ICAC1 - ICAC
What will happen if you are caught cheating on the knowledge test?

- You will not be allowed to take another test for 6 weeks.
- You will never be allowed to take another test.
- Nothing, there is no penalty.

ICAC2 - ICAC
What will happen if you offer a testing officer a bribe to pass your driving test?

- Action will be taken against you. The penalties are severe and include fines and imprisonment.
- Only the testing officer will be investigated.
- Nothing, there is no penalty.

ICAC3 - ICAC
What will happen if a testing officer asks you for a bribe to pass your driving test and you give it to him or her?

- Action will be taken against all involved. The penalties are severe and include fines and imprisonment.
- Nothing, there is no penalty.
- Only the testing officer will be investigated.
CG001 – General Knowledge
Can a P1 or P2 provisional driver legally instruct a learner driver?

- No.
- Yes, provided the provisional driver has held a P2 licence for more than 6 months.
- Yes, provided L and P1 or P2 plates are displayed.

CG010 - General Knowledge
If you intend to turn left, are you required to give a signal?

- Yes, if turn signals are fitted to your vehicle.
- No, if turning left from a lane marked left turn only.
- No, if arrows are marked on the roadway.

CG013 - General Knowledge
What is meant by this sign on or near a bridge?

- Slow down and be prepared to give way to vehicles travelling in the opposite direction.
- Stop at all times before crossing the bridge and only give way to pedestrians who may be crossing.
- Do not overtake a vehicle travelling in the same direction.
CG014 - General Knowledge
When reversing, you should -

- **Take care and never reverse for a greater distance and time than is necessary.**

- Unbuckle your seat belt so you can reverse as quickly as possible.

- Sound your horn to warn other drivers.

CG016 - General Knowledge
How close can you park to another vehicle when parked parallel to the kerb?

- **You must leave at least 1 metre front and back.**

- You must leave at least 2 metres from the front only.

- You must leave at least 3 metres front and back.

CG017 - General Knowledge
Where there is parallel kerbside parking, are you allowed to double-park alongside a parked vehicle?

- **No, not at any time.**

- Yes, if delivering goods.

- Yes, if not obstructing traffic.

CG018 - General Knowledge
Do you have any responsibilities when opening a vehicle door on a roadway?

- **Yes, you must not open a door if you are likely to cause danger to road users or impede traffic.**

- No, any following traffic must stop if the door interferes with its progress.

- No, there is no regulation to cover this situation.

CG027 - General Knowledge
Are you permitted to park on a median strip or traffic island?

- **No, not at any time.**

- Yes, in daylight hours.

- Yes, but for no more than 30 minutes.
**CG029 - General Knowledge**
When driving at sunset or dawn on a dark day, what should you do?

- **Turn on your lights on low beam.**
- Keep your sunglasses on to cut down headlight glare.
- Turn on your hazard warning lights.

**CG030 - General Knowledge**
You are driving at night with your headlights on high beam. When should you dip your headlights?

- **When within 200 metres of the vehicle ahead or an oncoming one.**
- When within 200 metres of an oncoming vehicle only.
- Never, you are allowed to drive with your lights on high beam at all times.

**CG031 – General Knowledge**
You are driving in a 60 km/h zone, with only one lane for traffic in your direction. You see a bus ahead (with this sign displayed on the rear) signalling its intention to pull out from a bus stop, you should -

- **Slow down, and give way to the bus as it has priority.**
- Sound your horn to stop the bus from pulling out.
- Continue at your normal speed as the bus does not have priority.

**CG032 - General Knowledge**
Is it an offence to obstruct clear vision of your number plates?

- **Yes, at any time.**
- Yes, but it is legal for a towbar or bicycle rack to cover the rear number plate.
- No, you are allowed to cover your number plates if you want to.

**CG034 - General Knowledge**
Before driving on a freeway, which of the following should you do?

- **Make sure your vehicle has enough fuel, oil, water and the correct tyre pressure.**
- Take your street directory in case you get lost.
- Take something to calm your nerves before driving.
CG035 - General Knowledge
What must you do if you miss your exit on a freeway?

- Continue until you reach the next appropriate exit.
- Stop, and reverse back along the freeway to the exit you missed.
- Stop immediately and turn around.

CG036 - General Knowledge
As you leave a freeway, which of the following should you check?

- Your speed.
- Fuel gauge.
- Windscreen wipers.

CG043 - General Knowledge
If an oncoming vehicle crosses the centre line and is coming straight at you and you cannot stop, you should -

- Brake, look for room to the left, sound your horn and flash your lights.
- Slow down and hope that the driver will turn away.
- Drive onto the wrong side of the road and hope the other vehicle does not do the same.

CG044 - General Knowledge
If you are involved in an accident where your vehicle needs to be towed away and the Police does not attend the crash scene, you -

- Must report the accident to the Police Station nearest to where the accident happened within 24 hours.
- Do not need to report the accident to the Police.
- Only need to report the accident to the Police if someone was injured.

CG045 - General Knowledge
If your vehicle is involved in an accident (regardless of the damage), what details must you give, to the other driver(s), if asked?

- You must let them see your licence, take details, and give the name and address of the vehicle’s owner.
- No details at all until you have contacted your insurance company.
- Only your name and address details if a Policeman asks for them.
CG046 - General Knowledge
If a vehicle you are driving is involved in an accident and a person is injured, what must you do after stopping?

- Render every assistance and take immediate steps to have an ambulance notified. Then call the Police.
- Only call the Police if the accident also resulted in over $500 worth of property damage.
- Report the accident to Police within seven days.

CG047 - General Knowledge
Stop signs or flashing lights at railway crossings should always be obeyed, because -

- Trains are fast, heavy and cannot stop quickly.
- Pedestrians might be crossing.
- Car brakes often fail.

CG048 - General Knowledge
You should not drive across a railway level crossing when -

- Traffic is blocking the other side.
- You are towing a caravan.
- A station is nearby.

CG049 - General Knowledge
You should use your right-hand indicator when -

- You intend to move to the right, at any time.
- You intend to slow down.
- You are about to stop.

CG052 - General Knowledge
When merging onto the freeway from the entrance, you should -

- Look for a large enough break in the traffic and adjust your speed so as to fit into the traffic flow.
- Sound your horn, turn on your indicator lights and move onto the freeway.
- Stop and check the traffic behind you on the entrance.
CG053 - General Knowledge
If you see a sign indicating road repairs are going on, you should -

- **Slow down and watch for traffic controllers and instructions.**
- Stop immediately and wait for instructions.
- Maintain the same speed.

CG055 - General Knowledge
You see a broken yellow line painted on the roadway adjacent to the kerb. What does it mean?

- **Clearway restrictions apply - you must not stop during the clearway hours.**
- You may at any time, park along this part of the road for 1 hour only.
- Bicycle riders must ride along the yellow line.

CG056 - General Knowledge
If you see a horse and rider on the road what should you do?

- **Slow down and give them plenty of room.**
- Sound your horn to warn the rider.
- Speed up to pass the horse.

CG062 - General Knowledge
What are you required to do if you develop a serious medical condition that could affect your driving?

- **Once you become aware of the condition you must notify the RTA.**
- Hand your licence in at the nearest police station.
- Tell your doctor and let him or her notify the RTA.

CG070 - General Knowledge
You hold an unrestricted licence and are driving at 100 km/h in the country and pass this sign. What should you do?

- **Slow down to a speed that will allow you to stop to avoid crashing into farm animals on the road.**
- You can continue to drive at 100 km/h if there are fences to stop farm animals from getting on the road.
- For the next 5 kilometres you must not exceed 60 km/h unless you pass an end farm animals speed limit sign.
CG071 - General Knowledge
You are turning right from one of two right turn only lanes. How should you use your indicators?

- Indicate with your right hand signal the same as any other right hand turn.
- You should not indicate at all because it might confuse other drivers.
- Indicating in this situation is optional. Give a right hand signal if you think it will help other road users.

CG075 - General Knowledge
You are driving on a freeway and realise you forgot something at home. You want to go back for it. Can you do a U-turn on this road?

- No, not at any time.
- Yes, any time.
- Yes, providing you use the gravel joining roads.

CG080 - General Knowledge
You have just passed this sign. Can you park on this road?

- No, not at any time.
- Yes.
- Yes, but only in daylight hours.

CG086 - General Knowledge
This bridge has only just enough room for two vehicles. As you come close to it you should:

- Slow down and pay extra attention.
- Sound your horn to warn the other driver.
- Maintain your speed, keeping to the limit.
CG090 - General Knowledge
You hear the siren of an ambulance approaching you from behind. You should -

- Move into the left lane.
- Slow down to the speed of other traffic.
- Continue at the same speed.

CG091 - General Knowledge
You are driving along this road. You hear an ambulance's siren and see the ambulance in your mirror. You should -

- Move to the left and make way for the ambulance.
- Turn into a driveway on the right hand side of the road.
- Move to the right and make way for the ambulance.

CG093 - General Knowledge
When you come across roadworks -

- You must obey the signs that are displayed at all times.
- You only have to obey the signs when there are workers about.
- You only have to obey the signs during working hours.

