, showing your hazard warning lights will alert following traffic to the hazard. Don't forget to switch them off as the queue forms behind you.

You are driving on a motorway. There is a slow-moving vehicle ahead. On the back you see this sign. You should.................

- pass on the left

If a vehicle displaying this sign is in your lane you will have to pass it on the left. Use your mirrors and signal. When it's safe move into the lane on your left. You should always look well ahead so that you can spot any hazards early, giving yourself time to react safely.

To drive on the road learners MUST ............... 

- have a signed, valid provisional licence

Before you drive on the road you MUST have a valid provisional licence, for the category of vehicle that you're driving. It must show your signature, it isn't valid without it.
20. "Documents" category="Car"

Before driving anyone else's motor vehicle you should make sure that............

- the vehicle is insured for your use

Driving a vehicle without insurance cover is illegal. If you cause injury to anyone or damage to property, it could be very expensive and you could also be subject to a criminal prosecution. You can arrange insurance cover with an insurance company, a broker and some motor manufacturers or dealers.

21. "Documents" category="Car"

Your car needs an MOT certificate. If you drive without one this could invalidate your..................

- insurance

If your vehicle requires an MOT certificate, it's illegal to drive it without one. The only exceptions are that you may drive to a pre-arranged MOT test appointment, or to a garage for repairs required for the test. As well as being illegal, the vehicle may also be unsafe for use on the road and could endanger you, any passengers, and other road users.

50. "Accidents" category="Car"

You have broken down on a two-way road. You have a warning triangle. You should place the warning triangle at least how far from your vehicle?

- 45 metres (147 feet)

Advance warning triangles fold flat and don't take up much room. Use it to warn other road users if your vehicle has broken down or there's been an incident. Place it at least 45 metres (147 feet) behind your vehicle or incident on the same side of the road or verge. Place it further back if the scene is hidden by, for example, a bend, hill or dip in the road. Don't use them on motorways.
51. "Accidents" category="Car"

You break down on a level crossing. The lights have not yet begun to flash. Which THREE things should you do?

- Telephone the signal operator
- Leave your vehicle and get everyone clear
- Move the vehicle if a signal operator tells you to

If your vehicle breaks down on a level crossing, your first priority is to get everyone out of the vehicle and clear of the crossing. Then use the railway telephone, if there is one, to tell the signal operator. If you have time before the train arrives, move the vehicle clear of the crossing, but only do this if alarm signals are not on.

52. "Accidents" category="Car"

Your tyre bursts while you are driving. Which TWO things should you do?

- Pull up slowly at the side of the road
- Hold the steering wheel firmly to keep control

A tyre bursting can lead to a loss of control, especially if you’re travelling at high speed. Using the correct procedure should help you to stop the vehicle safely.

53. "Accidents" category="Car"

Which TWO things should you do when a front tyre bursts?

- Let the vehicle roll to a stop
- Grip the steering wheel firmly

Try not to react by applying the brakes harshly. This could lead to further loss of steering control. Indicate your intention to pull up at the side of the road and roll to a stop.
54. "Accidents" category="Car"

Your vehicle has a puncture on a motorway. What should you do?

- Pull up on the hard shoulder. Use the emergency phone to get assistance

Pull up on the hard shoulder and make your way to the nearest emergency telephone to call for assistance. Do not attempt to repair your vehicle while it is on the hard shoulder because of the risk posed by traffic passing at high speeds.

2. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

If a trailer swerves or snakes when you are towing it you should.............

- ease off the accelerator and reduce your speed

Strong winds or buffeting from large vehicles can cause a trailer or caravan to snake or swerve. If this happens, ease off the accelerator. Don't brake harshly, steer sharply or increase your speed.

3. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

How can you stop a caravan snaking from side to side?

- Slow down very gradually

Keep calm and don't brake harshly or you could lose control completely. Ease off the accelerator until the unit is brought back under control. The most dangerous time is on long downhill gradients.
It is illegal to drive with tyres that............

- have a large deep cut in the side wall

When checking your tyres for cuts and bulges in the side walls, don't forget the inner walls (ie. those facing each other under the vehicle).

The legal minimum depth of tread for car tyres over three quarters of the breadth is...........

- 1.6 mm

Tyres must have sufficient depth of tread to give them a good grip on the road surface. The legal minimum for cars is 1.6 mm. This depth should be across the central three quarters of the breadth of the tyre and around the entire circumference.

You are carrying two 13 year old children and their parents in your car. Who is responsible for seeing that the children wear seat belts?

- You, the driver

Seat belts save lives and reduce the risk of injury. If you are carrying passengers under 14 years of age it's your responsibility as the driver to ensure that their seat belts are fastened or they are seated in an approved child restraint.

When a roof rack is not in use it should be removed. Why is this?

- It will waste fuel

We are all responsible for the environment we live in. If each driver takes responsibility for conserving fuel, together it will make a difference.
43. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are on a long, downhill slope. What should you do to help control the speed of your vehicle?

- Select a lower gear

Selecting a low gear when travelling downhill will help you to control your speed. The engine will assist the brakes and help prevent your vehicle gathering speed.

69. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You go to a social event and need to drive a short time after. What precaution should you take?

- Avoid drinking alcohol completely

This is always going to be the safest option. Just one drink could put you over the limit and dangerously impair your judgement and reactions.

70. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You take some cough medicine given to you by a friend. What should you do before driving?

- Check the label to see if the medicine will affect your driving

Never drive if you have taken drugs, without first checking what the side effects might be. They might affect your judgement and perception, and therefore endanger lives.

16. "Alertness" category="Car"

You are most likely to lose concentration when driving if you........

- use a mobile phone
- listen to very loud music

Distractions which cause you to take your hands off the steering wheel or your eyes off the road are potentially dangerous. You must be in full control of your vehicle at all times.
17. **"Alertness"** category="Car"

Which FOUR are most likely to cause you to lose concentration while you are driving?

- Using a mobile phone
- Talking into a microphone
- Tuning your car radio
- Looking at a map

It’s easy to be distracted. Planning your journey before you set off is important. A few sensible precautions are to tune your radio to stations in your area of travel, take planned breaks, and plan your route. Except for emergencies it is illegal to use a hand-held mobile phone while driving. Even using a hands-free kit can distract your attention.

18. **"Alertness"** category="Car"

You should ONLY use a mobile phone when...........

- suitably parked

It is illegal to use a hand-held mobile phone while driving, except in a genuine emergency. Even using hands-free kit can distract your attention. Park in a safe and convenient place before receiving or making a call or using text messaging. Then you will also be free to take notes or refer to papers.

"BB1301" **"Safety and Your Vehicle"** category="Car"

How can you, as a driver, help the environment?

- By reducing your speed
- By gentle acceleration
- By servicing your vehicle properly

Rapid acceleration and heavy braking lead to greater fuel consumption. They also increase wear and tear on your vehicle. Having your vehicle regularly serviced means your engine will maintain its efficiency, produce cleaner emissions and lengthen its life.
To help the environment, you can avoid wasting fuel by:

- having your vehicle properly serviced
- making sure your tyres are correctly inflated
- not over-revving in the lower gears

If you don’t have your vehicle serviced regularly, the engine will not burn all the fuel efficiently. This will cause excess gases to be discharged into the atmosphere.

To reduce the volume of traffic on the roads you could:

- use public transport more often
- share a car when possible
- walk or cycle on short journeys

Walking or cycling are good ways to get exercise. Using public transport also gives the opportunity for exercise if you walk to the railway station or bus stop. Leave the car at home whenever you can.

Which THREE of the following are most likely to waste fuel?

- Carrying unnecessary weight
- Under-inflated tyres
- A fitted, empty roof rack

Wasting fuel costs you money and also causes unnecessary pollution. Ensuring your tyres are correctly inflated, avoiding carrying unnecessary weight, and removing a roof rack that is not in use, will all help to reduce your fuel consumption.

Which THREE things can you, as a road user, do to help the environment?

- Cycle when possible
- Have your vehicle properly tuned and serviced
- Watch the traffic and plan ahead

Although the car is a convenient form of transport it can also cause damage to health and the environment, especially when used on short journeys. Before you travel consider other types of transport. Walking and cycling are better for your health and public transport can be quicker, more convenient and less stressful than driving.
To help protect the environment you should NOT

- use your car for very short journeys

  Try not to use your car as a matter of routine. For shorter journeys, consider walking or cycling instead – this is much better for both you and the environment.

44. **“Safety Margins”**

Anti-lock brakes prevent wheels from locking. This means the tyres are less likely to...

- skid

  If an anti-lock braking system is fitted it activates automatically when maximum braking pressure is applied or when it senses that the wheels are about to lock. It prevents the wheels from locking so you can continue to steer the vehicle during braking. It does not remove the need for good driving practices such as anticipation and correct speed for the conditions.

45. **“Safety Margins”**

Anti-lock brakes reduce the chances of a skid occurring particularly when...

- braking in an emergency

  The anti-lock braking system will operate when the brakes have been applied harshly. It will reduce the chances of your car skidding, but it is not a miracle cure for careless driving.

46. **“Safety Margins”**

Vehicles fitted with anti-lock brakes........

- can be steered while you are braking

  Preventing the wheels from locking means that the vehicle's steering and stability can be maintained, leading to safer stopping. However, you must ensure that the engine does not stall, as this could disable the power steering. Look in your vehicle handbook for the correct method when stopping in an emergency.
47. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Anti-lock brakes may not work as effectively if the road surface is.............

- loose
- wet

Poor contact with the road surface could cause one or more of the tyres to lose grip on the road. This is more likely to happen when braking in poor weather conditions, when the road surface is uneven or has loose chippings.

48. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Anti-lock brakes are of most use when you are

- braking excessively

Anti-lock brakes will not be required when braking normally. Looking well down the road and anticipating possible hazards could prevent you having to brake late and harshly. Knowing that you have anti-lock brakes is not an excuse to drive in a careless or reckless way.

49. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Driving a vehicle fitted with anti-lock brakes allows you to

- steer and brake at the same time

When stopping in an emergency anti-lock brakes will help you continue to steer when braking. In poor weather conditions this may be less effective. You need to depress the clutch pedal to prevent the car stalling as most power steering systems use an engine-driven pump and will only operate when the engine is running. Look in your vehicle handbook for the correct method when stopping in an emergency.

50. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Anti-lock brakes can greatly assist with.............

- steering control when braking

If the wheels of your vehicle lock they will not grip the road and you will lose steering control. In good conditions the anti-lock system will prevent the wheels locking and allow you to retain steering control.
51. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving a vehicle fitted with anti-lock brakes. You need to stop in an emergency.
You should apply the footbrake..........

- rapidly and firmly

Look well ahead down the road as you drive and give yourself time and space to
react safely to any hazards. You may have to stop in an emergency due to a misjudgement by
another driver or a hazard arising suddenly such as a child running out into the road. In this
case, if your vehicle has anti-lock brakes, you should apply the brakes immediately and keep
them firmly applied until you stop.

52. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Your vehicle has anti-lock brakes, but they may not always prevent skidding.
This is most likely to happen when driving..........

- on surface water
- on loose road surfaces

In very wet weather water can build up between the tyre and the road surface. As
a result your vehicle actually rides on a thin film of water and your tyres will not grip the road.
Gravel or shingle surfaces also offer less grip and can present problems when braking. An anti-
lock braking system may be ineffective in these conditions

27. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Front fog lights may be used ONLY if.............

- visibility is seriously reduced

Your vehicle should have a warning light on the dashboard which illuminates
when the fog lights are being used. You need to be familiar with the layout of your dashboard so
you are aware if they have been switched on in error, or you have forgotten to switch them off.
28. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Front fog lights may be used ONLY if............

- visibility is seriously reduced

It is illegal to use fog lights unless visibility is seriously reduced, which is generally when you cannot see for more than 100 metres (328 feet). Check that they have been switched off when conditions improve.

29. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are driving with your front fog lights switched on. Earlier fog has now cleared. What should you do?

