







1. **If the vehicle you are driving is involved in an accident which results in injury to a person, or which causes damage to property, what must you do first?**
 [A] Go on driving and return with the Police.
 [B] Look for a witness.
 [C] Find a safe place to stop further down the road.
 [D] Stop your vehicle immediately.
2. **If the vehicle you are driving is involved in an accident and people are injured, after stopping you should:**
 [A] Give assistance to the injured person/s. and if possible get a message to an ambulance service (call 000).
 [B] Only give your name and address, then seek legal advice.
 [C] Drive immediately to the nearest Police Station.
3. **The highest Blood Alcohol Concentration (B.A.C.) allowed for 'L' plate drivers in the Northern Territory when driving a vehicle is**
 [A] 0.00
 [B] 0.02
 [C] 0.05
 [D] 0.08
4. **The highest Blood Alcohol Concentration (B.A.C.) allowed for 'P' plate drivers in the Northern Territory when driving a vehicle is**
 [A] 0.00
 [B] 0.02
 [C] 0.05
 [D] 0.08
5. **A motor vehicle (other than a motor cycle) driven by a person with a Learner's Permit**
 [A] Must only display one 'L' sign so that it can clearly be seen from the rear of the vehicle.
 [B] Is not required to have 'L' signs displayed unless the driver is accompanied by a Driving Instructor.
 [C] Must display 'L' signs so that they can be clearly seen from the front and the rear of the vehicle.
 [D] Must only display one 'L' sign so that it can clearly be seen from the front of the vehicle.
6. **As the holder of a Learner's Permit and being accompanied by a licensed driver, what maximum speed are you allowed to drive in a speed zone indicated by this sign?** 
 [A] 100 km/h.
 [B] 90 km/h.
 [C] 80 km/h.
 [D] 110 km/h.
7. **What is the fastest speed the holder of a provisional licence may travel on a road where the speed limit is over 100 km/h?**
 [A] 100 km/h.
 [B] 110 km/h.
 [C] 80 km/h.
 [D] 90 km/h.
8. **What is the meaning of this sign?** 
 [A] Turning area for heavy vehicles give way.
 [B] You are approaching a roundabout.
 [C] U-turns allowed.
9. **A licensed driver, or the owner of a registered motor vehicle, must inform the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of any change of address within**
 [A] 21 days.
 [B] 14 days.
 [C] 28 days.
 [D] 7 days.
10. **You are sitting in a vehicle that has a seat belt fitted to it. When must you wear it?**
 [A] Only when driving on long distances.
 [B] Only outside a 'built-up' area.
 [C] Only if you travelling at greater than 30 km/h.
 [D] Any time the vehicle is moving.
11. **Which one of the following sentences is correct?**
 [A] Seat belts only need to be worn when traffic or weather conditions are poor.
 [B] Seat belts only need to be worn when travelling over 30 km/h.
 [C] Only drivers and not passengers must wear seat belts.
 [D] Seat belts must be worn even when the vehicle is stopped at traffic lights or at anytime in traffic.
12. **You are a driver who is about to move off from the kerb into a flow of traffic. What must you do?**
 [A] You only have to signal for 2 seconds if there are other vehicles travelling on the road.
 [B] You must signal for at least 5 seconds and give way to all traffic.
 [C] You must signal for at least 2 seconds and give way only to traffic travelling in the direction you wish to go.
 [D] You must signal for a reasonable time and give way to all traffic.
13. **If you intend to make a turn either left or right you must give a turn signal**
 [A] Only as you turn.
 [B] For 30 metres before you turn so long as it is safe.
 [C] For long enough to give sufficient warning to other road users.
 [D] For a minimum time of 5 seconds.
14. **What is the meaning of this sign?** 
 [A] No U Turn.
 [B] You must not turn right.
 [C] Road ends you must go back.
15. **What is the meaning of this sign?** 
 [A] One way traffic.
 [B] Left turn only sign.
 [C] Keep to the left of the sign.
 [D] No right turn.
16. **What is the meaning of this sign?** 
 [A] 'U' turns allowed at traffic lights.
 [B] Dead end turn around and go back.
 [C] Hairpin bend to the right.
17. **What is the meaning of this sign?** 
 [A] Road incomplete.
 [B] Modified 'T' intersection ahead.
 [C] Divided road ahead.

