



MOTORWAY POLICE

FOR:

- Junior patrol officer
- Assistant
- Steno typist
- Photographer
- Upper division clerk
- lower division clerk
- para medical staff



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MCQs

1. To cross the road:
 - (a) Never allow children out alone until they can understand traffic rules and use it properly. The age when they can do this is different for each child
 - (b) Children learn by example, so parents should always use the Code in full when out with children
 - (c) Parents should not allow small children to cross a road alone and never let the children play on or near the road
 - (d) All of the above ✓
2. A road is safely crossed at:
 - (a) Cross footbridges, islands, Zebra and Pelican crossings, traffic lights or where there is a police officer, school crossing patrol
 - (b) A place where you can see clearly in all directions
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
3. Avoid crossing:
 - (a) Between parked cars
 - (b) Move to a space where drivers can see you clearly
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
4. Do stop just before you get to the kerb – where you can see if anything is coming, but where you will not be too close to the traffic. If there is no pavement:
 - (a) Stand back from the edge of the road but make sure you can still see approaching traffic
 - (b) Look around as traffic could come from any direction. Listen also because you can sometimes hear traffic before you see it
 - (c) If there is any traffic near, let it go past. Then look around again. Listen to make sure no other traffic is coming. If there is not traffic near, it is safe to cross. Remember, even if traffic is a long way off, it may be approaching very quickly
5. When it is safe to cross a road:
 - (a) Walk straight across the road
 - (b) Do not run
 - (c) If you have started to cross, keep looking and listening in case there is any traffic you did not see – or in case other traffic suddenly appears
 - (d) All of the above ✓
6. Where there is no footpath:
 - (a) Avoid walking next to the kerb with your back to the traffic
 - (b) If you have to step into the road, watch out for traffic coming from both sides
 - (c) Walk on the side of oncoming traffic
 - (d) All of the above ✓
7. Where there is a footpath:
 - (a) Where there is a footpath use it
 - (b) If there is not footpath, walk on the right shoulder of the road. If there is no shoulder, walk along the right edge of the road facing the on coming traffic: Keep close to the side of the road
 - (c) Take care at sharp right-hand bends; it may be safer to cross the road well before you reach one so that oncoming traffic. Walk in single file if possible, especially on narrow roads or in poor light
 - (d) All of the above ✓
8. While walking in the dark:
 - (a) Wear something reflective and be seen in the dark. Light coloured, bright or fluorescent items will help in poor visibility
 - (b) At night use reflective materials (e.g. reflective armbands and sashes) which can be seen in



- headlights up to three times, as faraway as non-reflective materials
- (c) Both (a) and (b) ✓
(d) None of the above
9. While walking on road with children:
(a) Do not let young children out alone on the pavement or road
(b) When taking children out, walk between them and the traffic and hold their hands firmly, Strap very young children in push-chairs or use reins
(c) Both (a) and (b) ✓
(d) None of the Above
10. In an emergency:
(a) You must not walk on motorway or her slip roads
(b) You can walk on motorway or her slip roads only in an emergency ✓
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) All of the above
- ① **ZEBRA CROSSING**
11. Guard rails on the roads are provided for pedestrians:
(a) Cross the road only at the gaps provided for pedestrians
(b) Cross the road as you wish
(c) Do not climb over the guard rails or walk between them and the road
(d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
12. The streets where one-way traffic is allowed:
(a) Check which way the traffic is moving
(b) Do not cross until it is safe to do so without stopping
(c) In some one-way streets, bus lanes operate in the opposite direction to the rest of the traffic
(d) All of the above ✓
13. In case you have to cross between parked vehicles:
(a) Use the outside edge of the vehicles as if it were the kerb. Stop there and make sure you can see all around and that the traffic can see you
(b) Do not stand in front of or behind any vehicle that has its engine running
(c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
(d) None of these
14. At night, in case there is not pedestrian crossing or Central Island nearby:
(a) Pedestrians should cross near-a street light so that, traffic can see them more easily
(b) It is harder for others to see you at night so wear something reflective ✓
(c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
(d) None of these
15. In case you see or hear ambulances, fire engines, police or other emergency vehicles with their blue, red or amber lights flashing or their sirens sounding:
(a) Keep off the road ✓
(b) Don't care
(c) Keep on the road
(d) All of the above
16. The only time to get on or off a bus is:
(a) When it has stopped to allow you to do so ✓
(b) When it gets slow
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these
17. When a bus is standing on a road:
(a) Never cross the road directly behind or in front of a bus
(b) Wait until it has moved off and you can see the road clearly in both directions
(c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
(d) None of these
18. At railway level crossings:
(a) Take extra care ✓
(b) Don't care
(c) Don't worry
(d) None of these
19. When you cross the road at a junction look out for traffic coming round the corner, especially from:
(a) ✓ Behind you (b) Front
(c) Right (d) Left
20. When you are on a Zebra Crossing you have the right of way:
(a) But allow sufficient time to the