CG094 - General Knowledge
Generally, if you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle you should -

- Pull over to the left until the emergency vehicle passes.
- Immediately come to a stop.
- Let the emergency vehicle pass and follow it closely behind.
CG099 - General Knowledge
When you see these lights flashing on the back of a bus, what should you do?

- **Drive carefully at no more than 40 km/h.**
- Overtake the bus only while the lights are flashing.
- Stop and wait for the lights to stop flashing.

CG100 - General Knowledge
You are driving at night and there is no other traffic around you. When can you use your headlights on high beam?

- **On any road, even if there are street lights.**
  - On any road where the speed limit is above 80 km/h.
  - Only on roads that do not have street lights.

CG102 - General Knowledge
You want to park your vehicle for a short time. It is night time. You should -

- **Pick a visible position or leave the parking or hazard lights on.**
  - Park on the footpath.
  - Leave your headlights on high beam.

CG105 - General Knowledge
When you are driving on a two-lane freeway, which lane should you choose?

- **The left lane unless you are overtaking.**
  - Whichever lane has the least traffic.
  - The right lane to avoid slow-moving vehicles.
CG112 - General Knowledge
You are driving your vehicle along a street and want to stop for a short time. Are you allowed to double park your vehicle (that is stand it on the road alongside a parked car)?

- No, never.
- Yes, provided you do not leave the vehicle.
- Yes, provided you stop for a short time only and turn on your hazard warning lights.

CG113 - General Knowledge
Looking at the diagrams, how far from the approach side of a bus stop or a railway crossing are you allowed to stand or park your vehicle?

- At least 20 metres.
- At least 50 metres.
- At least 5 metres.

CG115 - General Knowledge
Are you required to carry your driver’s licence with you every time you drive?

- Yes.
- No it is only needed on long trips.
- No, being licensed is enough.

CG116 - General Knowledge
Bicycle and motorcycle riders have the same rights to use the road as other motor vehicle drivers. They are, however, more at risk in traffic because -

- They are harder to see in traffic and do not have the same protection as many drivers.
- They are careless and do not obey road rules.
- They ride too fast and do not turn their lights on.
CG117 - General Knowledge
To drive safely, you need to concentrate and be able to monitor everything that is happening on the road. To do this, you need to -

- Continually scan the road, looking ahead, to the sides, checking side and rear mirrors and anticipate what may happen.
- Turn all your attention only to the road ahead.
- Ask other occupants in the vehicle to watch out for possible dangers.

CG118 - General Knowledge
If you are driving towards a road works zone and a traffic controller displays a stop sign you must -

- Stop your vehicle and follow the directions of the traffic controller.
- Stop and then proceed if you think it is safe.
- Slow down and continue through the road works zone.

CG119 - General Knowledge
If you are driving through a road work zone in the left hand lane and you see this sign you should -

- Merge to the right and give way to other traffic.
- Speed up to get in front of any cars traveling in the right hand lane.
- Stop and wait for directions.

CG122 - General Knowledge
Do bicycle riders have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers and motorcycle riders?

- Yes.
- No, they must always ride on the footpath.
- No, they must give way to cars at all times when riding on the road.

CG123 - General Knowledge
Before getting out of your vehicle you must -

- Check your mirrors and blind spots for pedestrians, bicycles or other vehicles.
- Check your seatbelt is back in place.
- Check your headlights are turned off.
LG001 - General Knowledge
What is the maximum allowable length of a rigid vehicle, including its load?

- **12.5 metres.**
- 15.5 metres.
- 14 metres.

LG002 - General Knowledge
What is the maximum allowable length of an articulated vehicle including its load?

- **19 metres.**
- 25 metres.
- 10 metres.

LG003 - General Knowledge
What is the maximum allowable height of a single deck vehicle, including its load?

- **4.3 metres.**
- 0.3 metres.
- 5.1 metres.

LG004 - General Knowledge
Provided the total width of a vehicle does not exceed 2.5 metres, a load must not overhang to the sides of the vehicle by more than -

- **150 millimetres.**
- 200 millimetres.
- 250 millimetres.

LG009 - General Knowledge
When are you allowed to make a turn from a lane next to the left-hand lane?

- **When you are driving a vehicle over 7.5 metres long with a sign on the rear ‘DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE’.**
- When you are driving a vehicle under 7.5 metres long.
- When you are driving a vehicle over 7.5 metres long.
You are driving a vehicle with a GVM of more than 12 tonnes. Your vehicle breaks down on a road without street lights. What must you do to warn other vehicles?

- Put warning triangles at the side and between 50 and 150 metres to the front and rear of the vehicle.
- Put warning triangles 100 metres to the rear and 50 metres to the front of the vehicle only.
- Attach warning triangles to the front and rear of the vehicle.

If you are driving a truck when should you move into a lane marked by this sign?

- Only when your truck has a GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes.
- Only when your truck has a GVM greater than 13.9 tonnes.
- Only when the road is on a steep hill.

What sort of vehicles must obey this sign?

- Only vehicles with a GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes.
- Only vehicles with a GVM greater than 13.9 tonnes.
- Only articulated vehicles.

What is a vehicle monitor used for?

- To automatically record details about vehicle operation at all times.
- To record details about vehicle operation only when the engine is turned on.
- To record driving hours only.

Which one of the following vehicles does not need a vehicle monitor?

- A bus that is used only as a school bus.
- A bus which regularly travels interstate.
- A truck which has a GVM greater than 13.9 tonnes.
LG024 - General Knowledge
What is the maximum length for a rigid vehicle?

- 12.5 metres.
- 10.5 metres.
- 12 metres.

LG025 - General Knowledge
What is the maximum height for a single deck bus?

- 4.3 metres.
- 4.6 metres.
- 3.8 metres.

LG026 - General Knowledge
What is the maximum width for a rigid vehicle?

- 2.5 metres.
- 2.3 metres.
- 2.7 metres.

LG029 - General Knowledge
If your vehicle has air brakes how often should you drain the air tanks?

- Every day.
- Every 2 days.
- Every 7 days.

LG036 - General Knowledge
What does this sign mean?

- The gear you choose must be able to control the vehicle’s speed without the use of brakes.
- The gear you choose must be able to control the vehicle’s speed if you use the brakes as well.
- You must drive in first gear.
LG038 - General Knowledge
You are driving a bus that displays this sign and there are no street lights or houses along the road -

- You do not have right of way when you pull out from a bus stop.
- You have right of way when you pull out from a bus stop.
- You have right of way when you pull out from a bus stop only if you are not crossing a lane line.

LG039 - General Knowledge
What should you do if you are driving a bus in the 'bus only lane' and you come to a 'B' signal that is white?

- Go through the intersection as you would with a regular green traffic light.
- Stop until the 'B' signal turns red.
- Stop until the regular traffic lights turn green.

LG040 - General Knowledge
Which vehicle in the diagram are you permitted to drive with a medium rigid licence?

- Vehicle C.
- Vehicle A.
- Vehicle B.
LG042 - General Knowledge

When must the rear of your heavy vehicle display the following retro-reflective marking plates?

- When your vehicle has a GVM of more than 12 tonnes.
- When you vehicle is 9 metres or longer and is over 8 tonnes GVM.
- When you drive a route bus in urban areas.

LG043 - General Knowledge

Many accidents occur when heavy vehicles are reversing. Look at the three diagrams. In which diagram is a helper (guide) best placed to guide you?

- Diagram C.
- Diagram A.
- Diagram B.

LG045 – General Knowledge

The diagram shows a priority sign for buses. Which of the following statements is correct?

- Priority applies when the bus is travelling in a built-up area.
- Priority applies at all times.
- Priority does not apply when the speed limit is 40 Km/h.
LG048 - General Knowledge
The diagram shows a portable warning triangle. The warning triangles MUST be used -

- When you break down, your vehicle weighs more than 12 tonnes laden and it is not visible for 200 metres.

- When you break down, your vehicle weighs less than 12 tonnes and you are on a road without street lights.

- When you break down regardless of the size of your vehicle.

LG049 - General Knowledge
The vehicle in the diagram is over 12 tonnes GVM and has broken down on a country road. Has the driver placed the warning signs correctly?

- No.

- Yes.

- It does not matter as warning signs are not required.

LG050 - General Knowledge
When are you required to carry your licence when driving?

- Always when driving.

- Only if driving a vehicle over 15 tonnes GVM.

- Only when driving outside of NSW.
LG051 - General Knowledge
Can a driver holding a Medium Rigid (MR) licence drive the type of vehicle shown in the diagram?

- No.
- Yes.
- Only if the owner gives special permission.

LG052 - General Knowledge
What is the minimum licence class required to drive the type of vehicle shown in the diagram?

- Heavy Combination (HC.)
- Heavy Rigid (HR).
- Multi-Combination (MC).

LG054 - General Knowledge
The maximum height of all vehicles in NSW, except for double deck buses and certain types of commercial vehicles is -

- 4.3 metres.
- 4.4 metres.
- 4.6 metres.

LG055 - General Knowledge
What is the maximum width for all vehicles?

- 2.5 metres.
- 2.8 metres.
- 3.0 metres.
LG056 - General Knowledge
Should a driver of a truck exceeding 4.5 tonnes (Gross Vehicle Mass) always move into a lane marked with this sign?