18. What is the meaning of this sign?

- [A] You must not turn right.
 [B] Speed zone ends, the state speed limit applies.
 [C] Danger, road bends sharply to the right.



19. What is the meaning of this sign?

- [A] Left turn at anytime with care.
 [B] No right turn.
 [C] Traffic must travel along the road only in the direction of the arrow.



20. What is the meaning of this sign?

- [A] No turns allowed.
 [B] You must drive straight ahead only.
 [C] Vehicles travelling in opposite directions on this road.



21. What does this sign mean?

- [A] You may travel up to 60 km/h.
 [B] You are on route 60.
 [C] You must travel at 60 km/h.



22. What does this sign mean?

- [A] 45 km/h is the advised maximum safe speed to travel around the curve ahead under good driving conditions.
 [B] 45 km/h is the speed limit for the curve ahead.
 [C] Winding road for the next 45 kilometres.



23. What is the meaning of this sign?

- [A] Steep hill ahead.
 [B] Unmade road ahead.
 [C] Winding road ahead.
 [D] Slippery road ahead.



24. What is the meaning of this sign?

- [A] Left lane open, right lane closed.
 [B] All trucks use right lane.
 [C] "T" intersection ahead.



25. What is the meaning of this sign on a road marked with lanes?

- [A] You must not use the right lane unless you are overtaking, signalling to turn right or the traffic is congested.
 [B] You must only overtake using the right lane.
 [C] You must keep left of the dividing line unless you are overtaking.



26. What is the meaning of this sign?

- [A] You must not pass another vehicle going in the same direction on the bridge.
 [B] You must not pass another vehicle travelling in either direction on the bridge.
 [C] You must give way to all other vehicles travelling in the opposite direction.



27. Where must you drive a vehicle on a road that is not marked with lanes?

- [A] In any position as long as the road is clear.
 [B] As near to the left side of the road as possible.
 [C] No further than 3 metres from the kerb.
 [D] Near the middle of the road.

28. How must you position your vehicle when driving on a road marked with lanes?

- [A] In the lane nearest to the centre of the road.
 [B] On any part of the road.
 [C] As near as possible to the left lane.
 [D] Entirely within a lane.

29. When travelling on a road marked with traffic lanes, when are you allowed to change lanes?

- [A] Only after you have signalled, and you can change lanes safely.
 [B] Only when you wish to make a left or right turn, providing it is safe.
 [C] You can change lanes at anytime, as other drivers are required to show courtesy and give way to you.
 [D] Only when the traffic ahead in your lane is travelling slower than you are, providing it is safe.

30. You are driving a car, which has just entered an intersection from a lane, marked with an arrow on the road pointing to the right. What are you allowed to do?

- [A] You may continue ahead only if the vehicles in the lane next to you are not turning right.
 [B] You must turn right.
 [C] You may continue either right or straight ahead.

31. What must you do before changing from one marked lane to another?

- [A] Signal for at least 5 seconds before commencing to change lanes.
 [B] Slowly but surely ease into the lane you wish to use.
 [C] Signal for a minimum of 5 seconds only where there is another vehicle behind.
 [D] Give reasonable warning of your intention by using your direction signals or arm signals.

32. You are driving along an unlaned road that has a single continuous dividing line painted along the centre of the road. Which one of the following are you allowed to do?

- [A] You may cross the line to complete your overtaking of another vehicle.
 [B] You must not cross the line at anytime.
 [C] You may cross the line at anytime, providing it is safe as it is only a danger warning line.
 [D] You may cross the line only to enter or leave the road, or go around an obstruction in the road.

33. As a driver on a road which has a 'Bicycle Lane' in operation, which ONE of the following actions are you not allowed to do?

- [A] Drive in the 'Bicycle Lane' to pass on the left side of a vehicle which is waiting to turn right.
 [B] Drive in the 'Bicycle Lane' to enter or leave private property.
 [C] Drive in a 'Bicycle Lane' when turning into another road.
 [D] Stop in then move off from the 'Bicycle Lane' in order to start a 'U' turn.