- approaching vehicles to give way and keep a lookout to right and left as you cross
- (b) Give traffic plenty of time to see you and to stop before you start to cross
 - (c) Do not push a wheelchair or pram on the crossing until the traffic has stopped
 - (d) All of the above ✓
21. When the traffic has stopped at Zebra crossing:
- (a) Walk straight across
 - (b) Keep looking both ways
 - (c) Listening in case a driver or rider has not seen you and attempts to overtake a vehicle that has stopped
 - (d) All of the above ✓
22. If there is an island in the middle of a crossing:
- (a) Wait on the island
 - (b) Follow rules for crossing the first half of the road because it is a separate crossing
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
23. What are Pelican Crossings?
- (a) For safe crossing of roads by pedestrians at places, other than the intersections, special signals are provided. These crossings are called pelican crossing
 - (b) At the intersections, special signals are provided for safe crossing of roads by pedestrians
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
24. If there is a Pelican crossing nearby:
- (a) Use it ✓
 - (b) Do not use it
 - (c) Do as you think fit
 - (d) All of the above
25. At Pelican Crossings:
- (a) Do not cross at the side of crossing on the zigzag lines
 - (b) The traffic lights instruct the traffic when to stop when to cross. When the red figure shows, do not cross. Press the button on the box and wait.

- When the lights change to show a steady green figure check that the traffic has stopped and then cross with care. After a while, the green figure will begin to flash. This means that you should not start to cross. But if you have already started you will have time to finish crossing safely
- (c) At some Pelicans there is also a bleeping sound or voice to tell blind or partially sighted people when the steady green figure is showing
 - (d) A 'staggered' crossing should be treated as two separate crossings. On reaching the central island you must press the button again to obtain a steady green figure
 - (e) All of the above ✓
26. For pedestrians:
- (a) Some traffic lights have pedestrian signals similar to those at a Pelican crossing. The green figure does not flash but there will be enough time to finish crossing after it goes out. If there are no pedestrian signals watch carefully and do not cross until the traffic lights are red
 - (b) All traffic lights have pedestrian signals similar to those at a Pelican crossing. The green figure flashes and there will not be enough time to finish crossing after it goes out
 - (c) If there are no pedestrian signals, watch carefully and do not cross until the traffic lights are red
 - (d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
27. The traffic lights may let traffic move
- (a) In some lanes while other lanes are stopped ✓
 - (b) In all lanes at a time
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
28. Where a police officer or school crossing patrol is controlling the



traffic:

- (a) Do not cross the road until they signal you to do so
- (b) Always cross in front of them.
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these

2 INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRIVERS

29. While ferrying goods from one place to others on roads, drivers must ensure that:

- (a) Any loads carried or towed must be secure and must not stretch out dangerously
- (b) Vehicle or trailer is not overloaded
- (c) The ends of the outstretched goods have attached to them red flags by day and red lights by nights
- (d) All of the above ✓

30. Before travelling on roads a driver:

- (a) Must ensure that his vehicle is roadworthy
- (b) Should take special care of lights, brakes, steering, tyres (including spare), exhaust system, seat belts, demisters, windscreen wipers and washers
- (c) Should Keep windcreens, windows, lights, indicators, reflectors, mirrors and number plates clean and clear and ensure his seat belt, head restraint and mirrors are adjusted correctly before you drive.
- (d) All of the above ✓

31. All transport vehicles, passenger as well as goods, or any vehicle drawing a trailer must only use extreme:

- (a) Left lane unless there are exceptional circumstances i.e. to overtake vehicles moving below the minimum posted speed limits or unavoidable in the interest of safety ✓
- (b) Right lane
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these

3 MOTORCYCLES

32. Drinking alcohol and taking drugs

seriously affects your driving. It reduces your coordination, slows down your reactions, affects your judgment of speed, distance and risk, and gives you a false sense of confidence:

- (a) Do not drink and drive
- (b) You may be unfit to drive in the evening after drinking at lunchtime or in the morning after drinking the previous evening
- (c) It is forbidden in Islam
- (d) All of the above ✓