- Yes, at all times until a sign indicates the end of the lane.
- No, only when traffic is too heavy in the normal driving lanes.
- No, only when the road descends steeply ahead.

LG057 - General Knowledge
Work time in your heavy vehicle work diary includes -

- Any time you spend on tasks related to the operation of a regulated heavy vehicle.
  - Driving time only.
  - Driving, cleaning and refueling only.

LG058 - General Knowledge
Can I borrow someone else’s work diary to record my work and rest hours?

- No, the work diary is your personal record.
  - Yes, the work diary belongs to the regulated heavy vehicle and any driver can use it.
  - Yes, but only if you are in a two-up arrangement.

LG059 - General Knowledge
In the heavy vehicle work diary, the driver base is -

- The place from where the driver normally does the work.
  - The driver’s home address.
  - The nearest RTA motor registry.

LG060 - General Knowledge
Fatigue law applies to drivers of all heavy vehicles or truck and trailer combinations -

- over 12 tonnes or a bus that seats more than 12 adults.
- over 4.5 tonnes or a bus that seats 5 adults including the driver.
- over 8 tonnes or a bus that seats 10 adults including the driver.
LG061 - General Knowledge
What is a regulated heavy vehicle?

- All heavy vehicles with a GVM over 12 tonnes or truck and trailer combinations with a GVM over 12 tonnes or a bus that seats more than 12 adults.

- All heavy vehicles with Federal Interstate registration.

- All heavy vehicles over 4.5 tonnes.

LG062 - General Knowledge
In your heavy vehicle work diary, what is rest time -

- Rest time is time that is not counted as work.

- Rest time is only when you are sleeping.

- Rest time is only when you are at home.

LG063 - General Knowledge
In your heavy vehicle work diary, how do you count rest time -

- Rest time is counted in blocks of 15 minutes.

- Rest time is counted in blocks of 10 minutes.

- Rest time is counted in hourly blocks.

LG064 - General Knowledge
When should I sign, date and add up the work and rest hours in my heavy vehicle work diary?

- Every day on the daily sheet in the work diary.

- Once a week in the work diary.

- Once a month in the work diary.

LG065 - General Knowledge
This sign is displayed on the approach to a bridge or tunnel. You should -

- Only proceed if your loaded vehicle is less than the maximum legal height of 4.3 metres.

- Only proceed if your loaded vehicle is less than 4.4 metres wide.

- Only proceed if you think your loaded vehicle can pass through.
AD004 - Alcohol and Drugs
To reduce the effect of alcohol before driving or riding you should -

- Wait. The time depends on how much you have drunk.
  - Drink black coffee.
  - Have a glass of water.

AD009 - Alcohol and Drugs
Before driving a motor vehicle or riding a motor cycle it is safest -

- Not to drink any alcohol.
  - Drink 1 nip of spirits (30 ml or 1 oz).
  - Drink 1 middy (285 ml) of light (low alcohol) beer.

AD012 - Alcohol and Drugs
Is it an offence to refuse to take a POLICE breath test?

- Yes, always.
  - No, if you say you haven't been drinking alcohol.
  - No, if you are a learner driver.

AD013 - Alcohol and Drugs
If you take medicine and then drink alcohol -

- It can have a particularly bad effect on your driving ability.
  - The alcohol will have less effect than if taken alone.
  - Your ability to react to emergencies will improve.

AD014 - Alcohol and Drugs
If you are driving a bus, taxi, hire-car, heavy motor vehicle (over 13.9 tonnes Gross Vehicle Mass), or a vehicle with a dangerous load, it is an offence when the level of alcohol in your blood reaches -

- 0.02.
- 0.05.
- 0.08.
**AD015 - Alcohol and Drugs**
Having 1 or 2 alcoholic drinks before driving -

- Will affect your reactions and judgement.
  - Improves your driving ability.
  - Has no effect on your driving ability.

**AD016 - Alcohol and Drugs**
Even if you feel unaffected after drinking alcohol, you should -

- Be aware that your abilities are decreased.
  - Drive, but avoid using freeways.
  - Spend more time than usual looking in the mirrors.

**AD020 - Alcohol and Drugs**
You are driving a commercial bus (coach) or a heavy truck with a GVM of more than 13.9 tonnes. You are offered an alcoholic drink during lunch. You refuse because your blood alcohol limit has to be -

- Under 0.02.
  - Under 0.05.
  - Zero.

**AD021 - Alcohol and Drugs**
Drivers of public passenger vehicles must stay below what blood alcohol (BAC) level?

- 0.02.
  - Zero.
  - 0.05.

**AD024 - Alcohol and Drugs**
You are driving a vehicle which carries dangerous load. You are offered an alcoholic drink during lunch. You refuse because your blood alcohol limit has to be -

- Below 0.02.
  - Below 0.05.
  - Zero.
**AD025 - Alcohol and Drugs**  
Alcohol is a depressant. This means -

- **It slows down how quickly your brain works.**
- It speeds your brain up so you can work better.
- It makes you calm down and think more clearly.

**AD026 - Alcohol and Drugs**  
After drinking alcohol you could -

- **Misjudge speed (your own and others).**
- Be able to drive the same as you normally can.
- Be able to pay close attention to details in the traffic.

**AD033 - Alcohol and Drugs**  
When drivers have been drinking, the crashes they are involved in are generally -

- **More serious.**
- Less serious.
- About the same.

**AD038 - Alcohol and Drugs**  
What is the safest way to stay under the legal alcohol limit?

- **Not drinking any alcohol.**
- Buying a breathalyser (alcohol measuring instrument).
- Exercising and drinking black coffee.
DR001 - Alcohol and Drugs
If you are taking any sort of medicine, you should -

- Find out from your doctor or chemist whether the medicine or drug will affect your driving and act accordingly.
  - Only drive during the day after taking the medicine or drug.
  - Only drive a motor car not a heavy vehicle.

DR002 - Alcohol and Drugs
Before taking any drugs and then driving it is most important to -

- Know what the effects of the drug are.
  - Plan to have some other person with you.
  - Have some food in your stomach.

DR004 - Alcohol and Drugs
If you have used illegal drugs you -

- Must not drive.
  - May drive only in light traffic.
  - Should drink coffee before driving.

DR005 - Alcohol and Drugs
You are not sure if a new medicine will affect your driving. What should you do?

- Ask your doctor or pharmacist.
  - Only drive with a passenger.
  - Do not drive at night.

DR006 - Alcohol and Drugs
Is it correct that drugs such as cold and flu pills, codeine and sedatives can combine to affect your ability to drive safely?

- Yes.
  - Yes, but only if you drink alcohol when taking them.
  - No.
**What is a drug?**

- Any chemical substance which alters the normal way that your brain or body works.
- Only medicines prescribed by a doctor or pharmacist.
- Only illegal substances not prescribed by your doctor.

**DR008 - Alcohol and Drugs**

A heavy vehicle driver has taken some medication for a head cold. Could this affect the person’s driving?

- Yes.
- No.
- Only if the driver drinks alcohol while taking the medication.

**DR009 - Alcohol and Drugs**

If you are affected by a legal drug, such as a medicine (e.g. cold or allergy tablets) -

- You must not drive.
- You must have a passenger to help you drive.
- You may drive only in daylight hours.

**DR011 - Alcohol and Drugs**

If you are taking several medications and you want to drive, you should -

- Ask your doctor if the combination of drugs will make it dangerous to drive.
- Drive carefully around your local streets to see if you are affected.
- Ask your passengers to let you know if you are not driving as well as you should.
**FD001 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**

Under good conditions, when driving behind any vehicle, at any speed, you should -

- **Stay at least three seconds behind the vehicle in front of you.**

- Drive as close to the vehicle in front as possible.

- **Stay one second behind the vehicle in front of you.**

**FD002 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**

When driving in wet weather, your vehicle will -

- **Take longer and further to stop, so slow down.**

- Stop in the same distance as on a dry road.

- Handle better, so you can go faster.

**FD003 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**

At night, if an oncoming vehicle’s headlights dazzle you, you should -

- **Slow down, until your eyes recover.**

- Watch the centre line of the road.

- Close your eyes for a short time until they recover.

**FD004 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**

If you get sleepy while driving, it is best to -

- **Stop, rest, and change drivers if possible.**

- Turn on the radio very loud.

- Turn on the air conditioning or open the windows.

**FD005 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**

In wet weather when it becomes hard for you to see, you should -

- **Turn on your headlights, slow down, and double your following distance behind the vehicle in front.**

- Turn your headlights on high beam.

- Flash your headlights to warn other drivers.
**FD006 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**  
If you are driving and it starts to rain, you should -

- **Slow down using the brake gently, since rain and oil may create a slippery surface.**
- Put your lights on high beam so you can see better.
- Put your hazard warning lights on and increase your speed to avoid the rain.

**FD007 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**  
When driving on a slippery wet road, for example, one covered in early morning dew, your vehicle will -

- **Take longer and further to stop.**
- Be heavier to steer.
- Be easier to steer and handle.

**FD010 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**  
Why should you avoid heavy braking on a wet road?

- **Your wheels may skid and cause a loss of control.**
- If the wheels lock up your handbrake may not work.
- You might wet pedestrians walking along the footpath.