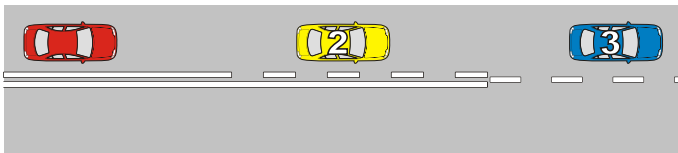
34. What is the maximum distance that a driver is allowed to travel in a 'Bicycle Lane' when permitted by the road rules?

- [A] As long as is necessary to enter or leave the road with safety.
- [B] 50 metres.
- [C] 100 metres.
- [D] 200 metres.

35. You are driving towards an intersection in a lane marked with arrows for turning right. Are you allowed to change lanes before the intersection?

- [A] Yes, the driver can change direction at anytime when there are no vehicles following closely.
- [B] Yes, unless you have to cross an unbroken lane line.
- [C] Yes, at anytime before the intersection.
- [D] No, not at anytime.

36. Which of the vehicles below are permitted to cross the lines on the centre of the road in order to overtake?



- [A] Vehicles 2 and 3 only.
- [B] Vehicles 1 and 3 only.
- [C] Vehicles 1 and 2 only.
- [D] All of the above.

37. Which of the vehicles below are permitted to cross the lines on the centre of the road in order to overtake?



- [A] Vehicles 2 and 3 only.
- [B] Vehicle 3 only.
- [C] Vehicle 1 only.
- [D] Vehicles 1 and 2 only.

38. When overtaking a vehicle in front of you on a road not marked with lanes -

- [A] Always indicate when overtaking.
- [B] You do not have to indicate if the vehicle in front of you slows down and waves you past.
- [C] You must indicate only if there is another vehicle behind you.

39. If safe, you may overtake another vehicle in front, which is not signalling, on an unlaned road:

- [A] Not at all.
- [B] Only on its left side.
- [C] Only on its right side.
- [D] On either side.

40. When are you allowed to pass another vehicle on its left side on a road not marked with lanes?

- [A] When the driver of the vehicle in front is signalling to make a right turn.
- [B] Only after you have sounded your horn or warning device.
- [C] Only when the driver of the vehicle in front is travelling below the speed limit and it is safe to pass.
- [D] When you can see that you have enough room and it is safe.

41. You are driving on a road which has no lanes. Which ONE of the following is not allowed?

- [A] You can overtake another vehicle on its left side at any time if it travelling in the same direction as your vehicle.
- [B] You are allowed to drive abreast (side by side) where there are two lanes of traffic travelling in the same direction.
- [C] You must drive as near to the left edge of the road as practicable.
- [D] You can overtake another vehicle on its left side that is either signalling right or turning right.

42. When about to be overtaken on an unlaned road, you must:

- [A] Speed up to the speed limit if you are travelling under the limit.
- [B] Signal the driver to stay behind if you think he is travelling too fast.
- [C] Keep as far to the left as practicable and do not increase speed.
- [D] Stay in your position but within the speed limit.

43. What is meant by keeping clear of and giving way to an emergency vehicle which is sounding a siren or displaying flashing blue and/or red lights?

- [A] Maintain your position and speed so the emergency vehicle can drive around your vehicle.
- [B] Give way at all times by moving to the left or right, out of the emergency vehicle's path, when safe.
- [C] If your vehicle is in the path of the emergency vehicle, stop your vehicle immediately if safe.

44. Where must you position your car on a road which is marked with lane lines, before turning to the left?

- [A] Completely within the left lane.
- [B] In any position on the left side of the road.
- [C] In the most convenient lane.

45. When turning right from an two-way unlaned road to another two-way unlaned road, you must approach the intersection from

- [A] A position parallel to and just left of the centre of the road.
- [B] The middle of your side of the road.
- [C] Any position on the left side of the road.

46. At which one of the following places are U-turns permitted?

- [A] On a freeway.
- [B] At intersections that have traffic lights showing a green right turn arrow and when it is safe.
- [C] Across a single continuous diving line marked along the centre of the road.
- [D] In an intersection where a 'Stop' sign or 'Give Way' sign is displayed.

