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.
**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.

**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.

**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.
**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.**
**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.
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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.
**MG002 - General Knowledge**
When is a motorcycle rider allowed to ride without an approved helmet?

- **Never.**
- When the rider has a medical certificate.
- Only during daylight hours.

**MG004 - General Knowledge**
What equipment must be fitted to a motorcycle if pillion passengers are to be carried?

- **Separate footrests and a pillion seat.**
- Heavy duty shock absorbers.
- An engine of more than 250ml capacity.

**MG007 - General Knowledge**
You need to stop quickly, you should use -

- Both brakes together.
- The front brake only.
- The rear brake only.

**MG008 - General Knowledge**
To make a normal stop, you should use -

- Both front and rear brakes.
- The rear brake only.
- The front brake only.

**MG010 - General Knowledge**
You are going to make a turn. When should you apply the brakes?

- Before you start the turn.
- As you come out of the turn.
- While you are in the turn.
If you have to downshift for a turn, you should do it -

- **Before you start the turn.**
- Just as you begin the turn.
- While you are in the turn.

If you wear regular spectacles while you ride -

- **You should also wear a face shield or visor.**
- You need no other eye protection.
- You must not ride at night.

Every time before you ride you should check -

- **That the headlight and stop light are working.**
- Your fuel tap is not on ‘reserve’.
- The expiry date of your licence.

What should you be able to see in each mirror fitted to your motorcycle?

- **About half of the lane behind you and as much as possible of the lane next to you.**
- The lane behind.
- Your shoulder and the lane behind.

When you slow down for a stop, you should -

- **Downshift before stopping.**
- Downshift only if there is traffic ahead of you.
- Downshift after stopping.
MG018 - General Knowledge
On a wet road how do you make an emergency stop?

- **Apply the front and rear brakes together.**
- Apply the rear brake only.
- Apply the front brake only if the rear wheel begins to slide.

MG020 - General Knowledge
Where should you look when following a car?

- **Over or through the car you are following as well as watching its brake lights.**
- At the car's brake lights.
- To the right-hand side of the car you are following.

MG021 - General Knowledge
In what part of the lane should you ride when being passed by on-coming vehicles?

- **The centre or left of your lane.**
- No special part of your lane.
- As close to the centre line as possible.

MG023 - General Knowledge
A turn signal that keeps flashing after a turn is very likely to -

- **Confuse other drivers and cause them to turn into your path.**
- Damage the electrical system.
- Keep other drivers from seeing your brake light.

MG026 - General Knowledge
You are being overtaken by a car on a two-laned road. In what part of the lane should you ride?

- **The centre or left of your lane.**
- No special part of your lane.
- The far right of your lane.
MG027 - General Knowledge
If you have not ridden a particular motorcycle before, you should -

- Allow extra stopping distance.
- Use the rear brake only.
- Not go faster than 30 km/h.

MG028 - General Knowledge
When riding on a wet road, what is usually the most slippery part?

- The centre of the lane.
- The right wheel track.
- The left wheel track.

MG030 - General Knowledge
You are riding along on a sealed road when you see sand on the road ahead. What should you do?

- Slow down because it takes longer to stop on a slippery road surface.
- Stay at the same speed.
- Increase your speed.

MG031 - General Knowledge
When riding over loose gravel or sand, you should -

- Avoid sudden or quick movements.
- Change up to a higher gear.
- Slow down by using the front brake only.

MG032 - General Knowledge
When riding on a bumpy road -

- Rise slightly on the footrests so that you can absorb the shock with your knees and elbows.
- Keep your normal seating position.
- Take your feet off the footpegs.
MG034 - General Knowledge
What is the first thing to do if you have a blowout?

- Hold the hand grips tightly. Gradually close the throttle and let the motorcycle slow down.
- Brake lightly on the wheel with the good tyre.
- Turn quickly off the road.

MG035 - General Knowledge
At low speeds, if the rear tyre goes flat what is the first thing you will notice?

- The rear of the motorcycle will tend to slide from side to side.
- The steering will feel heavy.
- Your brakes will not work.

MG036 - General Knowledge
At low speeds, if the front tyre goes flat what is the first thing you will notice?

- The steering will feel heavy.
- The motorcycle will tend to slide from side to side.
- The motorcycle will lean heavily to one side.

MG037 - General Knowledge
To handle a high speed wobble, firmly grip the handlebars and -

- Allow the motorcycle to slow down.
- Increase your speed.
- Quickly apply the brakes.