**FD011 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**  
At night you should -

- **Leave a longer gap behind the vehicle in front.**
- Use your hazard warning lights when overtaking another vehicle.
- Drive closer to the vehicle in front so they can see you better.

**FD012 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**  
When it is very foggy during the day or night and your vehicle has no fog lights, you should -

- **Slow down and use your low beam headlights and hazard warning lights to make your vehicle seen.**
- Put on your high beam lights.
- Follow closer to other vehicles.
FD013 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving
When going on a long trip, out of the following which is the most important to do?

- Get plenty of rest before starting out.
- Make sure your horn is working.
- Have a good meal before driving.

FD014 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving
At night, when you approach an oncoming vehicle, you should -

- Not look at its headlights, but keep left and watch the left of the road.
- Carefully watch the vehicle by looking directly at its headlights.
- Put your lights on high beam, to make your vehicle more easily seen.

FD023 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving
Driver fatigue can be prevented by which of the following -

- Taking a break from driving every few hours.
- Opening the cabin vents fully.
- Drinking at least one litre of strong coffee every two hours.

FD024 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving
Most crashes caused by fatigue occur between what hours?

- 11pm and 8am.
- 9am and 9pm.
- 8pm and midnight.

FD025 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving
The only effective way to deal with driver fatigue is to -

- Prevent it by being well rested and taking regular breaks.
- Drink plenty of strong, black coffee.
- Listen to the radio and open the windows.
It is important to scan while driving so you can see everything that is happening on the road. What does scanning involve?

- Continually looking ahead, to the sides and using all mirrors when driving.
- Looking in the rear and side mirrors continually when driving.
- Looking further ahead down the road when driving.

You should leave a gap between your vehicle and the one you are following. In good conditions the gap should be -

- 3 seconds.
- 1 second.
- 2 seconds.

While driving, you come across aggressive, selfish or ignorant driving behaviour by another driver. You should -

- Stay calm and in control of your vehicle at all times.
- Respond by using your horn and/or flashing your lights to let the driver know how you feel.
- Chase the car to tell the driver how to drive.

In addition to your work and rest hours what must you include in your work diary?

- Your location and odometer reading at each work and rest change.
- Your average speed.
- Your total distance travelled each week.
**FD043 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**
If you are working under Standard Hours and drive a vehicle with a GVM greater than 12 tonnes, in a period of 8 hours what is the minimum rest time?

- 30 minutes rest, in blocks of 15 minutes.
- 60 minutes rest, in blocks of 15 minutes.
- 15 continuous minutes rest.

**FD044 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**
If you are a solo driver working under Standard Hours and drive a vehicle with a GVM greater than 12 tonnes, what is the maximum number of hours you may drive in any seven day period?

- 72 hours.
- 60 hours.
- 80 hours.

**FD045 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**
How many days of work diary driving records must you keep in your vehicle?

- 28 days.
- 14 days.
- 7 days.

**FD046 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**
If you are a solo driver working under Basic Fatigue Management hours and drive a vehicle with a GVM greater than 12 tonnes, in a period of 9 hours what is the minimum rest time?

- 30 minutes rest, in blocks of 15 minutes.
- 60 minutes rest, in blocks of 15 minutes.
- 15 continuous minutes rest.

**FD047 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**
If you are working under Standard Fatigue Management Hours, what is the maximum number of hours you are allowed to work in any 24 hour period?

- 12 hours.
- 14 hours.
- 7 hours.
**FD048 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**

If you are working under Standard Fatigue management Hours, in a two-up arrangement what is the maximum number of hours you are allowed to work in any 24 hours period?

- 12 hours.
- 14 hours.
- 13 hours.

---

**FD049 - Fatigue and Defensive Driving**

If you are working under Standard Fatigue Management Hours, in a two-up arrangement, what is the maximum number of hours you are allowed to work in any 7 day period?

- 60 hours.
- 72 hours.
- 36 hours.

---

**IN001 - Intersections**

As you approach an intersection, you should check for traffic on your left and right -

- At all times before entering the intersection.
- Only when the traffic is heavy.
- Only when you approach a stop sign.
IN003 - Intersections
When making a right-hand turn at the intersection shown, you must give way to -

- An oncoming vehicle going straight ahead or turning left and any vehicle on your right.
- A vehicle approaching from your left and intending to turn right.
- Only pedestrians.

IN004 – Intersections
If turning right at a T-intersection (as shown) must you give way to vehicles approaching from both the left and right?

- Yes, whether they are turning or not.
- No, only the vehicle on the right.
- No, you have right of way.

IN005 - Intersections
If a STOP or GIVE WAY sign has been knocked down, for example, as the result of an accident, does the line marked across the road have any meaning?

- Yes, it has the same meaning as the sign itself.
- No, but you must give way if turning.
- No, you only need to give way to the vehicle on your right.

IN006 - Intersections
If turning at an intersection are you required to give way to pedestrians?

- Yes, a driver turning right or left must give way to pedestrians, if there is a danger of a collision
- Yes, only if turning left.
- Yes, only if turning right.
**IN007 - Intersections**
When you come to an intersection and the road beyond is choked with vehicles going in the same direction, what should you do?

- Wait until there is room for you to completely cross the intersection.
- Proceed if there is no traffic on your right.
- Travel into the intersection and wait until traffic ahead moves.

**IN008 - Intersections**
Right-turns must be made from which lanes when travelling on a laned roadway?

- The far right-hand lane or any other lane having an arrow pointing right.
- The lane carrying the least amount of traffic.
- The far left-hand lane.

**IN010 - Intersections**
In this diagram both vehicles O and P must pass through GIVE WAY signs before entering the intersection. Which vehicle goes first?

- Vehicle P.
- Vehicle O.
- It depends on who moves first.

**IN011 - Intersections**
Vehicle O is at a STOP sign -

- Vehicle O must give way to vehicles P, Q and R.
- Vehicle O must give way only to vehicle R.
- All vehicles must give way to vehicle O.
IN012 - Intersections
If both vehicles P and O in the diagram are turning right, which vehicle is in the best position to turn left into the street marked 'X'?

- Vehicle O.
- Vehicle P.
- Neither vehicle.

IN013 - Intersections
The diagram shows a marked pedestrian crossing at an intersection. There is also a STOP sign at the intersection. You have already stopped for a pedestrian. Must you stop again at the STOP line?

- Yes, at all times.
- Yes, if there is traffic on your right only.
- No, if the intersection is clear.

IN014 - Intersections
A GIVE WAY sign at an intersection means that you must -

- Be ready to stop and give way to all other traffic if there is danger of a collision.
- Stop completely at all times and have no right of way.
- Slow down and only give way to traffic on your right.

IN016 - Intersections
Which vehicle in the diagram must give way?

- Vehicle J.
- Vehicle K.
- Vehicle L.
IN018 - Intersections
You want to make a left turn. You must use your left-hand indicator -

- At all times.
- Only when there is traffic behind you.
- Only when arrows are marked on the roadway.

IN019 - Intersections
At the T-intersection shown in the diagram which vehicle should give way?

- **Vehicle R.**
- Vehicle Q.
- Whichever vehicle got there last.

IN026 - Intersections
What should you do on approaching a railway level crossing displaying a STOP sign?

- **Stop at all times and proceed when safe to do so.**
  - Slow down to 10 km/h, then proceed through the crossing.
  - Stop, only if a train is at the crossing.

IN027 - Intersections
You are driving the car in the diagram. You must stop -

- **Even when there is no other traffic.**
  - Only if there is a car on your right or left.
  - Only if there is danger of a collision with another vehicle.
IN028 - Intersections
If the boomgates are down and the signals are flashing, at a railway level crossing, you may begin to cross -

- Only when the gate is up and the lights stop flashing.
- If you cannot see a train approaching.
- If you can safely go around the closed gate.

IN029 - Intersections
When approaching a railway level crossing displaying this sign, you must -

- Slow down, look both ways for trains and be prepared to stop if necessary.
  - Increase your speed to avoid any approaching trains.
  - Continue across at normal speed, do not slow down.

IN030 - Intersections
Even if the signal at a railway level crossing does not indicate that a train is coming, you should -

- Slow down, be ready to stop and give way if there is danger of collision.
  - Speed up and cross the tracks quickly.
  - Stop completely at all times.

IN031 - Intersections
You are in the car approaching the intersection shown, you should -

- Drive carefully and approach at a speed which gives you good time to avoid traffic which might suddenly appear.
  - Come to a complete stop before you come to the intersection.
  - Flash your lights to let other vehicles know that you are coming.
IN034 - Intersections
You come to an intersection in Sydney with a Light Rail vehicle about to enter. What should you do?

- Wait until the intersection is clear.
- Enter the intersection, but keep away from the Light Rail vehicle.
- Change lanes before crossing the intersection.

IN035 - Intersections
You approach an intersection in busy traffic and want to go straight ahead. The traffic lights turn green. When are you permitted to enter the intersection?

- Only when there is room for your vehicle on the other side.
  - Immediately after the traffic lights turn green.
  - When the vehicle behind signals you to go.

IN039 - Intersections
Which statement is correct?

- Red light cameras take photographs of vehicles that enter intersections when the lights are red.
- Red light cameras take photographs of vehicles that speed through intersections.
- Red light cameras take photographs of vehicles that cross intersections when the lights are yellow.