- Switch them off as long as visibility remains good

Switch off your fog lights if the weather improves, but be prepared to use them again if visibility reduces to less than 100 metres (328 feet).

30. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Front fog lights should be used ONLY when.................

- visibility is seriously reduced

Fog lights will help others see you, but remember, they must only be used if visibility is seriously reduced to less than 100 metres (328 feet).
31. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You forget to switch off your rear fog lights when the fog has cleared. This may..............

- dazzle other road users
- cause brake lights to be less clear
- be breaking the law

Don't forget to switch off your fog lights when the weather improves. You could be prosecuted for driving with them on in good visibility. The high intensity of the rear fog lights can look like brake lights, and on a high speed road this can cause other road users to brake unnecessarily.

32. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You have been driving in thick fog which has now cleared. You must switch OFF your rear fog lights because...........

- they make your brake lights less clear

It is essential that the traffic behind is given a clear warning when you brake. In good visibility, your rear fog lights can make it hard for others to see your brake lights. Make sure you switch off your fog lights when the visibility improves.

33. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Front fog lights should be used..........

- when visibility is reduced to 100 metres (328 feet)

When visibility is seriously reduced, switch on your fog lights if you have them fitted. It is essential not only that you can see ahead, but also that other road users are able to see you.

34. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Using rear fog lights in clear daylight will...............  

- dazzle other drivers

Rear fog lights shine brighter than normal rear lights so that they show up in reduced visibility. When the weather is clear they could dazzle the driver behind, so switch them off.
35. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Using front fog lights in clear daylight will..................

- dazzle other drivers

Fog lights can be brighter than normal dipped headlights. If the weather has improved turn them off to avoid dazzling other road users.

36. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You may use front fog lights with headlights ONLY when visibility is reduced to less than............

- 100 metres (328 feet)

It is an offence to use fog lights if the visibility is better than 100 metres (328 feet). Switch front fog lights off if the fog clears to avoid dazzling other road users, but be aware that the fog may be patchy.

"BB1347" "Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Which THREE does the law require you to keep in good condition?

- Headlights
- Windscreen
- Seat belts

Other things to check include lights, get someone to help you check the brake lights and indicators. Battery, a lot of these are now maintenance-free. Steering, check for play in the steering. Oil, water and suspension also need checking. Always check that the speedometer is working once you've moved off.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Driving at 70 mph uses more fuel than driving at 50 mph by up to......

- 30%

Your vehicle will use less fuel if you avoid heavy acceleration. The higher the engine revs, the more fuel you will use. Using the same gear, a vehicle travelling at 70mph will use up to 30% more fuel to cover the same distance, than at 50mph. However, don't travel so slowly that you inconvenience or endanger other road users.
53. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving along a country road. You see this sign. AFTER dealing safely with the hazard you should always..........

- test your brakes

Deep water can affect your brakes, so you should check that they’re working properly before you build up speed again. Before you do this, remember to check your mirrors and consider what’s behind you.

71. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You take the wrong route and find you are on a one-way street. You should..........

- continue to the end of the road

Never reverse or turn your vehicle around in a one-way street. This is highly dangerous. Carry on and find another route, checking the direction signs as you drive. If you need to check a map, first stop in a safe place.
60. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You want to turn right at a box junction. There is oncoming traffic. You should ..................

- wait in the box junction if your exit is clear

You can move into the box junction to wait as long as your exit is clear. The oncoming traffic will stop when the traffic lights change, allowing you to proceed.

55. "Accidents" category="Car"

You have stalled in the middle of a level crossing and cannot restart the engine. The warning bell starts to ring. You should ..........

- get out and clear of the crossing

Try to stay calm, especially if you have passengers on board. If you can’t restart your engine before the warning bells ring, leave the vehicle and get yourself and any passengers well clear of the crossing.

4. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

On which TWO occasions might you inflate your tyres to more than the recommended normal pressure?

- When driving fast for a long distance
- When carrying a heavy load

Check the vehicle handbook. This should give you guidance on the correct tyre pressures for your vehicle and when you may need to adjust them. If you are carrying a heavy load you may need to adjust the headlights as well. Most cars have a switch on the dashboard to do this.
5. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

A heavy load on your roof rack will.............

- reduce stability

A heavy load on your roof rack will reduce the stability of the vehicle because it moves the centre of gravity away from that designed by the manufacturer. Be aware of this when you negotiate bends and corners. If you change direction at speed, your vehicle and/or load could become unstable and you could lose control.

19. "Alertness" category="Car"

You are driving on a wet road. You have to stop your vehicle in an emergency. You should............

- keep both hands on the wheel

As you drive, look well ahead and all around so that you’re ready for any hazards that might occur. There may be occasions when you have to stop in an emergency. React as soon as you can whilst keeping control of the vehicle.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Your vehicle pulls to one side when braking. You should...........

- consult your garage as soon as possible

The brakes on your vehicle must be effective and properly adjusted. If your vehicle pulls to one side when braking, take it to be checked by a qualified mechanic. Don’t take risks.

54. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving in heavy rain. Your steering suddenly becomes very light. You should............

- ease off the accelerator

If the steering becomes light in these conditions it is probably due to a film of water that has built up between your tyres and the road surface. Easing off the accelerator should allow your tyres to displace the film of water and they should then regain their grip on the road.
72. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

Which THREE are likely to make you lose concentration while driving?

- Looking at road maps
- Listening to loud music
- Using a mobile phone

Looking at road maps while driving is very dangerous. If you aren't sure of your route stop in a safe place and check the map. You must not allow anything to take your attention away from the road. If you need to use a mobile phone, stop in a safe place before doing so.

61. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are reversing your vehicle into a side road. When would the greatest hazard to passing traffic occur?

- When the front of your vehicle swings out

Always check road and traffic conditions in all directions before reversing into a side road. Keep a good look-out throughout the manoeuvre. Act on what you see and wait if necessary.

20. "Alertness" category="Car"

When you are moving off from behind a parked car you should

- look round before you move off
- use all the mirrors on the vehicle
- give a signal if necessary

Before moving off you should use all the mirrors to check if the road is clear. Look round to check the blind spots and give a signal if it is necessary to warn other road users of your intentions.
"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Unbalanced wheels on a car may cause.............

- the steering to vibrate

If your wheels are out of balance it will cause the steering to vibrate at certain speeds. It is not a fault that will rectify itself. You will have to take your vehicle to a garage or tyre fitting firm as this is specialist work.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Turning the steering wheel while your car is stationary can cause damage to the..............

- steering
- tyres

Turning the steering wheel when the car is not moving can cause unnecessary wear to the tyres and steering mechanism. This is known as ‘dry’ steering.

55. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

The roads are icy. You should drive slowly.................

- in the highest gear possible

Driving at a slow speed in a high gear will reduce the likelihood of wheel-spin and help your vehicle maintain the best possible grip.

56. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are driving along a wet road. How can you tell if your vehicle is aquaplaning?

- The steering will feel very light

If you drive at speed in very wet conditions your steering may suddenly feel ‘light’. This means that the tyres have lifted off the surface of the road and are skating on the surface of the water. This is known as aquaplaning. Reduce speed by easing off the accelerator, but don’t brake until your steering returns to normal.
57. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

How can you tell if you are driving on ice?

- The tyres make hardly any noise
- The steering becomes lighter

... Drive extremely carefully when the roads are icy. When travelling on ice, tyres make virtually no noise and the steering feels unresponsive. In icy conditions, avoid harsh braking, acceleration and steering.

73. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving along this road. The driver on the left is reversing from a driveway. You should..........

... sound your horn and be prepared to stop

... White lights at the rear of a car show that it is about to reverse. Sound your horn to warn of your presence and reduce your speed as a precaution.

74. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You have been involved in an argument before starting your journey. This has made you feel angry. You should..........

... calm down before you start to drive

... If you are feeling upset or angry you should wait until you have calmed down before setting out on a journey.

247.
23. "Other Types of Vehicles" category="Car"

You are driving along this road. What should you be prepared to do?

- Slow down and give way

Sometimes large vehicles may need more space than other road users. If a vehicle needs more time and space to turn be prepared to stop and wait.

37. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Chains can be fitted to your wheels to help prevent skidding in deep snow.

- skidding in deep snow

Snow chains can be fitted to your tyres during snowy/slippery conditions. They can help you to move off from rest or to keep moving in deep snow. You will still need to adjust your driving according to the road conditions at the time.

22. "Documents" category="Car"

How old must you be to supervise a learner driver?

- 21 years old

As well as being at least 21 years old you must hold a full EC/EEA driving licence for the category of vehicle being driven and have held that licence for at least three years.
A newly qualified driver must

- have valid motor insurance

It is your responsibility to make sure you are properly insured for the vehicle you are driving.

You are driving along a wet road. How can you tell if your vehicle's tyres are losing their grip on the surface?

- The steering will feel very light

If you drive at speed in very wet conditions your steering may suddenly feel lighter than usual. This means that the tyres have lifted off the surface of the road and are skating on the surface of the water. This is known as aquaplaning. Reduce speed but don't brake until your steering returns to a normal feel.

How can you use the engine of your vehicle to control your speed?

- By changing to a lower gear

You should brake and slow down before selecting a lower gear. The gear can then be used to keep the speed low and help you control the vehicle. This is particularly helpful on long downhill stretches, where brake fade can occur if the brakes overheat.
"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You have to leave valuables in your car. It would be safer to

- lock them out of sight
- 

If you have to leave valuables in your car, always lock them out of sight. If you can see them, so can a thief.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

How could you deter theft from your car when leaving it unattended?

- Lock valuables out of sight

If you can see valuables in your car so can a thief. If you can't take them with you lock them out of sight or you risk losing them, as well as having your car damaged.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Which of the following may help to deter a thief from stealing your car?

- Etching the car number on the windows

Having your car registration number etched on all your windows is a cheap and effective way to deter professional car thieves.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Which of the following should not be kept in your vehicle?

- The vehicle documents

Never leave the vehicle's documents inside it. They would help a thief dispose of the vehicle more easily.
What should you do when leaving your vehicle?

- Remove all valuables

  When leaving your vehicle unattended it is best to take valuables with you. If you can’t, then lock them out of sight in the boot. If you can see valuables in your car, so can a thief.

Which of these is most likely to deter the theft of your vehicle?

- An immobiliser

An immobiliser makes it more difficult for your vehicle to be driven off by a thief. It is a particular deterrent to opportunistic thieves.

When parking and leaving your car you should..............

- engage the steering lock

  When you leave your car always engage the steering lock. This increases the security of your vehicle, as the ignition key is needed to release the steering lock.
154.  "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

You should NOT normally stop on these markings near schools........

- under any circumstances

At schools you should not stop on yellow zigzag lines for any length of time, not even to set down or pick up children or other passengers.

75.  "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You start to feel tired while driving. What should you do?

- Pull over at a safe place to rest

If you start to feel tired, stop at a safe place for a rest break. Every year many fatal incidents are caused by drivers falling asleep at the wheel.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

When leaving your vehicle parked and unattended you should.................

- remove the key and lock it

An unlocked car is an open invitation to thieves. Leaving the keys in the ignition not only makes your car easy to steal, it could also invalidate your insurance.
39. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Why could keeping the clutch down or selecting neutral for long periods of time be dangerous?

- You will have less steering and braking control

Letting your vehicle roll or coast in neutral reduces your control over steering and braking. This can be dangerous on downhill slopes where your vehicle could pick up speed very quickly.

62. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

Where is the safest place to park your vehicle at night?

- In a garage

If you have a garage, use it. Your vehicle is less likely to be a victim of car crime if it’s in a garage. Also in winter the windows will be free from ice and snow.

21. "Alertness" category="Car"

You are travelling along this narrow country road. When passing the cyclist you should go..................