MG038 - General Knowledge
If your throttle sticks while in traffic, what is the first thing you should do?

- Immediately squeeze the clutch lever, turn off the engine at the cut-off switch and apply the brakes.
- Rotate the throttle back and forth several times.
- Sound your horn to warn other vehicles.
MG040 - General Knowledge
When carrying a pillion passenger, the passenger should sit -

- **Behind and as close as possible to the rider.**
- Behind and as far from the rider as possible.
- In front of and as close to the rider as possible.

MG041 - General Knowledge
In a turn you should tell a pillion passenger to -

- **Lean in the same direction as the rider.**
- Stay upright.
- Lean in the opposite direction from the turn.

MG042 - General Knowledge
What should a pillion passenger do when you stop?

- **Keep both feet on the footpegs.**
- Place both feet on the ground.
- Place the same foot on the ground as the rider.

MG043 - General Knowledge
A pillion passenger should hold on to -

- **The rider’s waist, hips or passenger’s handgrip.**
- The rider’s arms.
- The rider’s helmet.

MG045 - General Knowledge
How old must you be to obtain a learner rider licence?

- **16 years and 9 months of age.**
- 16 years of age.
- 16 years and 3 months of age.
If you are stopped by Police while riding a motorcycle on a road or road related area and you are not carrying your rider's licence you could expect to be -

- Given an on-the-spot fine or summonsed to Court by Police.
- Given twelve hours to produce it at your local Police Station.
- Told to go home and get it.

Police officers may check that you are correctly licensed when -

- You are stopped for Random Breath Testing.
- You stop to pay tolls.
- Riding on a freeway or motorway.

Wearing the right protective clothing when riding can -

- Greatly reduce injury in the event of a crash.
- Make you very hot and reduce your ability to ride.
- Make no difference to you when you ride.

When are you allowed to ride a motorcycle on roads in NSW without wearing a helmet?

- Never.
- When you have a doctor's certificate.
- When the temperature reaches 32 degrees in summer.

What should be displayed upon an approved helmet?

- An Australian Standards AS1698 sticker.
- Bright stickers to make the helmet more visible to vehicle drivers.
- A manufacturer's approval and checked by sticker.
MG053 - General Knowledge
To ensure a helmet is in good condition you should -

- **Only purchase a new one. Never buy a second hand helmet.**
  - Only buy a helmet that someone else has tried out first.
  - Check to make sure it has not been dropped.

MG055 - General Knowledge
If you have a crash whilst wearing your helmet you should -

- **Replace it.**
  - Check to make sure it is not damaged.
  - If it is scratched or chipped get it repainted.

MG056 - General Knowledge
If you find cracks or loose padding in your helmet you should -

- **Replace it.**
  - Have it repaired by an authorised person.
  - Use high speed duct tape to hold it together as it is waterproof.

MG057 - General Knowledge
Wearing a helmet visor or goggles when riding will -

- **Protect your eyes from the wind, dust, rain, insects or stones thrown up by other vehicles.**
  - Reduce your vision and should only be worn in the rain.
  - Not make much difference to your riding on a fine day when there is no wind.
The best type of footwear when riding are:

- **Boots which provide ankle protection.**
- Trainers or Joggers.
- Steel toe capped boots.

Protective clothing should be:

- **Comfortable without being loose.**
- Very tight so they won't move if you fall off your bike.
- Loose to allow air flow to keep you cool in summer.

Other protective options to wear when riding include:

- **Back protectors to protect your spine and kidney belts.**
- Nylon jacket and pants.
- Light cotton shirt and pants.

When learning to ride you should:

- **Start in quiet streets that you know well.**
- Ride in groups so that you are protected from cars.
- Gain experience in complex traffic situations to build your skills quickly.

Any passenger carried on a motorcycle (not in a sidecar) must:

- **Be eight years of age or older.**
- Be at least six years of age.
- Be a holder of a rider licence.
MG063 - General Knowledge
Your ability to concentrate can be affected by -

- Fatigue, alcohol, drugs and the clothing you wear.
- The type of motorcycle you ride.
- Whether you are familiar with the road you are riding on.

MG064 - General Knowledge
Correct riding posture -

- Reduces fatigue and improves control.
- Is whatever position you are most comfortable in.
- Will make you more visible to other road users.
ROAD SAFETY SECTION

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.

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.
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.

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.

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.