IN040 - Intersections
As you drive into an intersection, the lights turn to yellow. You should -

- Continue through the intersection.
  - Accelerate as hard as you can.
  - Brake immediately to a stop.
IN044 - Intersections
You drive up to an intersection with a stop sign. There is no painted stop line. Where should you stop?

- **Before coming to and as near to the intersection as possible.**
- At least five metres before the intersection.
- At the point where you can see clearly in both directions.

IN051 – Intersections
When police officers are at intersections giving directions you must -

- **Always follow any instruction they give you.**
- Drive through the intersection as you normally would.
- Wait for the traffic lights to start working again.

IN067- Intersections
The red car wants to turn right and exit the roundabout in the street indicated by an arrow. Is the car positioned in the correct lane to do this?

- **No, the car should enter the roundabout only from the right hand lane.**
- Yes, the car can make the turn only from this lane.
- Yes, the car can make the turn from either the left hand or the right hand lane.

IN068 - Intersections
If you enter an intersection that is under the control of a traffic controller -

- **Follow the directions of the controller.**
- Sound your horn at the traffic controller and hope they get out of your way.
- Stop at the intersection and then proceed slowly.
IN069 - Intersections
You are at an intersection and see a pedestrian crossing the road into which you are turning. You must -

- Give way to the pedestrian.
- Sound your horn to warn the pedestrian to get out of the way.
- Swerve around the pedestrian to avoid hitting them.

LD001 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
How should you merge with traffic when entering a freeway?

- Watch for a gap and merge with the traffic at the speed it is travelling.
- Speed up and force your way into the traffic.
- Stop, then enter the traffic quickly.

LD002 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
Which movements shown in the diagram can legally be made by the driver of the purple car?

- O and P only.
- P only.
- O, P and Q.

LD003 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
Which movements shown in the diagram can legally be made by the driver of the purple car?

- O, P and Q.
- O and P only.
- P only.
**LD004 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**

Which movements shown in the diagram can legally be made by the driver of the purple car?

- O and P only.
- P only.
- O, P and Q.

**LD005 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**

Double unbroken dividing lines are marked on a roadway. You may -

- Cross them to turn into a driveway or property, if it is safe to do so.
- Cross them to overtake a car ahead if it is safe to do so.
- Cross them to make a U turn.

**LD007 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**

A section of road is marked with double unbroken dividing lines as in the diagram. When is a vehicle allowed to cross these lines?

- To enter or leave a street or driveway.
- To overtake a slow vehicle ahead.
- When there is no traffic coming the other way.
**LD009 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
When driving in traffic lanes (as shown in the diagram), you may change your lane -

- Only when it is safe to do so.
- Without looking, provided you use your indicator
- Provided you sound your horn to warn other drivers

**LD010 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
When two lanes merge into one (as shown in the diagram), who should give way?

- The vehicle which has to cross the lane line.
- The faster vehicle.
- The vehicle in the right-hand lane because it is overtaking.

**LD011 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
Looking at the diagram, which vehicle must give way?

- Vehicle B.
- Vehicle A.
- Either vehicle, there is no rule on giving way when merging.

**LD013 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
You must use your indicator lights when -

- Changing lanes or turning left or right.
- Approaching a curve.
- Double parking.
LD014 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
If you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle, you must -

- Take whatever action is necessary (with safety) to make way for the emergency vehicle.
- Flash your headlights to warn other drivers.
- Increase your speed to avoid the vehicle.

LD017 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
When the road is marked this way are you permitted to cross the lines and overtake?

- No.
- Yes.
- Yes, only if the way ahead is clear.

LD041 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
When driving on a multi-lane road with a speed limit of more than 80 km/h, which lane should you choose?

- The left lane unless overtaking.
- The right lane to avoid slow moving vehicles.
- Either left or right lane.

LD043 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
Signalling is -

- Always required before turning or lane changing.
- Not required when turning at T-intersections.
- Not required when turning at traffic lights with a green arrow.

LD044 - Traffic Lights / Lanes
How should you merge with traffic when entering a motorway?

- Watch for a gap and increase your speed to safely merge with the traffic.
- Slow down and force your way into the traffic.
- Stop, then enter the traffic quickly.
LR001 – Load Restraint
What is the maximum allowable distance that a load may project on the side of a vehicle, provided overall width does not exceed 2.5 metres?

- 150mm.
- 200mm.
- 250mm.

LR002 – Load Restraint
What is the maximum length that a load may project in front of a vehicle?

- 1.2 metres.
- 0.8 metres.
- 2.0 metres.

LR003 – Load Restraint
The most important part of blocking when securing a load is -

- The headboard or bulkhead.
- The chocks.
- The outriggers.

LR004 – Load Restraint
In which diagram is the load NOT blocked?

- Truck 2.
- Truck 3.
- Truck 1.
LR005 – Load Restraint
A poorly loaded vehicle is unsafe to drive. To avoid loss of steering and loss of traction under power, you should -

- Spread the load close to the centre line of the vehicle.
- Load heavy items to one side.
- Stack the lighter things at the bottom.

LR006 - Load Restraint
Look at the diagram. The diagram shows a rigid truck with a single rear axle fitted with 4 standard tyres. The maximum statutory axle load is -

- 9.0 tonnes.
- 13.0 tonnes.
- 16.5 tonnes.

LR009 - Load Restraint
The truck shown in the diagram below is braking heavily. In what direction will the unrestrained load on the truck tray move?

- Forwards.
- Backwards.
- Sideways.

LR010 - Load Restraint
The load on the vehicle shown in the diagram below is resting against the headboard. This method of load restraint is known as -

- Blocking.
- Attaching.
- Containing.
**LR011 – Load Restraint**  
A load restraint system on a vehicle should be capable of restraining what percentage of the weight of the load from shifting forwards and upwards?

- **Diagram 3**
  - Diagram 2
  - Diagram 1

**LR012 – Load Restraint**  
A load restraint system on a vehicle should be capable of restraining what percentage of the weight of the load from shifting sideways or rearwards?

- **Diagram 2**
  - Diagram 1
  - Diagram 3
LR013 – Load Restraint
Which ‘tie down angle’ is not recommended for lashings?

- Truck 1
- Truck 2
- Truck 3

LR014 – Load Restraint
Vehicles carrying what type of loads are more likely to overturn on corners?

- High centre of mass loads and ‘live’; (eg. Bulk liquids, livestock) loads.
- Blocked loads.
- Heavy loads.

LR015 - Load Restraint
When loading cardboard cartons and boxes on a vehicle, where should the heaviest items be placed?

- At the bottom of the load.
- At the top of the load.
- In the middle of the load.
**LR016 – Load Restraint**

The vehicles shown in the diagram below are loaded with logs. Which ones have correctly secured loads?

- Vehicles 1 and 3.
- Vehicles 1 and 2.
- Vehicle 3 only.

**LR018 - Load Restraint**

For vehicles with a GVM over 4.5 tonnes (excluding cranes) the vehicle width, including the load, must not be greater than -

- **2.5 metres**
- 3.2 metres
- 1.2 metres
LR020 – Load Restraint

Sheets and tarpaulins are not strong enough to hold down bulk loads unless the load is -

- Very light.
- Very wet.
- Very heavy.

LR021 – Load Restraint

Which of the diagrams shows the correct loading position to prevent twisting of the chassis frame?

- Diagram 2
- Diagram 3
- Diagram 1
Which diagram shows the correct method for restraining a loose load?

- **Diagram 3**
- **Diagram 2**
- **Diagram 1**
LR023 – Load Restraint

Which diagram shows the correct load position to ensure weight on the steer axles?

- Diagram 2
- Diagram 3
- Diagram 1

LR024 – Load Restraint

Which diagram shows the correct dunnage position for long rigid loads such as steel pipes?

- Diagram 2
- Diagram 3
- Diagram 1
LR025 – Load Restraint  
Which of the following methods will best directly restrain a contained load?

Diagram 1 - Tankers, tipper bodies.

Diagram 2 - Headboards, side / tail gates.

Diagram 3 - Direct lashings.

LR027 – Load Restraint  
Which diagram shows the correct method for restraining small pipe or log loads?

Diagram 3  
Diagram 2  
Diagram 1
**LR028 – Load Restraint**

Which diagram shows the correct method for restraining large pipe loads?

- Diagram 1
- Diagram 2
- Diagram 3

---

**LR029 – Load Restraint**

Which diagram shows the correct method for restraining divided loads?

- Diagram 3
- Diagram 2
- Diagram 1
LR030 – Load Restraint
Which diagram shows the correct position for carrying loads with potentially dangerous projections?

Diagram 2
Diagram 3
Diagram 1

LR031 – Load Restraint
Which diagram shows the best method for securing loads and protecting lashings?

Diagram 3
Diagram 2
Diagram 1
Loaded shipping containers fitted with corner twist locks should:

- **Not be carried on trucks not fitted with twist locks.**
- Be chained to a truck that is not fitted with twist locks.
- Only be carried on trucks if secured with webbing.
ND002 - Negligent Driving
When driving near parked vehicles, you should -

- Check for parked vehicles with turn signals on, or children about to step out.
- Stop, if you see a car with its right-hand indicator on.
- Sound your horn and flash your headlights to warn drivers not to pull out.