- slowly, leaving plenty of room

Look well ahead and only pull out if it is safe. You will need to use all of the road to pass the cyclist, so be extra-cautious. Look out for entrances to fields where tractors or other farm machinery could be waiting to pull out.
44. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are approaching a zebra crossing. Pedestrians are waiting to cross. You should

- slow down and prepare to stop

Look out on the approach especially for children and older pedestrians. They may walk across without looking. Zebra crossings have flashing amber beacons on both sides of the road, black and white stripes on the crossing and white zigzag markings on both sides of the crossing. Where you can see pedestrians waiting to cross, slow down and prepare to stop.

45. "Attitude" category="Car"

A vehicle pulls out in front of you at a junction. What should you do?

- Slow down and be ready to stop

Try to be ready for the unexpected. Plan ahead and learn to anticipate hazards. You'll then give yourself more time to react to any problems that might occur. Be tolerant of the behaviour of other road users who don't behave correctly.

46. "Attitude" category="Car"

You stop for pedestrians waiting to cross at a zebra crossing. They do not start to cross. What should you do?

- Be patient and wait

If you stop for pedestrians and they don't start to cross don't wave them across or sound your horn. This could be dangerous if another vehicle is approaching which hasn't seen or heard your signal.
59. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Your overall stopping distance will be much longer when driving.............

- in the rain

Extra care should be taken in wet weather as, on wet roads, your stopping distance could be double that necessary for dry conditions.

60. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You have driven through a flood. What is the first thing you should do?

- Test your brakes

Before you test your brakes you must check for following traffic. If it is safe, gently apply the brakes to clear any water that may be covering the braking surfaces.

76. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving on this dual carriageway. Why may you need to slow down?

- There are road works ahead of you

Look well ahead and read any road signs as you drive. They are there to inform you of what is ahead. In this case you may need to slow right down and change direction. Make sure you can take whatever action is necessary in plenty of time. Check your mirrors so you know what is happening around you before you change speed or direction.
77. **"Hazard Awareness"** category="Car"

You have just been overtaken by this motorcyclist who is cutting in sharply. You should..............

- keep a safe gap

If another vehicle cuts in too sharply, ease off the accelerator and drop back to allow a safe separation distance. Try not to overreact by braking sharply or swerving, as you could lose control. If vehicles behind you are too close or unprepared, it could lead to a crash.

78. **"Hazard Awareness"** category="Car"

You are about to drive home. You cannot find the glasses you need to wear. You should...............  

- find a way of getting home without driving

Don't be tempted to drive if you've lost or forgotten your glasses. You must be able to see clearly when driving.

79. **"Hazard Awareness"** category="Car"

Which THREE of these are likely effects of drinking alcohol?

- Reduced co-ordination  
- Increased confidence  
- Poor judgement

Alcohol can increase confidence to a point where a driver's behaviour might become 'out of character'. Someone who normally behaves sensibly suddenly takes risks and enjoys it. Never let yourself or your friends get into this situation.
80. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

How does alcohol affect you?

- It reduces your concentration

Concentration and good judgement are needed at all times to be a good, safe driver. Don’t put yourself or others at risk by drinking and driving.

81. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

Your doctor has given you a course of medicine. Why should you ask how it will affect you?

- Some types of medicine can cause your reactions to slow down

Always check the label of any medication container. The contents might affect your driving. If you aren’t sure, ask your doctor or pharmacist.

82. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are on a motorway. You feel tired. You should..........

- leave the motorway at the next exit

If you do feel tired and there’s no service station for many miles, leave the motorway at the next exit. Find a road off the motorway where you can pull up and stop safely.

72. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

You are driving on a main road. You intend to turn right into a side road. Just before turning you should.............

- check for traffic overtaking on your right

A last check in the offside mirror and blind spot will allow you sight of any cyclist or motorcyclist overtaking as you wait to turn.
40. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are driving on an icy road. What distance should you drive from the car in front?

- ten times the normal distance

Don’t travel in icy or snowy/slippery weather unless your journey is necessary. Drive extremely carefully when roads are or may be icy. Stopping distances can be ten times greater than on dry roads.

41. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are on a well-lit motorway at night. You must...........

- always use your headlights

If you’re driving on a motorway at night or in poor visibility, you must always use your headlights, even if the road is well-lit. The other road users in front must be able to see you in their mirrors.

42. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are on a motorway at night with other vehicles just ahead of you. Which lights should you have on?

- Dipped headlights

If you’re driving behind other traffic at night on the motorway, leave a two-second time gap and use dipped headlights. Full beam will dazzle the other drivers. Your headlights’ beam should fall short of the vehicle in front.
58. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

You are driving at 70 mph on a three-lane motorway. There is no traffic ahead. Which lane should you use?

- Left lane

If the left-hand lane is free you should use it, regardless of the speed you’re travelling.

59. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

Your vehicle has broken down on a motorway. You are not able to stop on the hard shoulder. What should you do?

- Switch on your hazard warning lights

If you can’t get your vehicle onto the hard shoulder, use your hazard warning lights to warn others. Leave your vehicle only when you can safely get clear of the carriageway. Do not try to repair the vehicle or attempt to place any warning device on the carriageway.

56. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are on a motorway. When can you use hazard warning lights?

- When you slow down quickly because of danger ahead
- When you have broken down on the hard shoulder

Hazard warning lights will warn the traffic travelling behind you that there is a hazard ahead.
6. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

You are towing a caravan along a motorway. The caravan begins to swerve from side to side. What should you do?

![Caravan and car diagram]

Ease off the accelerator slowly

Try not to brake or steer heavily as this will only make matters worse and you could lose control altogether. Keep calm and regain control by easing off the accelerator.

22. "Alertness" category="Car"

Your vehicle is fitted with a hand-held telephone. To use the telephone you should..........

- find a safe place to stop

Your attention should be on your driving at all times. Except in a genuine emergency never attempt to use a hand-held phone while on the move. It's illegal and very dangerous. Your eyes could wander from the road and at 60 mph your vehicle will travel about 27 metres (89 feet) every second.
To answer a call on your mobile phone while travelling you should..........

- Stop in a proper and convenient place

No phone call is important enough to risk endangering lives. It's better to switch your phone off completely when driving. If you must be contactable plan your route to include breaks so you can catch up on messages in safety. Always choose a safe and convenient place to take a break, such as a lay-by or service area.

Which TWO of the following will improve fuel consumption?

- Reducing your road speed
- Planning well ahead

Harsh braking, constant gear changes and harsh acceleration increase fuel consumption. An engine uses less fuel when travelling at a constant low speed. You need to look well ahead so you are able to anticipate hazards early. Easing off the accelerator and timing your approach, at junctions, for example, could actually improve the fuel consumption of your vehicle.

You have third party insurance. What does this cover?

- Injury to another person
- Damage to someone's property
- Damage to other vehicles
Third party insurance doesn’t cover damage to your own vehicle or injury to yourself. If you have a crash and your vehicle is damaged you might have to carry out the repairs at your own expense.

47. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are following this lorry. You should keep well back from it to.....

- give you a good view of the road ahead

By keeping well back you will increase your width of vision around the rear of the lorry. This will allow you to see further down the road and be prepared for any hazards.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You service your own vehicle. How should you get rid of the old engine oil?

- Take it to a local authority site

It is illegal to pour engine oil down any drain. Oil is a pollutant and harmful to wildlife. Dispose of it safely at an authorised site.
Why do MOT tests include a strict exhaust emission test?

- To help protect the environment against pollution

Emission tests are carried out to ensure your vehicle's engine is operating efficiently. This ensures the pollution produced by the engine is kept to a minimum. If your vehicle is not serviced regularly, it may fail the annual MOT test.

To reduce the damage your vehicle causes to the environment you should...............

- avoid harsh acceleration
- brake in good time
- anticipate well ahead

By looking well ahead and recognising hazards early you can avoid last-minute harsh braking. Watch the traffic flow and look well ahead for potential hazards so you can control your speed accordingly. Avoid over-revving the engine and accelerating harshly as this increases wear to the engine and uses more fuel.

83. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You find that you need glasses to read vehicle number plates at the required distance. When MUST you wear them?

- At all times when driving

Have your eyesight tested before you start your practical training. Then, throughout your driving life, have checks periodically to ensure that your eyes haven't deteriorated.
84. **“Hazard Awareness”** category="Car"

Which TWO things would help to keep you alert during a long journey?

- Making sure that you get plenty of fresh air
- Making regular stops for refreshments

Make sure that the vehicle you’re driving is well ventilated. A warm, stuffy atmosphere will make you feel drowsy. Open a window and turn down the heating.

73. **“Vulnerable Road Users”** category="Car"

Why should you allow extra room when overtaking a motorcyclist on a windy day?

- The rider may be blown across in front of you

If you’re driving in high winds, be aware that the conditions might force a motorcyclist or cyclist to swerve or wobble. Take this into consideration if you’re following or wish to overtake a two-wheeled vehicle.

43. **“Vehicle Handling”** category="Car"

Which THREE of the following will affect your stopping distance?

- How fast you are going
- The tyres on your vehicle
- The weather

There are several factors that can affect the distance it takes to stop your vehicle. Adjust your driving to take account of how the weather conditions could affect your tyres’ grip on the road.
44. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are on a motorway at night. You MUST have your headlights switched on unless.............

- your vehicle is broken down on the hard shoulder

Always use your headlights at night on a motorway unless you have stopped on the hard shoulder. If you break down and have to stop on the hard shoulder, switch off the headlights but leave the sidelights on so that other road users can see your vehicle.

60. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

Why is it particularly important to carry out a check on your vehicle before making a long motorway journey?

- Continuous high speeds may increase the risk of your vehicle breaking down

Before you start your journey make sure that your vehicle can cope with the demands of high-speed driving. You should check a number of things, the main ones being oil, water and tyres. You also need to plan rest stops if you’re going a long way.

61. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

You are driving on a motorway. The car ahead shows its hazard lights for a short time. This tells you that.............

- traffic ahead is slowing or stopping suddenly

If the vehicle in front shows its hazard lights there may be an incident or queuing traffic ahead. As well as keeping a safe distance, look beyond it to help you get an early warning of any hazards and a picture of the situation ahead.
62. **“Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]”** category="Car"

You are intending to leave the motorway at the next exit. Before you reach the exit you should normally position your vehicle............

- in the left-hand lane

You’ll see the first advance direction sign one mile from the exit. If you’re travelling at 60 mph in the right-hand lane you’ll only have about 50 seconds before you reach the countdown markers. There will be another sign at the half-mile point. Move in to the left-hand lane in good time. Don’t cut across traffic at the last moment and don’t risk missing your exit.

63. **"Rules of the Road"** category="Car"

You are driving on an urban clearway. You may stop only to.................

- set down and pick up passengers

Urban clearways may be in built-up areas and their times of operation will be clearly signed. You should stop only for as long as is reasonable to pick up or set down passengers. You should ensure that you are not causing an obstruction for other traffic.

64. **"Rules of the Road"** category="Car"

You are looking for somewhere to park your vehicle. The area is full EXCEPT for spaces marked ‘disabled use’. You can........

- not park there unless permitted

It is illegal to park in a parking space reserved for disabled users. These spaces are provided for people with limited mobility, who may need extra space to get in and out of their vehicle.
65.  "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

Your vehicle is parked on the road at night. When must you use sidelights?

- Where the speed limit exceeds 30 mph

When parking at night, park in the direction of the traffic. This will enable other road users to see the reflectors on the rear of your vehicle. You **MUST** use your sidelights when parking on a road, or in a lay-by on a road, where the speed limit is over 30 mph.

25.  "Documents" category="Car"

Vehicle excise duty is often called ‘Road Tax’ or ‘The Tax Disc’. You must..........

- display it clearly on your vehicle

The tax disc should be displayed at the bottom of the windscreen on the nearside (left-hand side). This allows it to be easily seen from the kerbside. It must be current, and you can’t transfer the disc from vehicle to vehicle.

26.  "Documents" category="Car"

Your vehicle needs a current MOT certificate. You do not have one. Until you do have one you will not be able to renew your.............

- road tax disc

When you renew your road tax disc you need to produce a current, valid MOT certificate for your vehicle.
27. "Documents" category="Car"

Which THREE pieces of information are found on a vehicle registration document?