47. What must you do if you come to an intersection and the road beyond is blocked with vehicles going in the same direction?

- [A] Drive on if there is no traffic waiting to cross your path.
- [B] Not enter until you can completely cross the intersection.
- [C] Travel into the intersection providing it is safe, then wait until the traffic ahead moves.
- [D] Sound your car horn for the traffic to move.

48. You are following a truck which is signalling and starting to turn left. The truck is displaying a 'Do not overtake turning vehicle' sign and is in the second lane out from the left edge of the road. You also want to turn left. What must you do?



- [A] Sound your horn and quickly pass the truck on the left before the truck turns.
 [B] Hold back and allow the truck to complete its turn before you turn left.
 [C] Use the left lane to pass the truck and turn left.

49. What does this sign mean at an intersection if used with a thick white line painted across part of the road?



- [A] Stop in any safe place so that you can see to give way to other traffic, before continuing.
 [B] Stop just before entering the intersection and then give way to all other traffic before continuing.
 [C] Stop at the white line and give way to all other vehicles coming from any other direction, before continuing.
 [D] Stop in any safe place only if you have to give way to another vehicle, before proceeding.

50. What must you do at an intersection when faced with a 'Stop' sign without a thick white line painted across part of the road?



- [A] Stop before the Stop sign only if you must give way to another vehicle.
 [B] Stop just before entering the intersection and give way to all vehicles coming from any other direction.
 [C] Stop before the Stop sign and give way to all other vehicles travelling toward you from the right only.

51. You are intending to drive straight on at an intersection where this sign is displayed. What are you required to do?



- [A] Only give way to traffic on the right.
 [B] Slow down at all times and drive carefully.
 [C] If necessary, slow down or stop your vehicle to give way to all other vehicles in the intersection.
 [D] Always stop and then give way to all vehicles and pedestrians before going into the intersection.

52. What must you do at an intersection where traffic lights are operating and it is blocked by other vehicles?

- [A] Enter the intersection if you think the traffic will clear before the traffic lights change.
 [B] Not enter the intersection until the traffic has cleared.
 [C] Enter the intersection if the lights are green.

53. You are driving a motor vehicle towards a roundabout marked with lanes. You want to travel straight on through the roundabout to the road opposite. What path must you take?

- [A] Move to the right lane before the roundabout then leave by the left lane.
 [B] Approach the roundabout in the left lane only and leave the roundabout in either lane.
 [C] Approach the roundabout in either lane, enter the roundabout, and leave the roundabout in the same lane as you entered.

54. You are driving towards a large roundabout which is marked with lanes. At the laned roundabout, you intend to take the road that leads off to the right. What signals must you give?

- [A] Only signal right on the approach to the roundabout as no other signal is required.
 [B] Providing it is safe, a signal is not required at all, unless it can help other road users.
 [C] On approach to the roundabout, give a right signal and, just before the exit road, give a left signal.

55. You are driving towards a two-laned roundabout where you intend to turn right. Each road entering and leaving the laned roundabout has two lanes. What path through the laned roundabout must you take?

- [A] Enter from the right lane only, travel around the roundabout in the right lane and leave in either lane.
 [B] Enter from the right lane only, travel around the roundabout in the right lane and leave in the right lane only.
 [C] Enter from either lane, travel around the roundabout in either lane and leave by the left lane only.

56. Which action is correct when you want to turn right at traffic lights showing only a green light?

- [A] Wait until the light changes to yellow and then turn quickly.
 [B] Carefully force your way across traffic travelling towards you?
 [C] Wait until the light changes to red and then turn quickly.
 [D] Turn only if you can do so without getting in the way of oncoming traffic.

57. You are waiting to turn right from behind the stop line at an intersection. You are faced with a green light and a red turn arrow. The red arrow light goes out. What should you do?

- [A] Wait behind the stop line until the green arrow appears again before you complete the right turn.
 [B] Enter the intersection and wait until it is safe to complete your right turn.
 [C] Stop before entering the intersection and only complete your right turn after the light changes to yellow or red.
 [D] Wait behind the stop line until the green circle changes to yellow and then move into the intersection and complete the right turn, if safe.