Which of the following statements relating to motorcyclists and bicycle riders is correct?

- **Alcohol affects their sense of balance.**
  - Alcohol improves their concentration.
  - Alcohol improves their reflexes and judgement.

Consuming even small amounts of alcohol before riding may -

- **Affect your ability to control your motorcycle and make riding dangerous.**
  - Help clear your mind by relaxing you.
  - Have no effect whatsoever on you.

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.

DR012 - Alcohol and Drugs
To ensure prescription drugs will not affect your ability to ride a motorcycle you should -

- Tell your doctor you ride a motorcycle, check with your pharmacist and read the label on the drugs.
- Not ride at all while taking any medication.
- Not take the medication if you want to ride.
**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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
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.

To help prevent fatigue when riding you should:

- **Dress to protect yourself fully from wind, heat, cold and rain and not ride any longer than two hours at a time.**
- Stop and rest at least every four hours.
- Ride in short sleeves shirt with no gloves to allow the wind to keep you awake.

What should you do if you have difficulty concentrating when riding?

- **Stop immediately and rest.**
- Ride without gloves and in a short sleeves shirt to allow the wind on your body to help you concentrate.
- Constantly change your speed up and down to help you concentrate on what you are doing.
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.
IN020 - Intersections
You wish to make a right-hand turn from a ONE WAY STREET with no arrows marked on the roadway. You should position your vehicle -

- On the right-hand side of the street.
  - In the middle of the street.
  - On the left-hand side of the street.

IN023 - Intersections
When there are no arrows marked on the road, left turns must be made from -

- The far left-hand side of the road.
  - The middle of the road.
  - Either side of the road.

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.
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.

IN056 - Intersections
You wish to turn left at this roundabout. Which lane may you use?

- **Left lane.**
- Right lane.
- Either lane.

IN057 - Intersections
You are in the right hand lane and are planning to go straight ahead through this roundabout. When should you signal left to exit the roundabout?

- **After point O.**
- After point N.
- After point M.

IN058 - Intersections
When you wish to turn left at a roundabout you indicate -

- **Left from start to finish.**
- Only if you think it necessary.
- Left only after you enter the roundabout.
IN059 - Intersections
You wish to go straight ahead at this roundabout. Which statement is true?

- You must leave the roundabout in the same lane as you entered.
- You must enter in the right lane and leave in the left.
- You must always leave the roundabout in the left lane.

IN060 - Intersections
You want to turn left at this roundabout. Which lane must you use?

- Lane A.
- Lane B.
- Either lane.

IN061 - Intersections
When you wish to drive straight ahead at a roundabout you may enter from either the left or right lane. As you continue around you should -

- Keep in the lane you entered the roundabout.
- Move into another lane with least traffic.
- Change lanes to get through quickly.

IN062 - Intersections
When turning left at a roundabout you should enter and leave the roundabout -

- In the left lane.
- In the right lane.
- In the lane with least traffic.
IN063 - Intersections
You wish to go straight ahead on this roundabout with two lanes. Which lane may you use?
- Either lane.
- Left lane only.
- Right lane only.

IN064 - Intersections
The motorcyclist wants to travel straight ahead through this roundabout. The rider should watch out for the marked car because the car -
- May be leaving the roundabout.
- Could be going too fast.
- May stop suddenly.

IN065 - Intersections
To turn back into the same road from which you joined this roundabout you must -
- Stay in the right lane all the way round.
- Move into the left lane to leave the roundabout.
- Use the left lane all the way round.

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.**

**LD033 - Traffic Lights / Lanes**
What does this sign mean?

- **There is a lane just for light rail vehicles.**
- You are approaching a lane that is only for buses.
- Slow down and prepare to stop for a train.

**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.

A poorly loaded vehicle is unsafe to drive. To avoid loss of steering and loss of traction under power, you should -

**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.

**ND008 - Negligent Driving**

When overtaking another vehicle you should **NOT** move back in front of it, unless –

- **You can see the overtaken vehicle in your rear vision mirror.**
- An oncoming car appears over a hill.
- The driver of the vehicle signals it is safe to do so.

**ND009 - Negligent Driving**

A driver behind you signals their intention to overtake your car. What should you do?

- **Keep to the left and let that driver overtake you.**
- Speed up so that the driver will not have to overtake.
- Signal the driver to remain behind you if it is travelling too fast.