- Registered keeper
- Make of the vehicle
- Engine size

Every vehicle used on the road has a registration certificate. This is issued by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) or Driver and Vehicle Agency (DVA) in Northern Ireland. The document shows vehicle details including date of first registration, registration number, previous keeper, registered keeper, make of vehicle, engine size and chassis number, year of manufacture and colour.

28. "Documents" category="Car"

You have a duty to contact the licensing authority when............

- you change your vehicle
- you change your name
- your permanent address changes

The licensing authority need to keep their records up to date. They send out a reminder when your road tax is due and need your current address to send this to you. Every vehicle in the country is registered, so it's possible to trace its history.

29. "Documents" category="Car"

You must notify the licensing authority when..................

- your health affects your driving
- your eyesight does not meet a set standard
- you change your vehicle

The Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) hold the records of all vehicles and drivers in Great Britain (DVA in Northern Ireland). They need to know of any change in circumstances so that they can keep their records up to date. Your health might affect your ability to drive safely. Don't risk endangering your own safety or that of other road users.
57. "Accidents" category="Car"

You have broken down on a motorway. When you use the emergency telephone you will be asked ..................

- for the number on the telephone that you are using
- for details of yourself and your vehicle
- whether you belong to a motoring organisation

Have these details ready before you use the emergency telephone and be sure to give the correct information. For your own safety always face the traffic when you speak on a roadside telephone.

7. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

Overloading your vehicle can seriously affect the.......... 

- steering
- handling

Any load will have an effect on the handling of your vehicle and this becomes worse as you increase the load. Any change in the centre of gravity or weight the vehicle is carrying will affect its braking and handling on bends. You need to be aware of this when carrying passengers, heavy loads, fitting a roof rack or towing a trailer.

8. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

Who is responsible for making sure that a vehicle is not overloaded?

- The driver of the vehicle

Your vehicle must not be overloaded. Carrying heavy loads will affect control and handling characteristics. If your vehicle is overloaded and it causes a crash, you'll be held responsible.
Your vehicle has a catalytic converter. Its purpose is to reduce

- exhaust emissions

Catalytic converters reduce the harmful gases given out by the engine. The gases are changed by a chemical process as they pass through a special filter.

85. **“Hazard Awareness”**
Which of the following types of glasses should NOT be worn when driving at night?

- Tinted

If you are driving at night or in poor visibility, tinted lenses will reduce the efficiency of your vision, by reducing the amount of available light reaching your eyes.

66. **“Rules of the Road”**
You are on a road that is only wide enough for one vehicle. There is a car coming towards you. What should you do?

- Pull into a passing place on your left

Pull into the nearest passing place on the left if you meet another vehicle in a narrow road. If the nearest passing place is on the right, wait opposite it.
48. **"Attitude"** category="Car"

You are approaching a red light at a puffin crossing. Pedestrians are on the crossing. The red light will stay on until............

- the pedestrians have reached a safe position

The electronic device will automatically detect that the pedestrians have reached a safe position. Don’t proceed until the green light shows it is safe for vehicles to do so.

**"Safety and Your Vehicle"** category="Car"

A properly serviced vehicle will give.............

- better fuel economy
- cleaner exhaust emissions

When you purchase your vehicle, check at what intervals you should have it serviced. This can vary depending on model and manufacturer. Use the service manual and keep it up to date. The cost of a service may well be less than the cost of running a poorly maintained vehicle.

**"Safety and Your Vehicle"** category="Car"

You enter a road where there are road humps. What should you do?
• Maintain a reduced speed throughout

The humps are there for a reason – to reduce the speed of the traffic. Don’t accelerate harshly between them as this means you will only have to brake harshly to negotiate the next hump. Harsh braking and accelerating uses more fuel.

86. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

Drinking any amount of alcohol is likely to................

• slow down your reactions to hazards
• worsen your judgement of speed
• give a false sense of confidence

If you are going to drive it’s always the safest option not to drink at all. Don’t be tempted – it’s not worth it.

74. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

Where in particular should you look out for motorcyclists?

• At a road junction

Always look out for motorcyclists, and cyclists, particularly at junctions. They are smaller and usually more difficult to see than other vehicles.
75. **"Vulnerable Road Users"** category="Car"

Where should you take particular care to look out for motorcyclists and cyclists?

- At junctions

Motorcyclists and cyclists are often more difficult to see on the road. This is especially the case at junctions. You may not be able to see a motorcyclist approaching a junction if your view is blocked by other traffic. A motorcycle may be travelling as fast as a car, sometimes faster. Make sure that you judge speeds correctly before you emerge.

87. **"Hazard Awareness"** category="Car"

What else can seriously affect your concentration, other than alcoholic drinks?

- Drugs
- Tiredness
- Loud music

Even a slight distraction can allow your concentration to drift. Maintain full concentration at all times so you stay in full control of your vehicle.

67. **"Rules of the Road"** category="Car"

You are driving at night with full beam headlights on. A vehicle is overtaking you. You should dip your lights...........

- as soon as the vehicle passes you

On full beam your lights could dazzle the driver in front. Make sure that your light beam falls short of the vehicle in front.

273.
88. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

As a driver you find that your eyesight has become very poor. Your optician says they cannot help you. The law says that you should tell

- the licensing authority

This will have a serious effect on your judgement and concentration. If you cannot meet the eyesight requirements you must tell DVLA (or DVA in Northern Ireland).

24. "Alertness" category="Car"

You lose your way on a busy road. What is the best action to take?

- Turn into a side road, stop and check a map

It’s easy to lose your way in an unfamiliar area. If you need to check a map or ask for directions, first find a safe place to stop.

25. "Alertness" category="Car"

Windscreen pillars can obstruct your view. You should take particular care when

- approaching bends and junctions

Windscreen pillars can obstruct your view, particularly at bends and junctions. Look out for other road users, particularly cyclists and pedestrians, as they can be hard to see.

89. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

When should you use hazard warning lights?

- When your vehicle has broken down and is causing an obstruction

Hazard warning lights are an important safety feature and should be used if you have broken down and are causing an obstruction. Don’t use them as an excuse to park illegally such as when using a cash machine or post box. You may also use them on motorways to warn traffic behind you of danger ahead.
90. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You want to turn left at this junction. The view of the main road is restricted. What should you do?

- Approach slowly and edge out until you can see more clearly

You should slow right down, and stop if necessary, at any junction where the view is restricted. Edge forward until you can see properly. Only then can you decide if it is safe to go.

76. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

The road outside this school is marked with yellow zigzag lines. What do these lines mean?

- You must not wait or park your vehicle here at all

Parking here would block the view of the school entrance and would endanger the lives of children on their way to and from school.
24. **“Other Types of Vehicles”**

As a driver why should you be more careful where trams operate?

- Because they cannot steer to avoid you

You should take extra care when you first encounter trams. You will have to get used to dealing with a different traffic system. Be aware that they can accelerate and travel very quickly and that they cannot change direction to avoid obstructions.

45. **“Vehicle Handling”**

You will feel the effects of engine braking when you

- change to a lower gear

When going downhill, prolonged use of the brakes can cause them to overheat and lose their effectiveness. Changing to a lower gear will assist your braking.

68. **“Rules of the Road”**

When may you drive a motor car in this bus lane?

- Outside its hours of operation

Some bus lanes only operate during peak hours and other vehicles may use them outside these hours. Make sure you check the sign for the hours of operation before driving in a bus lane.
155. "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

Why should you make sure that your indicators are cancelled after turning?

- To avoid misleading other road users

Leaving your indicators on could confuse other road users and may even lead to a crash. Be aware that if you haven’t taken a sharp turn your indicators may not self-cancel and you will need to turn them off manually.

156. "Road and Traffic Signs" category="Car"

You are driving in busy traffic. You want to pull up on the left just after a junction on the left. When should you signal?

- As you are passing or just after the junction

You need to signal to let other drivers know your intentions. However, if you indicate too early they may think you are turning left into the junction. Correct timing of the signal is very important to avoid misleading others.

49. "Attitude" category="Car"

Which instrument panel warning light would show that headlights are on full beam?

You should be aware of where all the warning lights and visual aids are on the vehicle you are driving. If you are driving a vehicle for the first time you should take time to check all the controls.
91.  "Hazard Awareness"  category="Car"

When may you use hazard warning lights?

- When you have broken down

Hazard warning lights may be used to warn other road users when you have broken down and are causing an obstruction, or are on a motorway and want to warn following traffic of a hazard ahead. Don’t use them when being towed or when parking illegally.

92.  "Hazard Awareness"  category="Car"

Hazard warning lights should be used when vehicles are

- broken down and causing an obstruction

Don’t use hazard lights as an excuse for illegal parking. If you do use them, don’t forget to switch them off when you move away. There must be a warning light on the control panel to show when the hazard lights are in operation.

26.  "Alertness"  category="Car"

You cannot see clearly behind when reversing. What should you do?

- Ask someone to guide you

If you want to turn your car around try to find a place where you have good all-round vision. If this isn’t possible and you’re unable to see clearly, then get someone to guide you.
93. **“Hazard Awareness”** category="Car"

When driving a car fitted with automatic transmission what would you use ‘kick down’ for?

- Quick acceleration

‘Kick down’ selects a lower gear, enabling the vehicle to accelerate faster.

46. **“Vehicle Handling”** category="Car"

Daytime visibility is poor but not seriously reduced. You should switch on........

- dipped headlights

Only use your fog lights when visibility is seriously reduced. Use dipped headlights in poor conditions.

47. **“Vehicle Handling”** category="Car"

Why are vehicles fitted with rear fog lights?

- To make them more visible in thick fog

Rear fog lights make it easier to spot a vehicle ahead in foggy conditions. Avoid the temptation to use other vehicles’ lights as a guide, as they may give you a false sense of security.

30. **“Documents”** category="Car"

The cost of your insurance may reduce if you..........

- take the Pass Plus scheme

The cost of insurance varies with your age and how long you have been driving. Usually, the younger you are the more expensive it is, especially if you are under 25 years of age. The Pass Plus scheme provides additional training to newly qualified drivers. Pass Plus is recognised by many insurance companies and taking this extra training could give you reduced insurance premiums, as well as improving your skills and experience.
31. "Documents" category="Car"

Which of the following may reduce the cost of your insurance?

- Taking a Pass Plus course

The aim of the Pass Plus course is to build up your skills and experience. It is recognised by some insurance companies, who reward people completing the scheme with cheaper insurance premiums.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

When should you especially check the engine oil level?

- Before a long journey

During long journeys an engine can use more oil than on shorter trips. Insufficient oil is potentially dangerous: it can lead to excessive wear and expensive repairs. Most cars have a dipstick to allow the oil level to be checked. If not, you should refer to the vehicle's handbook. Also make checks on • fuel • water • tyres.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are having difficulty finding a parking space in a busy town. You can see there is space on the zigzag lines of a zebra crossing. Can you park there?

- No, not in any circumstances

It's an offence to park there. You will be causing an obstruction by obscuring the view of both pedestrians and drivers.
When leaving your car unattended for a few minutes you should

- lock it and remove the key

Always switch off the engine, remove the key and lock your car, even if you are only leaving it for a few minutes.

When parking and leaving your car for a few minutes you should

- lock it and remove the key

Always remove the key and lock your car even if you only leave it for a few minutes.

[Could be stolen, driven by mad parson causing danger, you will have lost control of the car etc.]

When leaving your vehicle where should you park if possible?

- In a secure car park

Whenever possible leave your car in a secure car park. This will help stop thieves.
In which THREE places would parking your vehicle cause danger or obstruction to other road users?

- In front of a property entrance
- At or near a bus stop
- On the approach to a level crossing

Don’t park your vehicle where parking restrictions apply. Think carefully before you slow down and stop. Look at road markings and signs to ensure that you aren’t parking illegally.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

In which THREE places would parking cause an obstruction to others?