ND004 - Negligent Driving
You are approaching a hill or curve. You must not cross the centre line to overtake -

- If you do not have a clear view of any approaching traffic.
  - If you cannot see clear road ahead for 100 metres.
  - If you cannot see clear road ahead for 75 metres.

ND005 - Negligent Driving
You are approaching the crest (top of a hill) on a narrow road, the safest procedure is to -

- Keep to the left and slow down.
  - Flash your headlights to warn oncoming traffic.
  - Increase your speed and sound your horn.

ND007 - Negligent Driving
On a single laned road (as shown), you must always overtake another vehicle on its right except when -

- The other vehicle is turning right.
  - You are travelling at more than 80 km/h.
  - The other vehicle is going slower than you.
**ND014 - Negligent Driving**
Before beginning to overtake another vehicle, you should -

- **Check to see it is safe, change gear if necessary, and signal your intention before moving out.**
- Signal and slow down so you will have more room to overtake.
- Sound your horn, move out and overtake.

**ND015 - Negligent Driving**
You are driving behind a long vehicle (as shown) which has a sign saying DO NOT OVERTAKE TURNING VEHICLE. The long vehicle indicates that it is going to turn left. You -

- **Must let the long vehicle turn first.**
  - May move to the left-hand side of the road and pass the long vehicle.
  - May pass the truck because it cannot turn left from the middle lane.

**ND019 - Negligent Driving**
How should you overtake a pedal cyclist?

- **The same as you would another car, with safety.**
  - Drive as close as possible to the cyclist so he or she will move over and let you pass.
  - Sound your horn to warn the cyclist to get off the road.
**ND020 - Negligent Driving**
If an overtaking vehicle signals that it must move in, in front of you, you should -

- **Prepare to slow down to allow room.**
- Speed up and not let the vehicle back in.
- Flash your lights at the overtaking vehicle.

**ND021 - Negligent Driving**
The first thing you should do before overtaking is -

- **Make sure it is safe and the way is clear of oncoming traffic.**
  - Sound your horn.
  - Increase your speed.

**ND028 - Negligent Driving**
If you are convicted of driving with a blood alcohol level that is over the limit for your licence, you could lose your driver's licence. You may also -

- **Be sent to prison.**
  - Be restricted to driving an automatic vehicle.
  - Have a personal speed limit imposed on you.

**ND030 - Negligent Driving**
If you are convicted of dangerous driving -

- **You could lose your licence and may be sent to prison.**
  - You could only be fined and given demerit points.
  - You could be given demerit points only.
ND031 - Negligent Driving
You are travelling in the left lane and wish to turn right at the intersection. You move to the right lane and a driver behind sounds their horn at you. What have you done wrong?

- Crossed an unbroken lane line.
- Driven too slowly.
- Changed lanes unnecessarily.

ND032 - Negligent Driving
What is this driver doing that is negligent and illegal?

- Crossing an unbroken line at a curve.
- Not signalling to change lanes.
- Overtaking on the kerb side.

ND034 - Negligent Driving
The speed limit on this road is 100 km/h. When can you use the right lane?

- Only when overtaking or turning right.
- Whenever you want to.
- When there is no other traffic around.

ND035 - Negligent Driving
Another vehicle is overtaking you on your right. You commit a traffic offence if you:

- Speed up while the other vehicle is on your right.
- Keep the same speed.
- Slow down while the other vehicle is on your right.
ND044 - Negligent Driving
When you have started to overtake the car, you notice that its right indicator is flashing. You should -

- **Check your mirror and move back in behind the car.**
- Accelerate quickly to get past.
- Immediately brake to a stop.

ND045 - Negligent Driving
If you are caught speeding through a road work zone you will -

- **Be liable for a speeding fine and loss of demerit points.**
- Receive a warning letter in the mail.
- Not receive any penalty as road works speed limits are only advisory.

ND046 - Negligent Driving
When driving through temporary road work you should -

- **Slow down and look out for hazards.**
- Maintain current speed if the road is clear.
- Sound your horn.
PD001 - Pedestrians
You must give way to pedestrians on a marked pedestrian crossing -

- If there is any danger of a collision.
- When they are crossing from your right only.
- When they are crossing from your left only.

PD002 - Pedestrians
When approaching a marked pedestrian crossing and no pedestrians are in sight, you should -

- Slow down and be ready to make a safe stop.
- Come to a complete stop before the crossing.
- Go faster, in case a pedestrian steps onto the crossing.

PD003 - Pedestrians
If elderly people or children are on a pedestrian crossing you will probably need to –

- Wait extra time to allow them to cross safely.
- Sound your horn to hurry them up.
- Drive around them so you don't hold up traffic.

PD004 - Pedestrians
Which sign painted on the road tells you there is a pedestrian crossing ahead?

- B
- A
- C
**PD005 - Pedestrians**

A vehicle ahead of you has stopped at a pedestrian crossing. You -

- **Must not overtake the stopped vehicle.**

- May overtake the vehicle if there are no pedestrians on the crossing.

- May overtake the vehicle provided no cars are coming the other way.

**PD006 - Pedestrians**

If you see a School Crossing Supervisor holding a sign like this, you must wait until the children -

- **Are off the crossing and the hand held sign is taken away.**

- Reach the right-hand side of the crossing.

- Are out of sight.

**PD007 - Pedestrians**

Which one of the following statements is correct? Bicycle riders -

- **Must obey the road rules.**

- May not travel on heavy traffic roads.

- Must ride against the flow of traffic so they can be seen.

**PD009 - Pedestrians**

When driving near children playing or walking near the edge of the road, you should -

- **Slow down, and be ready to make a safe stop.**

- Sound your horn to warn them of your presence.

- Continue at the same speed and drive around them.
PD010 - Pedestrians
Pedestrians who are affected by alcohol are:

- One of the most common groups involved in road accidents.
- Unlikely to walk near the road and do not require your attention.
- Less dangerous than sober pedestrians because they are more careful after drinking.

PD011 - Pedestrians
When driving near pedestrian crossings, intersections, or school crossings, you should always:

- Slow down, watch for pedestrians and be ready to make a safe stop.
  - Move into the left lane.
  - Keep your eyes on the speedo.

PD012 - Pedestrians
When driving in an area where there are many pedestrians (e.g., a bus stop) it is important to:

- Slow down and watch for an indication that they will enter the road.
  - Put your headlights on high beam so they can see you better.
  - Increase your speed to avoid the chance of hitting them.

PD013 - Pedestrians
When driving past parked vehicles, which of the following is it most important to do –

- Watch for pedestrians, animals and car doors opening.
  - Drive in the right-hand lane, if there is one.
  - Stay as close as possible to the vehicle in front of you.

PD014 - Pedestrians
When driving in wet weather, you should:

- Watch out for pedestrians, who may hurry and take risks.
  - Drive in the middle of the road to avoid splashing pedestrians on the footpath.
  - Stop and help aged pedestrians across the road.
PD015 - Pedestrians
At a pedestrian crossing with traffic lights, when the amber light starts 'flashing' after the red stop signal, it means:

- You may carefully drive through the crossing, if there is no risk of colliding with pedestrians.
- The traffic lights are out of order and pedestrians must not use the crossing.
- The green light is due. Do not proceed until the green light appears.

PD016 - Pedestrians
Which statement is true?

- You must give way to pedestrians if there is any danger of hitting them.
- Pedestrians have no special rights on the roads.
- You must give way to pedestrians only at marked crossings.

PD017 - Pedestrians
You drive towards these people on the road. What should you do?

- Stop and give way if there is any danger of hitting them.
- Continue at the same speed and sound the horn.
- Slow down until they are half way through the crossing and drive on.
PD018 - Pedestrians
You see these zig-zag markings on the road in front of you. What do they mean?

- **Take care and look out for pedestrians at a crossing.**
- Look out for animals on the side of the road.
- Be careful because the road ahead is slippery.

PD019 - Pedestrians
These markings on the road indicate:

- **Places where pedestrians have special rights.**
- Places where you can park.
- Places where special speed limits apply.

PD021 - Pedestrians
You approach a person crossing the road. You should:

- **Slow down or stop to avoid hitting the person.**
- Slow down and sound your horn to hurry up the person.
- Maintain your speed and swerve around the person.
PD022 – Pedestrians
You approach a crossing and see the scene in the picture. You should -

- Slow down and stop until the supervisor takes down the sign.
- Slow down and drive through giving way to the children.
- Stop and wait for the children until your lane is clear.

PD023 - Pedestrians
At a pedestrian crossing with traffic lights, when the lights change to red you should -

- Stop, wait for pedestrians to cross and for the green light to come on.
- Slow down and give way to pedestrians.
- Stop and continue after the pedestrians have crossed.

PD024 - Pedestrians
This person is standing on a pedestrian refuge. If he steps out onto your lane you should -

- Give way to the person if there is any danger of colliding.
- Slow down and sound the horn to warn the person to move back.
- Maintain your speed so you do not hold up the traffic.

PD025 - Pedestrians
Which of the following statements is correct?