58. Where can the driver turn left at an intersection if the driver is faced with a red traffic light?

- [A] At any traffic light, so long as the driver has first stopped and given way to all other vehicles and pedestrians
 [B] At any traffic light with a red left turn arrow showing.
 [C] Only at traffic lights with a sign stating 'Left turn on red permitted after stopping'.

59. What must you do when travelling towards an intersection where the traffic lights are displaying a flashing yellow circle?

- [A] Continue with caution, obeying the normal give way rules.
 [B] Stop and give way to all other traffic.
 [C] Slow down to 25 km/h on the approach side of the intersection.

60. When is a driver allowed to go over the speed limit?

- [A] At anytime as long as the driver does not do more than 5 km/h over the speed limit.
- [B] Not at anytime.
- [C] Only if you are in a hurry and have a reasonable excuse for going over the speed limit.
- [D] At any time so long as the driver does not do more than 10 km/h over the speed limit.

61. Should a driver always travel at the maximum legal speed?

- [A] Yes, provided you do not exceed the maximum speed limit.
- [B] No, only if the circumstances permit and if it is safe to do so.
- [C] No, only if you are an experienced driver.
- [D] Yes, if other vehicles are travelling at this speed.

62. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- [A] It is always safe to travel at the maximum speed limit provided you can react quickly.
- [B] Speed limits can be exceeded by up to 10 km/h but only if the road condition is good.
- [C] In certain situations driving at the speed limit may be dangerous.
- [D] Providing you do not exceed the speed limit you are always driving safely.

63. What general or default speed limit applies within a "built-up area"?

- [A] 80 km/h.
- [B] 70 km/h.
- [C] 60 km/h.
- [D] 50 km/h.

64. When stopped at a crossing displaying this sign, when may you move your vehicle?

- [A] When ALL people are completely clear of the roadway.
- [B] When the people using the crossing are clear of your vehicle and no one else is about to walk onto the crossing.

**65. When stopped at a crossing displaying this sign, when may you move your vehicle?**

- [A] When ALL people are completely clear of the roadway.
- [B] When the people using the crossing are clear of your vehicle and no one else is about to walk onto the crossing.

**66. What is the closest distance you may park on the approach side of a children's crossing?**

- [A] 10 metres.
- [B] 12 metres.
- [C] 20 metres.
- [D] 25 metres.

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

- [A] Slow down and continue with caution providing you can clear the crossing, and it is safe.
- [B] Stop until the train has passed, then continue if safe.
- [C] You must not enter the level crossing until the red lights stop flashing.

**68. When are you allowed to enter and cross a railway crossing at which flashing red lights operate?**

- [A] As soon as the crossing is clear of trains or trams.
- [B] As soon as the other traffic starts to move.
- [C] At anytime as long as it is safe and there is no risk of collision.
- [D] Only after the red lights stop flashing and the bells stop ringing.

69. When approaching a level crossing displaying a 'Stop' sign without a stop line, you must stop -

- [A] Within a reasonable distance from the nearest railway line.
- [B] Between 5 and 10 metres from the nearest railway line.
- [C] Between 3 and 12 metres from the nearest railway line.
- [D] At the 'Stop' sign.

70. How close to an intersection, without traffic lights, are you allowed to park?

- [A] 1 metre.
- [B] 9 metres.
- [C] 10 metres.
- [D] 20 metres.

71. What is the closest distance you are allowed to park on the approach side to an intersection with traffic lights?

- [A] 5 metres.
- [B] 10 metres.
- [C] 20 metres.
- [D] 15 metres.

72. Where are you allowed to park on a road near a private driveway?

- [A] You may park anywhere on the road including across the driveway.
- [B] In any position next to the kerb as long as your vehicle does not prevent the entry or exit of vehicles to the property.

73. What is the minimum distance that you are allowed to park your vehicle on a road from a marked continuous centre line, or a dividing strip?

- [A] 2.5 metres.
- [B] 5 metres.
- [C] 4 metres.
- [D] 3 metres.

74. You have just driven past this sign on a road between the hours of 7:00 am and 9:00 am on a Tuesday morning. Except when obeying another road rule, which one of the following is correct?