- Near the brow of a hill
- Where the kerb has been lowered for wheelchairs
- At or near a bus stop

Think about the effect your parking will have on other road users. Don’t forget that not all vehicles are the size of a car. Large vehicles will need more room to pass and might need more time too.

Parking out of the view of traffic, such as before the brow of a hill, causes unnecessary risks. Think before you park.

"Accidents" category="Car"

Before driving through a tunnel what should you do?

- Remove any sunglasses

If you are wearing sunglasses you should remove them before driving into a tunnel. If you don’t, your vision will be restricted, even in tunnels that appear to be well-lit.
59. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are driving through a tunnel and the traffic is flowing normally. What should you do?

- Use dipped headlights

Before entering a tunnel you should switch on your dipped headlights, as this will allow you to see and be seen. In many tunnels it is a legal requirement. Don’t wear sunglasses while driving in a tunnel. You may wish to tune your radio into a local channel.

60. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are driving through a tunnel. Your vehicle breaks down. What should you do?

- Switch on hazard warning lights

If your vehicle breaks down in a tunnel it could present a danger to other traffic. First switch on your hazard warning lights and then call for help from an emergency telephone point. Don’t rely on being found by the police or being seen by a CCTV camera. The longer the vehicle stays in an exposed position, the more danger it poses to other drivers.

61. "Accidents" category="Car"

When driving through a tunnel you should...........

- Look out for variable message signs

A minor incident in a tunnel can quickly turn into a major disaster. Variable message signs are provided to warn of any incidents or congestion. Follow their advice.

63. “Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]” category="Car"

As a provisional licence holder you should not drive a car........

- on the motorway
When you've passed your practical test ask your instructor to take you for a lesson on the motorway. You'll need to get used to the speed of traffic and how to deal with multiple lanes. The Pass Plus scheme has been created for new drivers, and includes motorway driving. Ask your ADI for details.

48. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

While you are driving in fog, it becomes necessary to use front fog lights. You should.............

- remember to switch them off as visibility improves

It is an offence to have your fog lights on in conditions other than seriously reduced visibility, i.e. less than 100 metres (328 feet).

49. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

When snow is falling heavily you should.............

- not drive unless it is essential

Consider if the increased risk is worth it. If the weather conditions are bad and your journey isn't essential, then stay at home.

69. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

Signals are normally given by direction indicators and..................

- brake lights
Your brake lights will give an indication to traffic behind that you’re slowing down. Good anticipation will allow you time to check your mirrors before slowing.

62. "Accidents" category="Car"

What TWO safeguards could you take against fire risk to your vehicle?

- Carry a fire extinguisher
- Check out any strong smell of petrol

The fuel in your vehicle can be a dangerous fire hazard. Never use a naked flame near the vehicle if you can smell fuel. Smoke when refuelling your vehicle.

50. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are driving down a long steep hill. You suddenly notice your brakes are not working as well as normal. What is the usual cause of this?

- The brakes overheating

This is more likely to happen on vehicles fitted with drum brakes but can apply to disc brakes as well. Using a lower gear will assist the braking and help you to keep control of your vehicle.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are away from home and have to park your vehicle overnight. Where should you leave it?

- In a secure car park

When leaving your vehicle unattended, use a secure car park whenever possible.
27. "Alertness" category="Car"

What does the term ‘blind spot’ mean for a driver?

- An area not covered by your mirrors

Modern vehicles provide the driver with well-positioned mirrors which are essential to safe driving. However, they cannot see every angle of the scene behind and to the sides of the vehicle. This is why it is essential that you check over your shoulder, so that you are aware of any hazards not reflected in your mirrors.

28. "Alertness" category="Car"

Your vehicle is fitted with a hands-free phone system. Using this equipment whilst driving.........

- could distract your attention from the road

Using a hands-free system doesn’t mean that you can safely drive and use a mobile phone. This type of mobile phone can still distract your attention from the road. As a driver, it is your responsibility to keep yourself and other road users safe at all times.

29. "Alertness" category="Car"

Using a hands-free phone is likely to...............

- divert your attention

Unlike someone in the car with you, the person on the other end of the line is unable to see the traffic situations you are dealing with. They will not stop speaking to you even if you are approaching a hazardous situation. You need to be concentrating on your driving all of the time, but especially so when dealing with a hazard.
30. "Alertness" category="Car"

What is the safest way to use a mobile phone in your vehicle?

- Find a suitable place to stop

It's illegal to use a hand-held mobile phone while driving, except in genuine emergencies. Even using hands-free kit is very likely to take your mind off your driving. If the use of a mobile causes you to drive in a careless or dangerous manner, you could be prosecuted for those offences. The penalties include an unlimited fine, disqualification and up to two years' imprisonment.

31. "Alertness" category="Car"

Your mobile phone rings while you are on the motorway. Before answering you should..............

- stop in a safe place

When driving on motorways, you can't just pull up to answer your mobile phone. Do not stop on the hard shoulder or slip road. To avoid being distracted it's safer to switch it off when driving. If you need to be contacted plan your journey to include breaks at service areas so you can pick up any messages when you stop.

32. "Alertness" category="Car"

You are turning right onto a dual carriageway. What should you do before emerging?

- Check that the central reservation is wide enough for your vehicle

Before emerging right onto a dual carriageway make sure that the central reserve is deep enough to protect your vehicle. If it's not, you should treat it as one road and check that it's clear in both directions before pulling out. Neglecting to do this could place part or all of your vehicle in the path of approaching traffic and cause a collision.
33. "Alertness" category="Car"

You are waiting to emerge from a junction. The windscreen pillar is restricting your view. What should you be particularly aware of?

- Motorcyclists

Windscreen pillars can completely block your view of pedestrians, motorcyclists and pedal cyclists. You should particularly watch out for these road users; don’t just rely on a quick glance. Where possible make eye contact with them so you can be sure they have seen you too.

34. "Alertness" category="Car"

When emerging from junctions, which is most likely to obstruct your view?

- Windscreen pillars

Windscreen pillars can block your view, particularly at junctions. Those road users most at risk of not being seen are cyclists, motorcyclists and pedestrians. Never rely on just a quick glance.

50. "Attitude" category="Car"

At puffin crossings, which light will not show to a driver?

- Flashing amber

A flashing amber light is shown at pelican crossings, but puffin crossings are different. They are controlled electronically and automatically detect when pedestrians are on the crossing. The phase is shortened or lengthened according to the position of the pedestrians.
51. "Attitude" category="Car"

You should leave at least a two-second gap between your vehicle and the one in front when conditions are............

- Good

In good, dry conditions an alert driver who’s driving a vehicle with tyres and brakes in good condition, needs to keep a distance of at least two seconds from the car in front.

52. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving at night on an unlit road behind another vehicle. You should............

- use dipped beam headlights

If you follow another vehicle with your headlights on full beam they could dazzle the driver. Leave a safe distance and ensure that the light from your dipped beam falls short of the vehicle in front.

53. "Attitude" category="Car"

You are driving a slow-moving vehicle on a narrow winding road. You should.............

- pull in safely when you can, to let following vehicles overtake
  Try not to hold up a queue of traffic. Other road users may become impatient and this could lead to reckless actions. If you’re driving a slow-moving vehicle and the road is narrow, look for a safe place to pull in. DON’T wave other traffic past since this could be dangerous if you or they haven’t seen an oncoming vehicle.
The most important reason for having a properly adjusted head restraint is to help you to avoid neck injury.

The restraint should be adjusted so that it gives maximum protection to the head and neck. This will help in the event of a rear-end collision.

54. "Attitude" category="Car"

You have a loose filler cap on your diesel fuel tank. This will waste fuel and money, make roads slippery for other road users.

Diesel fuel is especially slippery if spilled on a wet road. At the end of a dry spell of weather you should be aware that the road surfaces may have a high level of diesel spillage that hasn’t been washed away by rain.

55. "Attitude" category="Car"

To avoid spillage after refuelling, you should make sure that your filler cap is securely fastened.

When learning to drive it is a good idea to practise filling your car with fuel. Ask your instructor if you can use a petrol station and fill the fuel tank yourself. You need to know where the filler cap is located on the car you are driving in order to park on the correct side of the pump. Take care not to overfill the tank or spill fuel. Make sure you secure the filler cap as soon as you have replaced the fuel nozzle.
As a driver you can cause more damage to the environment by

- making a lot of short journeys
- accelerating as quickly as possible

For short journeys it may be quicker to walk, or cycle, which is far better for your health. Time spent stationary in traffic with the engine running is damaging to health, the environment and expensive in fuel costs.

56. "Attitude"

If your vehicle uses diesel fuel, take extra care when refuelling. Diesel fuel when spilt is

- slippery

If you are using diesel, or are at a pump which has a diesel facility, be aware that there may be spilt fuel on the ground. Fuel contamination on the soles of your shoes may cause them to slip when using the foot pedals.

As a driver, you can help reduce pollution levels in town centres by

- walking or cycling

Using a vehicle for short journeys means the engine does not have time to reach its normal running temperature. When an engine is running below its normal running temperature it produces increased amounts of pollution. Walking and cycling do not create pollution and have health benefits as well.
How can you reduce the chances of your car being broken into when leaving it unattended?

- Take all valuables with you

  When leaving your car take all valuables with you if you can, otherwise lock them out of sight.

How can you help to prevent your car radio being stolen?

- Install a security-coded radio

  A security-coded radio can deter thieves as it is likely to be of little use when removed from the vehicle.

You are on the motorway. Luggage falls from your vehicle. What should you do?

- Stop at the next emergency telephone and contact the police

  If any object falls onto the motorway carriageway from your vehicle pull over onto the hard shoulder near an emergency telephone and phone for assistance. You will be connected to the police or a Highways Agency control centre. Don’t stop on the carriageway or attempt to retrieve anything.
You are parking your car. You have some valuables which you are unable to take with you. What should you do?

- Lock them out of sight

Your vehicle is like a shop window for thieves. Either remove all valuables or lock them out of sight.

Wherever possible, which one of the following should you do when parking at night?

- Park in a well-lit area

If you are away from home, try to avoid leaving your vehicle unattended in poorly-lit areas. If possible park in a secure, well-lit car park.

How can you lessen the risk of your vehicle being broken into at night?

- Leave it in a well-lit area

Having your vehicle broken into or stolen can be very distressing and inconvenient. Avoid leaving your vehicle unattended in poorly-lit areas.

To help keep your car secure you could join a........

- vehicle watch scheme

The vehicle watch scheme helps reduce the risk of having your car stolen. By displaying high visibility vehicle watch stickers in your car you are inviting the police to stop your vehicle if seen in use between midnight and 5 am.
On a vehicle, where would you find a catalytic converter?

- On the exhaust system

Although carbon dioxide is still produced, a catalytic converter reduces the toxic and polluting gases by up to 90%. Unleaded fuel must be used in vehicles fitted with a catalytic converter.

When leaving your car to help keep it secure you should..........

- lock it and remove the key

To help keep your car secure when you leave it, you should always remove the key from the ignition, lock it and take the key with you. Don't make it easy for thieves.

You are on a fast, open road in good conditions. For safety, the distance between you and the vehicle in front should be..........

- a two-second time gap

One useful method of checking that you've allowed enough room between you and the vehicle in front is the two-second rule. To check for a two-second time gap, choose a stationary object ahead, such as a bridge or road sign. When the car in front passes the object say ‘Only a fool breaks the two-second rule’. If you reach the object before you finish saying it you're too close.
62. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

How can you use your vehicle’s engine as a brake?

- By changing to a lower gear

When driving on downhill stretches of road selecting a lower gear gives increased engine braking. This will prevent excess use of the brakes, which become less effective if they overheat.

63. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Anti-lock brakes are most effective when you

- brake promptly and firmly until you have slowed down

Releasing the brake before you have slowed right down will disable the system. If you have to brake in an emergency ensure that you keep your foot firmly on the brake pedal until the vehicle has stopped.

64. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Your car is fitted with anti-lock brakes. You need to stop in an emergency. You should............