**ND010 - Negligent Driving**

The faster the vehicle in front of you is travelling, the -

- **More distance and time you need to overtake.**
- Less time you need to overtake.
- Closer you must get before starting to overtake.
**ND011 - Negligent Driving**
If you are not sure you have enough distance to overtake a vehicle ahead, you should:

- **Wait for a better opportunity with more distance to overtake.**
- Put the vehicle in a lower gear and speed up.
- Sound your horn to signal the driver ahead to slow down.

**ND012 - Negligent Driving**
When being overtaken by another vehicle what should you do to help?

- **Keep left and allow plenty of room to let the other vehicle back in.**
- Brake quickly to let the other vehicle overtake.
- Move to the left and stop.

**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.

**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.

**ND033 - Negligent Driving**
The speed limit on this road is 90 km/h. You have just overtaken a vehicle in the left lane. What should you do next?

- Move into the left lane.
- Keep your position in this lane.
- Accelerate away from the other vehicle and keep driving in this lane.

**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.

ND047 - Negligent Driving
When entering or leaving a driveway you must -

- Give way to bicycles, vehicles and pedestrians.
- Stop and give way only to vehicles.
- Blow your horn to warn other road users.

ND048 - Negligent Driving
Will a P1 licence be suspended for any speeding offence?

- Yes.
- No.
- Only for 10 km/h or more over the speed limit.
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.
- 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.

RS001 - Rider Safety
You are approaching the intersection shown, and an on-coming vehicle is signalling to turn right, you should –

- Move towards the left of your lane and slow down.
- Proceed straight ahead at normal speed.
- Stop, and let the car turn right.

RS003 - Rider Safety
In this diagram which light is most likely to make the motorcycle more noticeable to the car driver?

- The right turn indicator.
- The tail-light.
- The headlight on high beam.
RS004 - Rider Safety
You are riding the motorcycle shown, what would you need to do to be able to see the car?

- Turn your head.
- Look in the mirror.
- Take off your helmet.

RS005 - Rider Safety
In the diagram shown you are being followed very closely by another vehicle, you should -

- Create more space in front of you by slowing down, until it is safe for the other vehicle to pass.
- Attempt to get the other vehicle to drop back by giving a hand signal.
- Brake hard to force the other vehicle to drop back.

RS011 - Rider Safety
Properly adjusted mirrors will allow you to see -

- About half of the lane behind you and as much as possible of the lane beside you.
- Into the lane beside you.
- Only behind you.

RS012 - Rider Safety
Good control of your motorcycle may be achieved by -

- Adopting a correct relaxed riding position.
- Gripping the handlebars as tightly as possible.
- Sitting as far back on the seat as possible to give the rear tyre more grip.
RS013 - Rider Safety
A good riding position should feel comfortable and allow you to -

- **Have fast effective use of the controls without affecting the balance.**
- Ride faster in all traffic conditions.
- Relax more and enjoy your riding.

RS014 - Rider Safety
Sitting too far back on the seat of your motorcycle will -

- **Affect weight distribution making steering very light.**
- Give your rear tyre more grip for braking at speed.
- Not affect the motorcycle noticeably.

RS016 - Rider Safety
Sticking your knees out when cornering your motorcycle on a road -

- **Is not a good or efficient style of riding on a road.**
- Is a tried and proven method of cornering.
- Will make you corner faster.

RS017 - Rider Safety
When approaching a turn on your motorcycle you should -

- **Slow down before the turn and increase your speed gradually as you come out of the turn.**
- Leave your braking until you are in the turn so you do not lose too much speed.
- Cover your brakes in case you need them while in the turn.

RS019 - Rider Safety
Best braking is achieved when a motorcycle is -

- **Upright and travelling in a straight line.**
- Leaned over whilst cornering.
- Carrying a load and travelling at the sign posted speed limit.
RS020 - Rider Safety
To stop a motorcycle well, you should always use -

- Both brakes together.
- Only the front brake at high speed.
- Only the rear brake at high speed.

RS022 - Rider Safety
Is it best to change gears before, during or after a turn?

- Before.
- After.
- During.

RS024 - Rider Safety
Riders may make themselves more noticeable to car drivers by -

- Wearing bright, fluorescent or contrasting coloured clothing.
- Riding closely behind cars.
- Riding to the side of cars at all times.

RS025 - Rider Safety
To make yourself more visible to oncoming vehicles during the day -

- Ride with your headlight on low beam.
- Ride with your headlight off.
- Flash your brake light every now and then.