- [A] You must not stop your vehicle.
- [B] You may only stop for not more than 2 minutes to pick up or set down goods or passengers.
- [C] You may only stop for not more than one minute to pick up or set down passengers.



- 75. When must you dip your headlights when driving at night?**
[A] Only when another vehicle is approaching you from the opposite direction and is within 500 metres.
[B] Within 500 metres when approaching another vehicle from either the opposite direction or from behind.
[C] Only when another vehicle is approaching you from the opposite direction and is within 200 metres.
[D] Within 200 metres when approaching another vehicle from either the opposite direction or from behind.
- 76. Which one of the following conditions is a driver allowed to have an arm extended from a moving vehicle?**
[A] When holding on to an overhanging load, if safe.
[B] When checking to the rear of the vehicle while reversing.
[C] Only when adjusting your outside mirrors.
[D] Only while giving a hand signal.
- 77. You are driving a long vehicle (e.g. a car towing a trailer) on a country road. What minimum distance must you keep between your vehicle and another long vehicle, if you do not want to overtake?**
[A] 60 metres.
[B] 100 metres.
[C] 200 metres.
[D] No specified following distance applies.
- 78. You are driving a motor vehicle which is a utility (ute). Where are passengers allowed to be carried?**
[A] In either the cabin or the back of the utility, so long as it is safe and the passengers stay sitting down within the sides of the vehicle.
[B] In either the cabin or the back of the utility and can be sitting down or standing.
[C] Only in the cabin of the utility.
- 79. When is a young driver at most risk of having a serious crash?**
[A] When driving to and from work in peak hour.
[B] When driving at night and on weekends.
[C] When driving on holidays.
- 80. Which of the following significantly increases the risk of young male drivers having a serious crash?**
[A] Not wearing your seatbelt.
[B] Driving with your parents.
[C] Driving with a group of friends at night.
[D] Driving an older vehicle.
- 81. Which statement below contributes mostly to young provisional drivers being involved in single vehicle crashes?**
[A] Drinking too much alcohol.
[B] Not wearing seat belts.
[C] Inattention.
[D] Speed and fatigue.
- 82. What can a person do best to minimise the risk of injury or death in the event of a crash when travelling in a car?**
[A] Keep your window closed and lock your door.
[B] Wear your seatbelt correctly.
[C] Place all loose items under the seat.
[D] Sit in the front passenger's seat of the car.
- 83. What is the most common cause of drivers being involved in rear-end collisions?**
[A] Poor brakes or brake failure on their vehicles.
[B] The driver in front braking too hard.
[C] Following too close to the other vehicle in front.
[D] Wet roads.
- 84. Provisional drivers have higher crash rates through running off the road on both straight sections and in bends than fully licensed drivers. Why is this so?**
[A] Poorly maintained steering, suspension and tyres.
[B] Difficulty in controlling the vehicle because of cross winds.
[C] Provisional drivers often drive older vehicles.
[D] Over-confidence in the provisional driver's own ability to safely control their vehicle while travelling at speed.
- 85. Provisional drivers are often involved in crashes when turning right across on-coming traffic. What is the main cause of these crashes?**
[A] Lack of experience and judgement by the provisional driver in selecting safe gaps in on-coming traffic.
[B] The speed of the on-coming vehicle.
[C] The on-coming vehicle running a "late" yellow traffic light.
[D] The inability of the provisional driver's vehicle to accelerate quickly enough.
- 86. What is the most common cause for young provisional drivers being involved in crashes with cross traffic at intersections?**
[A] Inexperience at selecting safe gaps in moving traffic.
[B] Alcohol consumption.
[C] Not wearing their seatbelts.
[D] Inattention.
- 87. What are all the effects that can occur with drivers who have alcohol in their blood? Drivers will experience:**
[A] A false sense of confidence,
[B] Slower reaction times and poor judgement.
[C] Reduced vision fields, hearing and coordination.
[D] All of the above.
- 88. When driving in the country where the road is hilly with crests and bends, the safest speed you should drive at is that which will allow you time to:**
[A] Control the vehicle when cornering tight bends.
[B] Stop within the distance you can see to be clear.
[C] Sound your horn when approaching hazards.
[D] Swerve around slow moving farm vehicles.
- 89. As a provisional driver, how many standard alcoholic drinks can you have immediately prior to driving?**
[A] None, as a provisional licence holder must have no alcohol in the blood when driving.
[B] Not more than one drink each hour, as your body will remove the alcohol in time for driving.
[C] One drink in the last hour before driving, providing you do not have more than five before that last hour.
- 90. What can you do to remove alcohol from your blood?**
[A] Drink lots of coffee and water.
[B] Nothing, as only time will allow the alcohol to be eliminated by your body.
[C] Have a hot shower and a meal.
[D] Take some drugs to remove the alcohol.