- press the brake pedal promptly and firmly until you have stopped

Keep pressure on the brake pedal until you have come to a stop. The anti-lock mechanism will activate automatically if it senses the wheels are about to lock.

65. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

When would an anti-lock braking system start to work?

- Just as the wheels are about to lock

The anti-lock braking system has sensors that detect when the wheels are about to lock. It releases the brakes momentarily to allow the wheels to revolve and grip, then automatically reapply them. This cycle is repeated several times a second to maximise braking performance.
66.  "Safety Margins"  category="Car"

Anti-lock brakes will take effect when..........

• maximum brake pressure has been applied

If your car is fitted with anti-lock brakes they will take effect when you use them very firmly in an emergency. The system will only activate when it senses the wheels are about to lock.

94.  "Hazard Awareness"  category="Car"

You are driving along this motorway. It is raining. When following this lorry you should..........

• allow at least a four-second gap

• be aware of spray reducing your vision

The usual two second time gap will increase to four seconds when the roads are wet. If you stay well back you will • be able to see past the vehicle • be out of the spray thrown up by the lorry’s tyres • give yourself more time to stop if the need arises • increase your chances of being seen by the lorry driver.
95.  "Hazard Awareness"

You are driving towards this left-hand bend. What dangers should you be aware of?

- Pedestrians walking towards you

Pedestrians walking on a road with no pavement should walk against the direction of the traffic. You can't see around this bend: there may be hidden dangers. Always keep this in mind so you give yourself time to react if a hazard does arise.

96.  "Hazard Awareness"  category="Car"

The traffic ahead of you in the left-hand lane is slowing. You should......

- be wary of cars on your right cutting in
- slow down, keeping a safe separation distance

Allow the traffic to merge into the nearside lane. Leave enough room so that your separation distance is not reduced drastically if a vehicle pulls in ahead of you.

297.
97. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

As a provisional licence holder, you must not drive a motor car

- on your own
- on the motorway

When you have passed your practical test you will be able to drive on a motorway. It is recommended that you have instruction on motorway driving before you venture out on your own. Ask your instructor about this.

98. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are not sure if your cough medicine will affect you. What TWO things should you do?

- Ask your doctor
- Check the medicine label

If you’re taking medicine or drugs prescribed by your doctor, check to ensure that they won’t make you drowsy. If you forget to ask at the time of your visit to the surgery, check with your pharmacist. Some over-the-counter medication can also cause drowsiness. Read the label and don’t drive if you are affected.

99. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

For which of these may you use hazard warning lights?

- When driving on a motorway to warn traffic behind of a hazard ahead

Hazard warning lights are an important safety feature. Use them when driving on a motorway to warn traffic behind you of danger ahead. You should also use them if your vehicle has broken down and is causing an obstruction.
77. **"Vulnerable Road Users"** category="Car"

You are driving past parked cars. You notice a bicycle wheel sticking out between them. What should you do?

- Slow down and be prepared to stop for a cyclist

Scan the road as you drive. Try to anticipate hazards by being aware of the places where they are likely to occur. You’ll then be able to react in good time, if necessary.

78. **"Vulnerable Road Users"** category="Car"

You are dazzled at night by a vehicle behind you. You should........

- Set your mirror to anti-dazzle

The interior mirror of most vehicles can be set to the anti dazzle position. You will still be able to see the lights of the traffic behind you, but the dazzle will be greatly reduced.

79. **"Vulnerable Road Users"** category="Car"

You are driving towards a zebra crossing. A person in a wheelchair is waiting to cross. What should you do?

- Be prepared to stop

You should slow down and be prepared to stop as you would with an able-bodied person. Don’t wave them across as other traffic may not stop.
25. “Other Types of Vehicles” category="Car"

You are towing a caravan. Which is the safest type of rear-view mirror to use?

- Extended-arm side mirrors

Towing a large trailer or caravan can greatly reduce your view of the road behind. You need to use the correct equipment to make sure you can see clearly behind and down both sides of the caravan or trailer.

26. “Other Types of Vehicles” category="Car"

You are driving in heavy traffic on a wet road. Spray makes it difficult to be seen. You should use your........

- Rear fog lights if visibility is less than 100 metres (328 feet)
- Dipped headlights

You must ensure that you can be seen by others on the road. Use your dipped headlights during the day if the visibility is bad. If you use your rear fog lights, don't forget to turn them off when the visibility improves.

67. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

You are on a wet motorway with surface spray. You should use........

- Dipped headlights

When surface spray reduces visibility switch on your dipped headlights. This will help other road users to see you.
51. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You have to make a journey in fog. What are the TWO most important things you should do before you set out?

- Check that your lights are working
- Make sure that the windows are clean

Don’t drive in fog unless you really have to. Adjust your driving to the conditions. You should always be able to pull up within the distance you can see ahead.

52. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You have just driven out of fog. Visibility is now good. You MUST

- switch off all your fog lights

You MUST turn off your fog lights if visibility is over 100 metres (328 feet). However, be prepared for the fact that the fog may be patchy.

53. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You may drive with front fog lights switched on

- when visibility is less than 100 metres (328 feet)

Only use front fog lights if the distance you are able to see is less than 100 metres (328 feet). Turn off your fog lights as the visibility improves.
54. **"Vehicle Handling"** category="Car"

Why is it dangerous to leave rear fog lights on when they are not needed?

- Brake lights are less clear
- Following drivers can be dazzled

If your rear fog lights are left on when it isn’t foggy, the glare they cause makes it difficult for road users behind to know whether you are braking or you have just forgotten to turn off your rear fog lights. This can be a particular problem on wet roads and on motorways. If you leave your rear fog lights on at night, road users behind you are likely to be dazzled and this could put them at risk.

55. **"Vehicle Handling"** category="Car"

**Holding the clutch pedal down or rolling in neutral for too long while driving will..................**

- reduce your control

Holding the clutch down or staying in neutral for too long will cause your vehicle to freewheel. This is known as ‘coasting’ and it is dangerous as it reduces your control of the vehicle.

56. **"Vehicle Handling"** category="Car"

You are driving down a steep hill. Why could keeping the clutch down or rolling in neutral for too long be dangerous?

- Your vehicle will pick up speed

Driving in neutral or with the clutch down for long periods is known as ‘coasting’. There will be no engine braking and your vehicle will pick up speed on downhill slopes. Coasting can be very dangerous because it reduces steering and braking control.
64. "Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]" category="Car"

Your vehicle breaks down on the hard shoulder of a motorway. You decide to use your mobile phone to call for help. You should......

- check your location from the marker posts on the left

The emergency services need to know your exact location so they can reach you as quickly as possible. Look for a number on the nearest marker post beside the hard shoulder. Give this number when you call the emergency services as it will help them to locate you. Be ready to describe where you are, for example, by reference to the last junction or service station you passed.

65. "Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]" category="Car"

You are on a three-lane motorway towing a trailer. You may use the right-hand lane when.........

- there are lane closures

If you are towing a caravan or trailer you must not use the right-hand lane on a motorway with three or more lanes, except in certain circumstances, such as lane closures.

66. "Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]" category="Car"

You are on a motorway. There is a contraflow system ahead. What would you expect to find?

- Lower speed limits

When approaching a contraflow system reduce speed in good time and obey all speed limits. You may be travelling in a narrower lane than normal with no permanent barrier between you and the oncoming traffic. Be aware that the hard shoulder may be used for traffic and the road ahead could be obstructed by slow-moving or broken down vehicles.
70. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are parked in a busy high street. What is the safest way to turn your vehicle
around so you can go the opposite way?

- Find a quiet side road to turn round in

Make sure you carry out the manoeuvre without causing a hazard to other
vehicles. Choose a place to turn which is safe and convenient for you and for other road users.

71. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

To help keep your vehicle secure at night, where should you park?

- In a well-lit area

Whenever possible park in an area which will be well lit at night.

72. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are in the right-hand lane of a dual carriageway. You see signs showing that
the right-hand lane is closed 800 yards ahead. You should.............

- move to the left in good time

Keep a look-out for traffic signs. If you’re directed to change lanes, do so in good
time. Don’t push your way into traffic in another lane. Leave changing lanes until the last
moment.
To supervise a learner driver you must

- have held a full licence for at least 3 years
- be at least 21 years old

Don’t just take someone’s word that they are qualified to supervise you. The person who sits alongside you while you are learning should be a responsible adult and an experienced driver.

When is it legal to drive a car over three years old without an MOT certificate?

- When driving to an appointment at an MOT centre

Any car over three years old **MUST** have a valid MOT certificate before it can be used on the road. Exceptionally, you may drive to a pre-arranged test appointment or to a garage for repairs required for the test. However you should check this with your insurance company. Driving an un-roadworthy vehicle may invalidate your insurance.

Motor cars must first have an MOT test certificate when they are

- three years old

The vehicle you drive **MUST** be roadworthy and in good condition. If it’s over three years old it **MUST** have a valid MOT test certificate. The MOT test ensures that a vehicle meets minimum legal standards in terms of safety, components and environmental impact at the time it is tested.
The Pass Plus scheme has been created for new drivers. What is its main purpose?

- To improve your basic skills

New drivers are far more vulnerable on the road and more likely to be involved in incidents and collisions. The Pass Plus scheme has been designed to improve new drivers' basic skills and help widen their driving experience.

While driving, a warning light on your vehicle's instrument panel comes on. You should............
- check out the problem quickly and safely

Make sure you know what the different warning lights mean. An illuminated warning light could mean that your car is unsafe to drive. Don't take risks. If you aren't sure about the problem get a qualified mechanic to check it.

You have broken down on a two-way road. You have a warning triangle. It should be displayed............
- at least 45 metres (147 feet) behind your vehicle

If you need to display a warning triangle make sure that it can be clearly seen by other road users. Place it on the same side of the road as the broken down vehicle and away from any obstruction that would make it hard to see.
66. "Accidents" category="Car"

Your engine catches fire. What should you do first?

- Call the fire brigade

If you suspect a fire in the engine compartment you should pull up as safely and as quickly as possible. DO NOT open the bonnet as this will fuel the fire further. Get any passengers out of the vehicle and dial 999 immediately to contact the fire brigade.

67. "Accidents" category="Car"

Your vehicle breaks down in a tunnel. What should you do?

- Switch on hazard lights then go and call for help immediately

A broken-down vehicle in a tunnel can cause serious congestion and danger to other road users. If your vehicle breaks down, get help without delay. Switch on your hazard warning lights, then go to an emergency telephone point to call for help.

9. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

You are planning to tow a caravan. Which of these will mostly help to aid the vehicle handling?

- A stabiliser fitted to the tow-bar

Towing a caravan or trailer affects the way the tow vehicle handles. It is highly recommended that you take a caravan manoeuvring course. These are provided by various organisations for anyone wishing to tow a trailer.

307.
10. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

Are passengers allowed to ride in a caravan that is being towed?

- No, not at any time

Riding in a towed caravan is highly dangerous. The safety of the entire unit is dependent on the stability of the trailer. Moving passengers would make the caravan unstable and could cause loss of control.

11. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

A trailer must stay securely hitched up to the towing vehicle. What additional safety device can be fitted to the trailer braking system?

- Breakaway cable

In the event of a tow-bar failure the cable activates the trailer brakes, then snaps. This allows the towing vehicle to get free of the trailer and out of danger.

68. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

Your vehicle is fitted with anti-lock brakes. To stop quickly in an emergency you should..........

- brake rapidly and firmly without releasing the brake pedal

Once you have applied the brake keep your foot firmly on the pedal. Releasing the brake and reapplying it will disable the anti-lock brake system.
"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You will find that driving smoothly can...........

- reduce fuel consumption by about 15%

Not only will you save about 15% of your fuel by driving smoothly, but you will also reduce the amount of wear and tear on your vehicle as well as reducing pollution. You will also feel more relaxed and have a more pleasant journey.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You can save fuel when conditions allow by..........  

- missing out some gears

Missing out intermediate gears when appropriate, helps to reduce the amount of time spent accelerating and decelerating - the time when your vehicle uses most fuel.