RS026 - Rider Safety
When an oncoming vehicle seems ready to turn across your path as you approach it, you should -

- Check your mirrors, slow down and, if possible, move to your left away from the vehicle.
- Keep your speed and lane position constant so the driver knows you want to go straight ahead.
- Increase your speed so you can get clear of the car before it turns.

RS028 - Rider Safety
'Head checks' are what drivers and riders do to -

- See what is in their 'blind spots'.
- See what is behind them.
- See what is to the front side of them.
RS029 - Rider Safety
To allow yourself time to stop when following another vehicle in dry weather you should stay at least -

- Three seconds behind the vehicle in front.
- Two seconds behind the vehicle in front.
- One car length behind the vehicle in front.

RS030 - Rider Safety
When riding past parked cars motorcycle riders should -

- Create sufficient space from the cars to avoid opening doors or people stepping from between the cars.
- Flash the bike's headlight as a warning to anyone in or near the cars.
- Be ready to sound their horn if someone should open a door or step from between the cars.

RS031 - Rider Safety
When riding on a wet or slippery road riders should -

- Reduce speed so that it requires less time if they need to stop.
- Ride at a normal constant speed as sign posted for the area.
- Ride around with their hands on the brake lever and foot on the brake pedal in case they have to stop in a hurry.

RS032 - Rider Safety
When a road is wet the most slippery part is likely to be -

- The centre of your lane.
- The left side of your lane.
- The right side of your lane.

RS033 - Rider Safety
When cornering on a wet or slippery surface riders should -

- Reduce the lean angle of the motorcycle so the tyres will grip better.
- Sit towards the back of the motorcycle to give more grip to the rear wheel.
- Lean as much as normal for the corner only be smoother on the throttle.
RS034 - Rider Safety
When riding a motorcycle at night you should -

- Reduce speed even on roads you know well as you cannot see very far ahead at night.

- Ride at all times with your headlight on high beam to give you better vision.

- Ride as you normally would in daytime.

RS035 - Rider Safety
An important part of observation is -

- Scanning.

- Constantly performing head checks.

- Keeping your chin up and look straight at all times.

RS036 - Rider Safety
The amount of time it take to react and respond to a sudden change in traffic is generally -

- Three seconds.

- Two seconds.

- Less than a second.

RS038 - Rider Safety
You should check your mirrors -

- Every few seconds so that you always know what is behind you.

- Before you accelerate or brake so that you do not force people to change their speed.

- Before every ride.
RS039 - Rider Safety
When riding towards the crest of a hill, it is best to -

- **Slow down and buffer from possible oncoming traffic.**
- Maintain a constant speed so that you do not confuse drivers behind you.
- Change to a lower gear and apply more throttle.

RS040 - Rider Safety
Recommended additional protection for riders includes -

- **Wearing kidney belts and back protectors.**
- Wearing water-proof clothing.
- Wearing sunglasses under your visor.

RS041 - Rider Safety
In addition to wearing a motorcycle helmet you should -

- **Ensure that you always wear motorcycle specific clothing.**
- Make sure that you also wear sunglasses for additional protection.
- Wear a hair-net to help your helmet last longer.

RS042 - Rider Safety
When riding on a single lane road, a motorcycle rider -

- **Can legally use any part of the lane.**
- Must remain in the left of the lane at all times.
- Must remain in the middle of the lane at all times.

RS043 - Rider Safety
When turning you should look -

- **In the direction you wish to go.**
- Down, so you can see the road immediately in front of you.
- At traffic coming from behind.

RS044 - Rider Safety
When you see an oncoming vehicle you should -

- **Create a buffer between you and the other vehicle.**
- Always slow down.
- Swerve to avoid it, while braking.
**RS045 - Rider Safety**
When taking a left curve you should -

- **Plan to finish in the left part of your lane.**

- Braking as late as possible to maintain your speed and balance.

**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.

**SL015 - Speed Limits**
A Shared Traffic Zone, where pedestrians and other road users can share the road safely has a speed limit of -

- **10 Km/h.**

- 20 Km/h.

- 50 Km/h.
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 mean 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.**

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**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.**

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**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.**

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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

SI002 – Traffic Signs
This sign means you should -

- **Pass to the left of the sign.**
- Turn left at next street.
- Drive carefully, roundabout ahead.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

![Clearway](image)

**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.

![Narrow Bridge](image)

**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.

![When Wet](image)

**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.

![Winding Road](image)
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 35 km/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 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.