91. **How can you best help a driver avoid the risk of becoming a possible drink driver?**
[A] Have the driver totally abstain from drinking any alcohol.
[B] Have the driver stop drinking an hour before driving.
[C] Select drivers who believe that they can drive safely after only having a few drinks.
[D] Allow the driver to have a short sleep in the car before driving.
92. **How many standard alcoholic drinks can the average full licence holder have, so that he/she remains under the limit?**
[A] Four drinks in the first hour and two drinks each hour after.
[B] Four drinks in the first hour and one drink each hour after.
[C] No more than one standard drink each hour.
[D] Two drinks in the first hour and two drinks each hour after.
93. **When going downhill, what happens to the braking distance of your vehicle?**
[A] Becomes much longer.
[B] Remains the same as the grip of the tyres on the road remains the same.
[C] Becomes less.
94. **Where should you brake for a sharp bend in the road?**
[A] At any time if you feel that you are about to lose control.
[B] On the approach to and before entering the bend.
[C] As soon as you enter the bend.
[D] All the way through the bend.
95. **When you apply the brakes, it takes at least 20 metres to bring your car to a stop on a road from 50 km/h. If you double your speed to 100 km/h, what minimum distance will it take to stop your car when you apply the brakes on the same road surface?**
[A] 20 metres.
[B] 30 metres.
[C] 40 metres.
[D] 80 metres.
96. **If you double your speed and crash into a large stationary object such as a power pole, what happens to your risk of being injured or killed?**
[A] Remains the same.
[B] Increases slightly.
[C] Doubles.
[D] Could increase by 4 times or more.
97. **If the grip friction of the tyres on a gravel road is half that of a bitumen road, how will this affect your minimum braking distance when travelling at the same speed on a gravel road?**
[A] Braking distance will be the same as on the bitumen road.
[B] Braking distance will be double that of the bitumen road.
[C] Braking distance will be shorter than that of the bitumen road.
[D] Braking distance will increase at least four times that of the bitumen road.
98. **What is the first thing that you should do if your foot-brake appears to fail?**
[A] Steer from side to side only.
[B] Sound your horn only.
[C] Pump the foot brake several times, lightly applying the handbrake and change to a lower gear.
[D] Change gears and sound your horn.
99. **What is the main cause of skidding?**
[A] Wet roads.
[B] Insufficient tyre tread on your vehicle.
[C] Excessive speed of your vehicle for the conditions.
[D] The inability of the driver to use the brakes correctly.
100. **You are driving along a country bitumen road where, because of inattention, the two left side wheels run onto the loose gravel surface on the edge of the road. What should you do?**
[A] Brake firmly and the steering wheel to the right to bring the vehicle quickly back onto the bitumen road.
[B] Quickly turn the steering wheel to the right and bring the vehicle back onto the bitumen surface.
[C] Brake firmly to remove excess speed.
[D] Ease off the accelerator and select the lowest edge of the bitumen to steer slowly back onto the bitumen surface.
101. **What should you do if a rear tyre on your vehicle should deflate rapidly while travelling along the road?**
[A] Brake firmly to slow the vehicle quickly.
[B] Change immediately to a lower gear and sound your horn.
[C] Ease off the accelerator, hold the steering wheel firmly and very lightly brake to a stop.
[D] Accelerate lightly to hold the vehicle on track.
102. **A large puddle of water appears across part of your side of the road after heavy rain. What should you do?**
[A] Change to a lower gear and turn your headlights on.
[B] Slow down to avoid losing control of the vehicle.
[C] Swerve quickly to the right to avoid the puddle.
[D] Accelerate firmly to keep traction through the water.
103. **After having driven through a creek or deep water across the road, what should you do?**
[A] Test your brakes, and if they feel unbalanced, drive a short distance lightly applying the brakes.
[B] Drive at a slower speed to allow the water to drain from the vehicle.
[C] Attempt several harsh stops to ensure the brakes are dry.
[D] Do nothing, as water does not affect disc brakes.
104. **What is the most common cause for young provisional licence holders being involved in vehicle crashes when changing lanes or diverging?**
[A] Poor mirrors on their vehicles.
[B] Failing to check the blind spot before changing lanes or diverging.
[C] Not wearing seat belts.
[D] Inattention.