36. "Documents" category="Car"

Your vehicle is insured third party only. This covers........

- damage to other vehicles
- injury to others

This type of insurance cover is usually cheaper than comprehensive. However, it does not cover any damage to your own vehicle or property. It only covers damage and injury to others.
37. "Documents" category="Car"

What is the legal minimum insurance cover you must have to drive on public roads?

- Third party only

The minimum insurance required by law is third party cover. This covers others involved in a collision but not damage to your vehicle. Basic third party insurance won’t cover theft or fire damage. Check with your insurance company for advice on the best cover for you and make sure that you read the policy carefully.

38. "Documents" category="Car"

You claim on your insurance to have your car repaired. Your policy has an excess of £100. What does this mean?

- You will have to pay the first £100 of the cost of repair to your car

Having an excess on your policy will help to keep down the premium, but if you make a claim you will have to pay the excess yourself, in this case £100.

57. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

What are TWO main reasons why coasting downhill is wrong?

- The vehicle will get faster
- You have less braking and steering control

Coasting is when you allow the vehicle to freewheel in neutral or with the clutch pedal depressed. Doing this gives you less control over the vehicle. It’s especially important not to let your vehicle coast when approaching hazards such as junctions and bends and when travelling downhill.
58. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Which FOUR of the following may apply when dealing with this hazard?

- It could be more difficult in winter
- Use a low gear and drive slowly
- Test your brakes afterwards
- There may be a depth gauge

During the winter the stream is likely to flood. It is also possible that in extremely cold weather it could ice over. Assess the situation carefully before you drive through. If you drive a vehicle with low suspension you may have to find a different route.

27. "Other Types of Vehicles" category="Car"

It is a very windy day and you are about to overtake a cyclist. What should you do?

- Allow extra room

Cyclists, and motorcyclists, are very vulnerable in crosswinds. They can easily be blown well off course and veer into your path. Always allow plenty of room when overtaking them. Passing too close could cause a draught and unbalance the rider.
68. "Accidents" category="Car"

Your vehicle catches fire while driving through a tunnel. It is still driveable. What should you do?

- Drive it out of the tunnel if you can do so

If it’s possible, and you can do so without causing further danger, it may be safer to drive a vehicle which is on fire out of a tunnel. The greatest danger in a tunnel fire is smoke and suffocation.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

How can driving in an Eco-safe manner help protect the environment?

- By reducing exhaust emissions

Eco-safe driving is all about becoming a more environmentally-friendly driver. This will make your journeys more comfortable as well as considerably reducing your fuel bills and reducing emissions that can damage the environment.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

What does Eco-safe driving achieve?

- Improved road safety

The emphasis is on hazard awareness and planning ahead. By looking well ahead you will have plenty of time to deal with hazards safely and won’t need to brake sharply. This will also reduce damage to the environment.
"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

How can missing out some gear changes save fuel?

- By reducing the amount of time you are accelerating.

Missing out some gears helps to reduce the amount of time you are accelerating and this saves fuel. You don't always need to change up or down through each gear. As you accelerate between each gear more fuel is injected into the engine than if you had maintained constant acceleration. Fewer gear changes means less fuel used.

57. "Attitude" category="Car"

What style of driving causes increased risk to everyone?

- Competitive

Competitive driving increases the risks to everyone and is the opposite of responsible, considerate and defensive driving. Defensive driving is about questioning the actions of other road users and being prepared for the unexpected. Don't be taken by surprise.

35. "Alertness" category="Car"

Your vehicle is fitted with a navigation system. How should you avoid letting this distract you while driving?

- Stop in a safe place before using the system.

Vehicle navigation systems can be useful when driving on unfamiliar routes. However they can also distract you and cause you to lose control if you look at or adjust them while driving. Pull up in a convenient and safe place before adjusting them.
100. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are waiting to emerge at a junction. Your view is restricted by parked vehicles. What can help you to see traffic on the road you are joining?

- Reflections of traffic in shop windows

When your view is restricted into the new road you must still be completely sure it is safe to emerge. Try to look for traffic through the windows of the parked cars or the reflections in shop windows. Keep looking in all directions as you slowly edge forwards until you can see it is safe.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Missing out some gears saves fuel by reducing the amount of time you spend....
- accelerating

It is not always necessary to change up or down through each gear. Missing out intermediate gears helps to reduce the amount of time you are accelerating. Because fuel consumption is at its highest when accelerating this can save fuel.

69. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are driving through a tunnel. Your vehicle catches fire. What should you do?

- Continue through the tunnel if you can

The main dangers in a tunnel fire are suffocation and smoke. If you can do so safely it's better to drive a burning vehicle out of a tunnel. If you can't do this, pull over, switch off the engine, use hazard warning lights and phone immediately for help. It may be possible to put out a small fire but if it seems large do NOT tackle it!

70. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are in a tunnel. Your vehicle is on fire and you CANNOT drive it. What should you do?
Switch on hazard warning lights
Try and put out the fire

It’s usually better to drive a burning vehicle out of a tunnel. If you can’t do this pull over and stop at an emergency point if possible. Switch off the engine, use hazard warning lights, and leave the vehicle immediately. Call for help from the nearest emergency point. If you have an extinguisher it may help to put out a small fire but do NOT try to tackle a large one.

12. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

Why would you fit a stabiliser before towing a caravan?

- It will help with stability when driving in crosswinds

Fitting a stabiliser to your tow bar will help to reduce snaking by the caravan especially where there are crosswinds. However, this does not take away your responsibility to ensure that your vehicle/caravan combination is loaded correctly.

13. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

You wish to tow a trailer. Where would you find the maximum nose-weight of your vehicle’s tow ball?

- In the vehicle handbook

You must know how to load your trailer or caravan so that the hitch exerts a downward force onto the tow ball. This information can be found in your vehicle handbook or from your vehicle manufacturer’s agent.
You are checking your trailer tyres. What is the legal minimum tread depth over the central three quarters of its breadth?

- 1.6 mm

Trailers and caravans may be left in storage over the winter months and tyres can deteriorate. It's important to check their tread depth and also the pressures and general condition. The legal tread depth applies to the central three quarters of its breadth over its entire circumference.

36. **“Alertness”**

You are driving on a motorway and want to use your mobile phone. What should you do?

- Leave the motorway and stop in a safe place

Except in a genuine emergency you **MUST NOT** use your mobile phone when driving. If you need to use it leave the motorway and find a safe place to stop. Even a hands-free phone can distract your attention. Use your voicemail to receive calls. Driving requires all of your attention, all of the time.

Fuel consumption is at its highest when you are

- Accelerating

Always try to use the accelerator smoothly. Taking your foot off the accelerator allows the momentum of the car to take you forward, especially when going downhill. This can save a considerable amount of fuel without any loss of control over the vehicle.
69. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

**Travelling for long distances in neutral (known as coasting)**

- reduces the driver’s control

Coasting, is the term used when the clutch is held down, or the gear lever is in neutral, and the vehicle is allowed to freewheel. This reduces the driver’s control of the vehicle. When you coast, the engine can’t drive the wheels to pull you through a corner. Coasting also removes the assistance of engine braking that helps to slow the car.

101. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

**After passing your driving test, you suffer from ill health. This affects your driving. You MUST**

- inform the licensing authority

The licensing authority won’t automatically take away your licence without investigation. For advice, contact the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (or DVA in Northern Ireland).

59. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

**Why is travelling in neutral for long distances (known as coasting) wrong?**

- There is no engine braking

Try to look ahead and read the road. Plan your approach to junctions and select the correct gear in good time. This will give you the control you need to deal with any hazards that occur. You’ll coast a little every time you change gear. This can’t be avoided, but it should be kept to a minimum.
14. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

Any load that is carried on a roof rack should be...........

- securely fastened when driving

The safest way to carry items on the roof is in a specially designed roof box. This will help to keep your luggage secure and dry, and also has less wind resistance than loads carried on a roof rack.

70. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

How can you tell when you are driving over black ice?

- Your steering feels light

Sometimes you may not be able to see that the road is icy. Black ice makes a road look damp. The signs that you're travelling on black ice can be that:
  - the steering feels light
  - the noise from your tyres suddenly goes quiet.

73. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

You are driving on a road that has a cycle lane. The lane is marked by a broken white line. This means that...........

- you should not drive in the lane unless it is unavoidable
- you should not park in the lane unless it is unavoidable

Where signs or road markings show lanes are for cyclists only, leave them free. Do not drive or park in a cycle lane unless it is unavoidable.
102. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

Why should the junction on the left be kept clear?

- To allow vehicles to enter and emerge

You should always try to keep junctions clear. If you are in queuing traffic make sure that when you stop you leave enough space for traffic to flow in and out of the junction.

60. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

When MUST you use dipped headlights during the day?

- In poor visibility

You **MUST** use dipped headlights and/or fog lights in fog when visibility is seriously reduced to 100 metres (328 feet) or less. You should use dipped headlights, but **NOT** fog lights, when visibility is poor, such as in heavy rain.

39. "Documents" category="Car"

The Pass Plus scheme is designed to...........

- improve your basic driving skills
After passing your practical driving test you can take further training. This is known as the Pass Plus scheme. It is designed to improve your basic driving skills and involves a series of modules including night time and motorway driving. The sort of things you may not have covered whilst learning.

40. "Documents" category="Car"

By taking part in the Pass Plus scheme you will..........

- improve your basic driving skills

The Pass Plus scheme can be taken after you've passed your practical driving test. Ask your ADI for details. It is designed to improve your basic driving skills. By successfully completing the course you may get a discount on your insurance.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

Car passengers MUST wear a seat belt/restraint if one is available, unless they are.............

- exempt for medical reasons

If you have adult passengers it is their responsibility to wear a seat belt, but you should still remind them to use them as they get in the car. It is your responsibility to ensure that all children in your car are secured with an appropriate restraint.
Car passengers MUST wear a seat belt if one is available, unless they are:

- exempt for medical reasons

When adult passengers are travelling in a vehicle, it is their own responsibility to wear a seat belt. However, you should still remind them to use a seat belt.

15. "Vehicle Loading" category="Car"

You are carrying a child in your car. They are under three years of age. Which of these is a suitable restraint?

- A child seat

It's your responsibility to ensure that all children in your car are secure. Suitable restraints include a child seat, baby seat, booster seat or booster cushion. It's essential that any restraint used should be suitable for the child's size and weight, and fitted to the manufacturers instructions.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are driving the children of a friend home from school. They are both under 14 years old. Who is responsible for making sure they wear a seat belt or approved child restraint where required?

- You, the driver

Passengers should always be secured and safe. Children should be encouraged to fasten their seat belts or approved restraints themselves from an early age so that it becomes a matter of routine. As the driver you must check that they are fastened securely. It's your responsibility.
“Safety and Your Vehicle” category="Car"

You have too much oil in your engine. What could this cause?

- Oil leaks

Too much oil in the engine will create excess pressure and could damage engine seals and cause oil leaks. Any excess oil should be drained off.

41. "Documents" category="Car"

The Pass Plus scheme is aimed at all newly qualified drivers. It enables them to

- widen their driving experience

The Pass Plus scheme was created by DSA for newly qualified drivers. It aims to widen their driving experience and improve basic skills. After passing the practical driving test additional professional training can be taken with an Approved Driving Instructor (ADI). Some insurance companies also offer discounts to holders of a Pass Plus certificate. You will find more information in Drive On magazine.

42. "Documents" category="Car"

New drivers can take further training after passing the practical test. A Pass Plus course will help to

- improve your basic skills
  - widen your experience

Novice drivers are in much more danger than experienced drivers. They can often be involved in collisions soon after passing their test, sometimes with tragic results. The Pass Plus scheme gives structured training to help new drivers improve basic skills and widen their experience. Approved Driving Instructors (ADIs) will be able to advise of the benefits.
The Pass Plus Scheme is operated by DSA for newly qualified drivers. It is intended to improve your basic skills.