- You must give way to pedestrians if there is a danger of a collision.
- Pedestrians must cross the road only at marked crossings and intersections.
- You do not have to give way to adults crossing at children's crossings.
PD026 - Pedestrians
When you see children on or near the road -

- You should slow down and be more careful because they may move suddenly.
- You should reduce your speed by 5 km/h.
- You should ignore them and pay attention to the rear vision mirror.

PD027 - Pedestrians
When you see older people on or near the road, you should -

- Slow down and take extra care because they may not see you until you are very close.
- Drive around them to keep the traffic moving.
- Sound your horn and keep going at the same speed so you do not hold up the traffic.

PD028 - Pedestrians
You must give way to pedestrians if there is a risk of hitting them. When driving in poor light, you should -

- Look more carefully for pedestrians because they are hard to see.
- Keep your headlights on high beam all the time.
- Always drive in the right hand lane so you can be away from pedestrians.

PD030 - Pedestrians
You drive up to a Light Rail vehicle that has just stopped at a tram stop. What is the most important thing you should do?

- Take extra care, slow down and give way to the pedestrians.
- Keep a look out for traffic coming in the opposite direction.
- Slow down, but keep moving so you do not delay other drivers.
SB007 - Seat Belts / Restraints
The most effective device for protecting passengers when in an accident is –

- Seat belts.
- Safety door latches.
- Padded instrument panels.

SB008 - Seat Belts / Restraints
Which one of the following statements is correct? Seat belts -

- Save lives and prevent injury.
- Do not have to be used in the rear seat.
- Are not necessary for good drivers.

SB011 - Seat Belts / Restraints
Seat belts and child restraints (eg baby capsules and child seats) -

- Must always be worn properly, and adjusted tightly.
- Are only needed on long trips.
- Are only needed on short trips.

SB012 - Seat Belts / Restraints
Child restraints (eg, baby capsules and child seats) -

- Should be fitted according to the manufacturers’ instructions.
- Are not as safe as holding a child in your arms.
- Need only be used if the child wants to sleep.
SL007 - Speed Limits

Driving faster than the maximum speed limit is -

- Never legally permitted.

- Permitted only when passing another vehicle.

- Only permitted when other vehicles are going faster than the speed limit.

SL008 - Speed Limits

What is your maximum speed limit if you are driving a vehicle with a GVM over 4.5 tonnes

- 100 km/h.

- 90 km/h.

- 110 km/h.

SL011 - Speed Limits

You drive a vehicle (not a road train) with a GVM of more than 4.5 tonnes. The maximum speed limit that you are permitted to travel at is -

- 100 km/h.

- 90 km/h.

- 110 km/h.

SL012 - Speed Limits

One in three fatal crashes in NSW is speed related. What is the speed limit where there are no speed limit signs and no street lights?

- 100 km/h.

- 40 km/h.

- 60 km/h.

SL014 - Speed Limits

Look at the diagram. This means that -

- Trucks and buses MUST travel at a speed not greater than 40 Km/h.

- Trucks and buses may travel at a speed of 40 Km/h.

- Trucks and buses MUST travel at a speed not less than 40 Km/h.
SL016 - Speed Limits
A speed limiter fitted to a heavy vehicle in NSW (other than a road train) prevents that vehicle from exceeding what speed limit?

- 100 Km/h.
- 90 Km/h.
- 105 Km/h.

SL017 - Speed Limits
The driver of a 10 tonne GVM commercial bus (coach) is approaching the sign shown in the diagram below. What should the driver do?

- Not exceed 40 Km/h.
- Only drive faster than 40 Km/h if it is safe.
- Ignore the sign as it only applies to vehicles with a GVM above 15 tonnes.

SL019 - Speed Limits
The sign shown in the diagram below is -

- A regulatory sign for truck and bus drivers which must be obeyed.
- An advisory sign for truck and bus drivers that should be obeyed.
- A regulatory sign for drivers of vehicles greater than 30 tonnes GVM.

SL025 - Speed Limits
What could be the penalties for driving over the speed limit -

- Fines, demerit points and possibly loss of licence.
- Fines only.
- A letter of warning and a small fine.
SL028 - Speed Limits
Where there are no speed limit signs, the speed limit is 100 km/h, unless:

- **There are street lights along the road.**
- The road you are driving on is gravel.
- There's an emergency, which means speed limits don't apply.

SL030 - Speed Limits
When you see this sign you must:

- **Not exceed 40 km/h and keep a special lookout for bicycle riders, pedestrians and children.**
- Only enter the street if you live in the local zone.
- Drive at a speed less than 40 km/h if you are not a resident of the local zone.

SL031 - Speed Limits
This sign means you must:

- **Share this road with other people and vehicles and not exceed 10 km/h.**
- Drive at 10 km/h if there are pedestrians around.
- Reduce your speed to what you think is safe but never below 10 km/h.

SL035 - Speed Limits
If you are driving along the highway and come across road works with a reduced speed zone, you must:

- **Slow down to the new speed limit.**
- Drive through the road works zone as fast as you can to get past it.
- Drive at the same speed as other vehicles.
**TL001 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
You are facing traffic lights (as shown). What do they mean?

- You may proceed only in the direction of the green arrow.
- You may proceed only in the direction of the green arrow when the red light has changed to green.
- You must give way to oncoming traffic.

**TL002 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
At traffic lights what is meant when a red light appears?

- Stop, wait behind the stop line until the lights change to green.
- Stop, wait behind the stop line until the lights change to yellow.
- Stop, make sure there is no traffic, then drive straight ahead.

**TL003 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
What should you do when approaching traffic lights which change from green to yellow?

- Stop at the stop line unless you are so close that sudden or sharp braking might cause an accident.
- Speed up to clear the intersection before the lights change to red.
- Stop, only if a red light camera is in use.
**TL004 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**

What may you do at an intersection with traffic lights at which this sign is displayed?

- **If the lights are red you must first stop, then you may turn left if it is safe to do so.**
  - You should slow down and check if anyone is coming before turning left.
  - You may turn left only if a green arrow is shown.

**TL005 – Traffic Lights / Lanes**

Are you permitted to make a U-Turn at traffic lights?

- No, unless there is a U-TURN PERMITTED sign at the intersection.
- Yes, at all times.
- Yes, if there is no danger of colliding with another vehicle.

**TL006 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**

These lights mean that you -

- **Can turn left, but not go straight ahead.**
  - Can turn left or go straight ahead.
  - Can turn left only if a sign ‘TURN LEFT AT ANY TIME WITH CARE’ is displayed.

**TL007 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**

This light means, you -

- **Can go straight ahead, or turn left or turn right, if it is safe to do so.**
  - Must stop and wait for the red light before proceeding.
  - Can make a U turn provided it is safe to do so.
**TL008 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
It is 3 o’clock in the morning. You cannot see any other traffic. You want to turn right. You may -

- **Not turn right while the arrow is red.**
- Turn right when you have waited one minute.
- Turn right if it is safe to do so.

**TL010 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
As you approach an intersection with traffic lights, the yellow light turns to red. You must -

- **Stop and wait for the green light.**
- Speed up to avoid traffic from the left and right.
- Sound your horn and proceed through the red light.

**TL011 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
You approach an intersection showing a red light and the sign shown. You wish to turn left. You must -

- **Stop and turn left only if it is safe.**
- Stop and wait for a green light.
- Slow down and turn left or right if it is safe.

**TL013 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
You are waiting at an intersection and the lights are red. The traffic lights change to green. You should -

- **Check both sides of the intersection and then proceed.**
- Cross the intersection as quickly as possible.
- Wait until the traffic behind you makes you move.
**TL014 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
You want to turn right at an intersection and see this traffic light. You should -

- **Stay behind the stop line until the green arrow shows.**
- Move forward slowly.
- Enter the intersection and wait for the green arrow.

**TL015 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
You wish to turn left at this intersection. The traffic lights are red and you see this sign. You should -

- **Stop, then if you see it is safe turn left.**
- Stop until the light turns green.
- Stop then go straight ahead.

**TL016 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
You wish to turn left at this intersection and the traffic lights are green. What should you do?

- **Wait behind the stop line until there is room for you to enter the new road.**
- Move forward slowly, make the left turn and wait behind car A.
- Enter the intersection and sound the horn.

**TL017 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
As you approach a set of traffic lights at an intersection, they change from green to yellow (amber). You must -

- **Stop before the lights, unless you are so close that sudden braking might cause an accident.**
- Drive through the intersection without accelerating.
- Accelerate to clear the intersection before the lights change to red.
**TL018 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
Temporary traffic lights at road works -

- **Must be obeyed.**

  - Apply to road works vehicles only.

  - Are installed to warn motorists of construction works.

**TL019 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
Where do you stop at temporary traffic lights?

- **At the ‘Stop here on red signal’ sign.**

  - Where the lane ends.

  - After the traffic lights, but before the construction zone.
TRAFFIC SIGNS SECTION

SI001 – Traffic Signs
When you see this sign you should -

- **Not drive beyond the sign.**
- Drive with caution.
- Not pass another vehicle.

SI003 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- **All right lane traffic must turn right at the next intersection.**
- Right lane traffic may turn right or go straight ahead at the next intersection.
- One way traffic ahead.