105. When is the most likely time to find native animals wandering on Australian roads?

- [A] During daylight hours only.
- [B] In the middle of the day.
- [C] At night and around dawn.
- [D] Only after it has rained.

106. What should you do to reduce glare from the headlights of on-coming vehicles?

- [A] Regularly clean your windscreen, both inside and out, of any dust or insects.
- [B] Squint your eyes.
- [C] Wear a suitable pair of sunglasses to avoid the glare.
- [D] Regularly flash your high beam to force others to drop their high beam headlights.

107. What should you do if your windscreen is shattered by a stone from a passing vehicle?

- [A] Ease off the accelerator, wind down the side window to look out of, brake lightly and stop off the road.
- [B] Immediately punch a hole in the windscreen with your fist so that you can see if it is safe ahead.
- [C] Brake firmly to bring your vehicle to a stop as quickly as you can.
- [D] Ask your passenger if they can see.

108. Why should it be considered unsafe to overtake a heavy vehicle in the country while approaching a crossroad where you can see that there are no vehicles entering from the right?

- [A] Another vehicle, which is hidden by the truck, could enter the road from the left.
- [B] It is against the law to overtake approaching a crossroad.
- [C] The heavy vehicle might move out to the right.

109. How far from an on-coming car would you need to overtake a road train, which is travelling at 100 km/h in a 110 km/h speed zone, without exceeding the speed limit?

- [A] At least 500 metres.
- [B] At least 1 kilometre.
- [C] At least 2 kilometres.
- [D] At least 3 kilometres.

ANSWERS

| | |
|-------|------|
| | 59.A |
| | 58.C |
| | 57.B |
| | 56.D |
| | 55.B |
| | 54.C |
| | 53.C |
| | 52.B |
| 109.C | 51.C |
| 108.A | 50.B |
| 107.A | 49.C |
| 106.A | 48.B |
| 105.C | |
| | 47.B |
| 104.B | 46.D |
| 103.A | 45.A |
| 102.B | 44.A |
| 101.C | 43.B |
| 100.D | 42.C |
| 99.C | 41.A |
| 98.C | 40.A |
| 97.D | 39.C |
| 96.D | 38.A |
| 95.D | 37.B |
| 94.B | 36.A |
| 93.A | 35.B |
| 92.C | 34.B |
| 91.A | |
| | 33.C |
| 90.B | 32.D |
| 89.A | 31.D |
| 88.B | 30.B |
| 87.D | 29.A |
| 86.A | 28.D |
| 85.A | 27.B |
| 84.D | 26.A |
| 83.C | 25.A |
| 82.B | 24.A |
| 81.D | 23.C |
| 80.C | 22.A |
| 79.B | 21.A |
| 78.C | 20.C |
| 77.C | 19.C |
| 76.D | 18.A |
| 75.D | |
| | 17.C |
| | 16.C |
| | 15.C |
| 74.A | 14.A |
| 73.D | 13.C |
| 72.B | 12.B |
| 71.C | 11.D |
| 70.C | 10.D |
| 69.D | 9.B |
| 68.D | 8.B |
| 67.C | 7.A |
| 66.C | 6.C |
| 65.B | 5.C |
| 64.A | 4.A |
| 63.D | 3.A |
| 62.C | 2.A |
| 61.B | 1.D |
| 60.B | |