The Pass Plus scheme provides a wide range of driving experience accompanied by a qualified instructor. There is no test and when completed you may get a reduction in insurance costs. It can help to improve basic skills, reduce the risk of having a collision and make you a safer driver.

You are carrying a 5 year-old child in the back seat of your car. They are under 1.35 metres (4 feet 5 inches). A correct child restraint is NOT available. They MUST use an adult seat belt.

Usually a correct child restraint MUST be used. In a few exceptional cases if one is not available an adult seat belt MUST be used. In a collision unrestrained objects and people can cause serious injury or even death.

You are carrying a child using a rear-facing baby seat. You want to put it on the front passenger seat. What MUST you do before setting off?

Make sure any front passenger airbag is deactivated.

You MUST deactivate any frontal passenger airbag when using a rear-facing baby seat in a front passenger seat. It is ILLEGAL if you don’t. If activated in a crash it could cause serious injury or death. Ensure you follow the manufacturers instructions. In some cars this is now done automatically.
"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are carrying an 11 year old child in the back seat of your car. They are under 1.35 metres (4 feet 5 inches) in height. You MUST make sure that

- a suitable child restraint is available

It is your responsibility as a driver to ensure that children are secure and safe in your vehicle. Make sure you are familiar with the rules. In a few very exceptional cases when a child restraint is not available, an adult seat belt MUST be used. Child restraints and seat belts save lives!

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are parked at the side of the road. You will be waiting for some time for a passenger. What should you do?

- Switch off the engine

If your vehicle is stationary and is likely to remain so for some time, switch off the engine. We should all try to reduce global warming and pollution.

"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are using a rear-facing baby seat. You want to put it on the front passenger seat which is protected by a frontal airbag. What MUST you do before setting off?

- Deactivate the airbag

If the airbag activates near a baby seat, it could cause serious injury or even death to the child. It is illegal to fit a rear-facing baby seat into a passenger seat protected by an active frontal airbag. You MUST secure it in a different seat or deactivate the relevant airbag. Follow the manufacturer's advice when fitting a baby seat.
"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are carrying a five year-old child in the back seat of your car. They are under 1.35 metres (4 feet 5 inches) in height. They MUST use an adult seat belt ONLY if..................

- a correct child restraint is not available

You should make all efforts to ensure a correct child restraint is used, with very few exceptions. If in specific circumstances one is not available, then an adult seat belt MUST be used. Unrestrained objects, including people, can be thrown violently around in a collision, and may cause serious injury or even death!

58. "Attitude" category="Car"

Young, inexperienced and newly qualified drivers can often be involved in crashes. This is due to..................

- showing off and being competitive

Newly qualified, and particularly young drivers, are more vulnerable in the first year after passing the test. Inexperience plays a part in this but it's essential to have the correct attitude. Be responsible and always show courtesy and consideration to other road users.

37. "Alertness" category="Car"

You must not use a hand-held phone while driving. Using a hands-free system..................

- is still likely to distract your attention from the road

While driving your concentration is required all the time. Even using a hands-free kit can still distract your attention from the road. Any distraction, however brief, is potentially dangerous and could cause you to lose control. Except in a genuine emergency, it is an offence to use a hand-held phone while driving.
71. "Safety Margins" category="Car"

When driving in fog, which THREE of these are correct?

- Use dipped headlights
- Allow more time for your journey
- Slow down

Don’t venture out if your journey is not necessary. If you have to travel and someone is expecting you at the other end, let them know that you will be taking longer than usual for your journey. This will stop them worrying if you don’t turn up on time and will also take the pressure off you, so you don’t feel you have to rush.

44. "Documents" category="Car"

For which of these must you show your motor insurance certificate?

- When a police officer asks you for it

When you take out motor insurance you’ll be issued with a certificate. This contains details explaining who and what is insured. If a police officer asks to see your insurance certificate you must produce it at the time or at a police station within a specified period. You also need to have current valid insurance when renewing your vehicle excise duty (road tax).

45. "Documents" category="Car"

Which THREE of these do you need before you can drive legally?

- A valid driving licence
- A valid tax disc displayed on your vehicle
- Proper insurance cover

Make sure that you have a valid driving licence and proper insurance cover before driving any vehicle. These are legal requirements, as is displaying a valid tax disc in the vehicle.
"Safety and Your Vehicle" category="Car"

You are leaving your vehicle parked on a road unattended. When may you leave the engine running?

- Never if you are away from the vehicle

When you leave your vehicle parked on a road, switch off the engine and secure the vehicle. Make sure there aren't any valuables visible, shut all the windows, lock the vehicle, set the alarm if it has one and use an anti-theft device such as a steering wheel lock.

61. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

You are braking on a wet road. Your vehicle begins to skid. It does not have anti-lock brakes. What is the FIRST thing you should do?

- Release the footbrake

If the skid has been caused by braking too hard for the conditions, release the brake. You may then need to reapply and release the brake again. You may need to do this a number of times. This will allow the wheels to turn and so limit the skid. Skids are much easier to get into than they are to get out of. Prevention is better than cure. Stay alert to the road and weather conditions. Drive so that you can stop within the distance you can see to be clear.

103. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

Your motorway journey seems boring and you feel drowsy. What should you do?

- Open a window and stop as soon as it's safe and legal

Never stop on the hard shoulder to rest. If there is no service station for several miles, leave the motorway at the next exit and find somewhere safe and legal to pull over.
46. "Documents" category="Car"

A friend wants to help you learn to drive. They must be..........

- at least 21 and have held a full licence for at least three years

Helping someone to drive is a responsible task. Before learning to drive you’re advised to find a qualified Approved Driving Instructor (ADI) to teach you. This will ensure that you’re taught the correct procedures from the start.

80. "Vulnerable Road Users" category="Car"

Yellow zigzag lines on the road outside schools mean............

- you should not park or stop on these lines

Where there are yellow zigzag markings, you should not park, wait or stop, even to pick up or drop off children. A vehicle parked on the zigzag lines would obstruct children’s view of the road and other drivers view of the pavement. Where there is an upright sign there is mandatory prohibition of stopping during the times shown.
What do these road markings outside a school mean?

- You should not wait or park your vehicle here

These markings are used outside schools so that children can see and be seen clearly when crossing the road. Parking here would block people's view of the school entrance. This could endanger the lives of children on their way to and from school.

When approaching a tunnel it is good advice to...........

- make sure your radio is tuned to the frequency shown

On the approach to tunnels a sign will usually show a local radio channel. It should give a warning of any incidents or congestion in the tunnel ahead. Many radios can be set to automatically pick up traffic announcements and local frequencies. If you have to tune the radio manually don't be distracted while doing so. Incidents in tunnels can lead to serious casualties. The greatest hazard is fire. Getting an advance warning of problems could save your life and others.
74. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

What MUST you have to park in a disabled space?

- A Blue Badge

Don’t park in a space reserved for disabled people unless you or your passenger are a disabled badge holder. The badge must be displayed in your vehicle in the bottom left-hand corner of the windscreen.

72. "Accidents" category="Car"

Your vehicle has broken down on an automatic railway level crossing. What should you do FIRST?

- Get everyone out of the vehicle and clear of the crossing

Firstly get yourself and anyone else well away from the crossing. If there’s a railway phone use that to get instructions from the signal operator. Then if there’s time move the vehicle clear of the crossing.

62. "Vehicle Handling" category="Car"

Using rear fog lights on a clear dry night will.............

- make your brake lights less visible
- dazzle following drivers

You should not use rear fog lights unless visibility is seriously reduced. A warning light will show on the dashboard to indicate when your rear fog lights are on. You should know the meaning of all the lights on your dashboard and check them before you move off and as you drive.
73. **Accidents** category="Car"

Which THREE of these items should you carry for use in the event of a collision?

- Fire extinguisher
- First aid kit
- Warning triangle

Used correctly, these items can provide invaluable help in the event of a collision or breakdown. They could even save a life.

74. **Accidents** category="Car"

You have a collision whilst your car is moving. What is the FIRST thing you must do?

- Stop at the scene of the incident

If you are in a collision that causes damage or injury to any other person, vehicle, animal or property, by law you **MUST** STOP. Give your name, the vehicle owner’s name and address, and the vehicle’s registration number to anyone who has reasonable grounds for requiring them.

67. **Motorway Rules [Highway Rules]** category="Car"

On a motorway you may only stop on the hard shoulder..........

- in an emergency

You should only stop on the hard shoulder in a genuine emergency. DON’T stop on it to have a rest or picnic, pick up hitchhikers, answer a mobile phone or check a map. If you miss your intended exit carry on to the next, never reverse along the hard shoulder.
75. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are in collision with another moving vehicle. Someone is injured and your vehicle is damaged. Which FOUR of the following should you find out?

- Whether the driver owns the other vehicle involved
- The other driver’s name, address and telephone number
- The make and registration number of the other vehicle
- The details of the other driver’s vehicle insurance

Try to keep calm and don’t rush. Ensure that you have all the details before you leave the scene. If possible take pictures and note the positions of all the vehicles involved.

47. "Documents" category="Car"

Your motor insurance policy has an excess of £100. What does this mean?

- You will have to pay the first £100 of any claim

This is a method used by insurance companies to keep annual premiums down. Generally, the higher the excess you choose to pay, the lower the annual premium you will be charged.

76. "Accidents" category="Car"

You lose control of your car and damage a garden wall. No one is around. What must you do?

- Report the incident to the police within 24 hours

If the property owner is not available at the time, you MUST inform the police of the incident. This should be done as soon as possible, and within 24 hours.
104. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving on a motorway. The traffic ahead is braking sharply because of an incident. How could you warn traffic behind you?

- Briefly use the hazard warning lights

The only time you are permitted to use your hazard warning lights while moving is if you are on a motorway or dual carriageway and you need to warn other road users, particularly those behind, of a hazard or obstruction ahead. Only use them long enough to ensure your warning has been seen.

105. "Hazard Awareness" category="Car"

You are driving on a motorway. The traffic ahead is braking sharply because of an incident. How could you warn traffic behind you?

- Briefly use the hazard warning lights

The only time you are permitted to use your hazard warning lights while moving is if you are on a motorway or dual carriageway and you need to warn other road users, particularly those behind, of a hazard or obstruction ahead. Only use them long enough to ensure your warning has been seen.

75. "Rules of the Road" category="Car"

On which THREE occasions MUST you stop your vehicle?

- When in an incident where damage or injury is caused
- At a red traffic light
- When signalled to do so by a police or traffic officer

Situations when you MUST stop include the following. When signalled to do so by a police or traffic officer, traffic warden, school crossing patrol or red traffic light. You must also stop if you are involved in an incident which causes damage or injury to any other person, vehicle, animal or property.
77. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are in a collision on a two-way road. You have a warning triangle with you. At what distance before the obstruction should you place the warning triangle?

- 45 metres (147 feet)

This is the minimum distance to place the triangle from the obstruction. If there's a bend or hump in the road place it so that approaching traffic has plenty of time to react to the warning and slow down. You may also need to use your hazard warning lights, especially in poor visibility or at night.

78. "Accidents" category="Car"

You have a collision while driving through a tunnel. You are not injured but your vehicle cannot be driven. What should you do FIRST?

- Switch off the engine and switch on hazard lights

If you are involved in a collision in a tunnel be aware of the danger this can cause to other traffic. The greatest danger is fire. Put on your hazard warning lights straight away and switch off your engine. Then call for help from an emergency telephone point.

79. "Accidents" category="Car"

You are driving through a tunnel. There has been a collision and the car in front is on fire and blocking the road. What should you do?

- Switch on hazard warning lights

If the vehicle in front is on fire, you should pull over to the side and stop. Switch on your warning lights and switch off your engine. If you can locate a fire extinguisher use it to put out the fire, taking great care. Do NOT open the bonnet. Always call for help from the nearest emergency point and if possible give first aid to anyone who is injured.
By: Muteza Ali  
**CEO/Road Safety Initiative - Uganda**  
*Please do not hesitate to contact us should you need more information.*