SI004 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- **Traffic travels in each direction.**
- No turns permitted.
- Double lane bridge ahead.

SI006 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- **You must not turn to the right.**
- You may turn to the right.
- You must give way to traffic on your right.
SI007 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- You must not turn to the left.
- You must not turn to the left or the right.
- You must not turn to the right.

SI008 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- All traffic must travel in the direction of the arrow.
- Follow the arrow unless you are turning right.
- Road curves to the left ahead.

SI009 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- You may travel only in the direction in which the arrow is pointing.
- No left turn.
- One lane bridge ahead, slow down.

SI013 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- You are not to exceed 60 km/h.
- You can go faster than 60 km/h.
- You are on Highway 60.
**SI014 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **You must not drive faster than 100 km/h.**
- You must drive faster than 100 km/h.
- The sign applies to truck drivers only, cars can travel at any speed.

**SI016 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **Drive carefully, and watch out for kangaroos entering the road for the next 30 km.**
- Zoo 30 km ahead.
- Nature reserve 30 km ahead.

**SI017 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **T-intersection ahead. If you are on the terminating road, you must give way to all vehicles approaching from your right or left.**
- No through road ahead, slow down.
- Tollway ahead, be prepared to stop and pay toll.

**SI018 – Traffic Signs**
When you see this sign you -

- **Must not stop your vehicle at the kerb during the times shown.**
- Must not stop here at any time.
- May stop at any time to pick up or drop off passengers.
**SI019 – Traffic Signs**
You are most likely to find this sign -

- **On the approach to a bridge which has room for only two vehicles, slow down and proceed with caution.**
- When a bridge is not safe to drive on.
- If there is a footbridge for pedestrians ahead.

**SI020 - Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **Road may be slippery when wet, slow down and drive carefully.**
  - Sharp turns in the road ahead.
  - Road under repair, drive carefully.

**SI021 - Traffic Signs**
You are most likely to find this sign -

- **As you approach a winding road, slow down and drive with caution.**
  - If there is a steep hill ahead.
  - If an unsealed road is ahead.

**SI022 - Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **A sharp depression in the road is ahead, be prepared, slow down.**
  - Do not drive with your lights on high beam.
  - Police station ahead.
**SI024 – Traffic Signs**

What does this sign mean?

- Sharp bend to the right ahead, slow down and drive carefully.
- Turn around and go back, you are going the wrong way.
- No right turn allowed.

**SI025 - Traffic Signs**

You are most likely to find this sign, where -

- Children may be crossing the road ahead, slow down and be prepared to make a safe stop.
- There is an athletic field ahead.
- Pedestrians are not allowed.

**SI026 - Traffic Signs**

What does this sign mean?

- Crossroads ahead, reduce your speed and watch out for other traffic and pedestrians.
- Hospital ahead, drive carefully.
- Cemetery ahead.

**SI027 – Traffic Signs**

If the red lights on this sign are flashing what are you required to do?

- Stop until red lights stop flashing then drive on if it is safe to do so.
- Slow down and drive carefully over the crossing if you cannot see a train approaching.
- Stop until train has passed then proceed immediately.
SI028 – Traffic Signs
You should expect this sign, if -

- A give way sign at an intersection is ahead, slow down and be prepared to stop.
- You are approaching a school or playground.
- You are approaching an intersection with traffic lights, be prepared to stop.

SI030 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- Slow down and beware of trucks entering from the side.
- Trucks must use low gear.
- Heavy vehicle checking station ahead.

SI031 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- Slow down and look out for pedestrians crossing the road ahead.
- Stop and help aged pedestrians across the road.
- Hospital ahead, slow down and proceed with caution.

SI032 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- Pedestrian crossing ahead, slow down and be prepared to stop.
- Overhead footbridge for pedestrians ahead.
- Joggers ahead, drive carefully.
SI033 – Traffic Signs
You should expect this sign -

- When a divided road ends and two way traffic is ahead.
  - If a one way street is ahead.
  - If a one lane bridge is ahead.

SI035 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- Workers ahead, slow down and be prepared to stop.
  - Children's playground ahead, slow down and be prepared to stop.
  - Do not litter.

SI036 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- Watch out for bicycle riders along the roadway or when turning.
  - Bicycle riders not allowed on the roadway.
  - You are approaching a children's playground, slow down.

SI038 – Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- If traffic lights are out of order or the amber light is flashing, you must stop and give way to traffic as if you are at an intersection with stop signs.
  - Stop, red light camera in operation.
  - Stop at all times and give way to all traffic.
**SI039 - Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **Stop sign ahead, slow down and prepare to stop.**
  - You are approaching a roundabout, prepare to give way.
  - One way traffic ahead.

**SI040 - Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **Traffic controller ahead, slow down and be prepared to stop.**
  - School children crossing the road ahead, prepare to stop.
  - Traffic lights out of order, Police on duty ahead.

**SI041 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **Steep down-grade in the road ahead, slow down.**
  - Road ahead slippery when wet, drive carefully.
  - Road under repair, slow down.

**SI042 - Traffic Signs**
You should expect this sign, when -

- **A divided road is ahead, prepare for a change in traffic conditions.**
  - A two lane bridge is ahead, slow down and drive carefully.
  - Freeway conditions are ahead, maximum speed is 100 km/h.
**SI043 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- Railway level crossing with flashing signals ahead, slow down, drive carefully, and be prepared to stop.
  - Intersection ahead with traffic lights, prepare to stop.
  - Red light camera in use at traffic lights ahead.

**SI045 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- Road narrows ahead, slow down and prepare for a change in traffic conditions.
  - Form one lane of traffic.
  - Merging traffic, give way to your right.

**SI046 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- Vehicles are not allowed to stop at the kerb except in a medical emergency.
  - Vehicles must not stop at the kerb, except if picking up a passenger.
  - Vehicles must not stop at the kerb, unless picking up goods.

**SI048 – Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- Vehicles carrying three or more people, and motorcycles may use this lane.
  - Motor cars carrying one passenger may use this lane.
  - This lane is reserved for bicycle riders only.
SI049 - Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- Railway level crossing ahead, slow down and look out for trains, be prepared to stop.
  - Cattle or sheep crossing the road ahead, drive slowly.
  - Give way sign ahead, slow down and be prepared to stop.

SI050 – Traffic Signs
When you see this sign, you should -

- Drive carefully and watch out for traffic entering from a side-road intersection ahead.
  - Take care, trucks crossing the road ahead.
  - Take a break, rest area ahead.

SI051 – Traffic Signs
When you see this sign you must -

- Stop at the stop line and give way to all traffic.
  - Stop at the stop line and give way to all traffic on your right only.
  - Slow down and be prepared to stop only if there is any danger of a collision with another vehicle or pedestrian.

SI052 - Traffic Signs
When you see this sign you must -

- Slow down and be prepared to stop and give way to all traffic if there is any danger of a collision.
  - Stop and give way to all traffic even if the intersection is clear.
  - Slow down and be prepared to give way to traffic on your right only, if there is any danger of a collision.
SI053 - Traffic Signs
When you see this sign you should -

- **Come to a complete stop, look both ways for trains and proceed with caution if no trains are approaching.**
- Slow down, then drive slowly over the crossing looking both ways for trains.
- Stop, only if a train is at the crossing.

SI056 - Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- **Slow down, the maximum safe speed around the next curve in the road is 35km/h.**
- Winding road ahead for next 35 km.
- Next main town 35 km to the right.

SI057 - Traffic Signs
When you see this sign you should -

- **Slow down and be prepared to stop if the lights start flashing, warning you of an approaching train.**
- Continue at the same speed and do not look both ways for approaching trains.
- Stop in the middle of the railway tracks and look both ways for approaching trains.

SI058 - Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- **You must stay in or move to the left lane, unless you are overtaking another vehicle.**
- You must stay in the left lane and must not overtake any vehicles.
- You can overtake vehicles only on the left side.
**SI059 - Traffic Signs**
When you see this sign, what must you do?

- **Slow down and be ready to stop and give way to a train.**

- Stop before the railway crossing, wait for 1 minute and proceed if the crossing is clear.

- Drive quickly over the railway crossing.

**SI060 - Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **Slow down, be ready to stop and give way to all vehicles already on the roundabout if there is a danger of a collision.**

- All traffic must turn back at the roundabout.

- Stop at all times and give way to all traffic on your right.

**SI061 - Traffic Signs**
When you see this sign you should -

- **Drive carefully, you are reaching the top of the hill and will not be able to see a safe distance in front of you.**

- Watch out, the road ahead may be flooded.

- Slow down, there is a dangerous curve ahead.

**SI062 - Traffic Signs**
What does this sign mean?

- **There is a hump (sudden slope up and down) in the road ahead, slow down.**

- There is a tunnel ahead, turn on your headlights.

- The road ahead is closed, go back.
SI063 - Traffic Signs
What does this sign tell you?

- There may be animals on or near the road ahead, slow down and be prepared to stop to avoid collision.
- Animals are crossing the road ahead, stop and wait for directions.
- You are approaching an animal farm.

SI064 - Traffic Signs
What does this sign mean?

- Only vehicles carrying a disable person and displaying a mobility parking authority may park in this area.
- Motorcyclists may park in this area.
- Vehicles may park in this area for up to ten minutes.