33. If you need glasses (or contact lenses) to do this you must:

- (a) Wear them when driving ✓
- (b) Not wear them
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these

34. At night or in poor visibility:

- (a) Do not use tinted glasses, lenses or visors
- (b) Do not use spray-on or other tinting materials for windows and windcreens
- (c) There is no danger in using spray-on or tinting materials on windows and windcreens
- (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓

35. The conditions for learner drives are:

- (a) Learner drivers in a car must be supervised by someone experienced
- (b) The supervisor must hold a license for that type of car (automatic or manual) for at least three years and still holds one
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these

36. While learning to ride a motorcycle, scooter or moped you must:

- (a) Take basic training with an experienced driver before riding on the road
- (b) You must not carry a pillion passenger, pull a trailer.
- (c) Learners should not ride a solo motorcycle with an engine capacity in excess of 12 CC.

- (d) All of the above ✓
37. All vehicles under the control of learner:
- (a) Must display L-plates ✓
 - (b) May or may not display L-plates
 - (c) Should not display L-plates
 - (d) None of the above
38. The rider and pillion passenger on a motorcycle, scooter or moped:
- (a) Must wear an approved safety helmet which must be fastened securely
 - (b) May wear an approved safety helmet which may be fastened securely
 - (c) Should wear eye protectors, and strong boots, gloves and clothes that will help protect them if they fall off
 - (d) All of the above ✓
39. Pillion (motorcycles, scooters) passengers must:
- (a) ✓ Sit astride the machine on a proper seat, keep both feet on the footrests and wear something light-coloured or bright fluorescent material which helps in the daylight, as do dipped headlights on large machines. Reflective material helps in the dark
 - (b) Sit with both legs crossed facing footpath or roadside
 - (c) As convenient
 - (d) None of these
40. The drivers are advised to desist from driving:
- (a) If they feel tired or ill. If they feel tired while driving, they should find a safe place to stop and rest
 - (b) If it makes them feel sleepy. To help avoid this, they should make sure there is a supply of fresh air into vehicle
 - (c) They must not drive under the influence of drugs or medicines. When taking prescribed medicines, they should ask their doctor if it is safe to drive
 - (d) All of the above ✓

41. While driving you must be able to read a vehicle number plate from a distance of 20.5 meters (67ft) which is about:
- (a) Five car lengths ✓
 - (b) Two car lengths
 - (c) Four car lengths
 - (d) None of the above

④ SEAT BELTS

42. While manoeuvring:
- (a) Watch out for cycles and motorcycles because two wheelers are far harder to spot than larger vehicles users and are particularly vulnerable
 - (b) Give riders plenty of room, especially if you are driving a long vehicle or towing a trailer
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
43. Do not hold up a long queue of traffic:
- (a) If you are driving a large or slow-moving vehicle and the road is narrow or winding
 - (b) There is a lot of traffic coming towards you, pull in where you can do so safely so that other vehicles can overtake
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
44. While driving a vehicle:
- (a) One should not continuously talk or argue with the fellow passengers
 - (b) One should avoid singing, use of mobile and other such actions which may distract the attention
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
45. To keep the roads clean and safe:
- (a) Do not throw lighted cigarettes ✓ or refuse on the road
 - (b) Throw waste anywhere as you like
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
46. Drive slowly:
- (a) In residential areas
 - (b) In some roads where there are features such as road humps and narrowing intended to slow you



- down. Like in Kallar Kahar
- (c) A 32 Km/h maximum speed limit may also be in force
- (d) All of the above ✓
47. In case of limits on speed:
- (a) Remember by heart the maximum speed limits as provided in law for various roads
- (b) Never exceed the posted speed limit
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
48. A driver must obey:
- (a) All traffic light signals and traffic signs giving orders
- (b) Make sure you also know and act on all other traffic signs and road markings
- (c) Signals by police officers and signs used by school crossing patrols
- (d) All of the above ✓
49. A driver should:
- (a) Give signals to help and warn other road users, including pedestrians
- (b) Make sure that indicators are cancelled after use
- (c) Watch out for signals given by other road users and take appropriate action
- (d) All of the above .
50. Before moving a driver should:
- (a) Use mirrors before moving off
- (b) Signal if necessary before moving out
- (c) Look round for a final check
- (d) All of the above ✓
51. While Driving:
- (a) Keep to the left, except where road signs or markings indicate otherwise or when you want to overtake
- (b) Turn right to pass parked vehicles or pedestrians in the road
- (c) Let others overtake you if they want to
- (d) All of the above ✓
52. A driver:

- (a) ✓ Must not drive on a pavement or footpath except for access to property
- (b) May or may not drive on a pavement or footpath
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
53. Use your mirrors:
- (a) Frequently so you always know what is behind and to each side of you
- (b) Well before you carry out a manoeuvre or change in speed; then give the correct signal if you need to
- (c) Motorcyclists should always look behind before manoeuvring
- (d) All of the above ✓
- S** **SPEED LIMITS**
54. Do not drive in snow or land sliding unless your journey is essential:
- (a) If it is drive slowly but keep in as high a gear as possible to help avoid wheel-spin
- (b) Avoid harsh acceleration, steering and braking
- (c) You must use headlights when visibility is seriously reduced by falling snow
- (d) All of the above ✓
55. While driving in hot weather:
- (a) Use a coolant instead of ordinary water because your vehicle is likely to get over heated and the engine may also seize
- (b) Keep the recommended tyre pressure of the lower readings because overheated tyres can burst leading to an accident
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
56. If the engine gets heated take the following measures:
- (a) Stop and switch off all systems
- (b) Spray/throw cool water on the radiator to bring down the temperature
- (c) Don't remove the radiator cap immediately. Using a thick cloth un-screw the radiator cap slowly

and without removing it allow the steam to ooze out slowly. Keep on rotating the cap till it is safe to remove it

- (d) Replenish the water with the engine started, & check temperature levels
- (e) All at the above ✓
57. In AC-fitted vehicles:
- (a) Don't drive at excessive speeds
- (b) Minimize the load of the AC, on the engine by manipulating the thermostat
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
58. Drive carefully and slowly when there are pedestrians about, especially:
- (a) In crowded shopping streets or residential areas and near bus stops, parked edible's floats or mobile shops
- (b) Watch out for pedestrians emerging suddenly into the road, especially from behind parked vehicles
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
59. While driving watch out for children and elderly, blind and partially sighted pedestrians who may be carrying white sticks (white with two red reflective bands for deaf and blind people) or using guide dogs and for people with other disabilities:
- (a) Give them plenty of time to cross the road
- (b) Do not assume that a pedestrian can hear your vehicle coming; they may have hearing difficulties
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
60. Drive slowly:
- (a) Near a school or mosque
- (b) In some places, there may be a flashing amber signal below the 'School' warning sign. When these signals are flashing, drive very slowly
- (c) When passing by a stationary bus showing a 'School Bus' sign,

as children may be getting on or off

- (d) You must stop when a school crossing patrol shows a 'STOP' for children sign
- (e) All of the above ✓
61. While driving on roads:
- (a) Be careful near a place where children have gathered to purchase things to, eat or drink
- (b) Children are more interested in eatables than in traffic
- (c) Warn children using pressure horn ✓
- (e) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
62. At road junctions:
- (a) Give way to pedestrians who are already crossing the road into which you are turning
- (b) Give way to pedestrians on a pavement you need to cross, e.g. to reach a driveway
- (c) Be prepared for pedestrians walking in the road, especially on narrow country roads; Give them plenty of room
- (d) Take extra care on left-hand bends and keep your speed down
- (e) All of the above ✓
63. As you approach a zebra crossing:
- (a) Look out for people waiting to cross. Be ready to slow down or stop to let them cross
- (b) When someone has stepped onto crossing, you must give way. Allow more time for stopping on wet or icy roads
- (c) You must not overtake or park on a Zebra, Puffin or Pelican crossing, including the area marked by zigzag lines
- (d) All of the above ✓
64. In a queue of traffic:
- (a) You must keep pedestrian crossing clear ✓
- (b) You are allowed to park on Zebra Crossing
- (c) You may not park your vehicle on the Zebra Crossing

- (d) All of the above ✓
75. Areas of white diagonal stripes or white chevrons painted on the road are to separate traffic lanes or to protect traffic turning right. Where the marked area is bordered by an unbroken white line:
- You must not enter it except in an emergency
 - Where the line is broken, you should not enter the area unless you can see that is safe to do so
 - Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - None of these
76. Short broken white lines divide the road into lanes:
- Keep between them ✓
 - But have no significance
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
77. Coloured reflecting road studs may be used with white lines i.e.
- White studs to mark the lanes or middle of the road
 - Red studs by the central reservation of a dual carriageway
 - Green studs may be used cross lay-bys and side roads
 - All of the above ✓
78. If you need to change lane:
- First use your mirrors to make sure, you will not force another driver or rider to swerve or slow down
 - If it is safe to move over, signal before you do so
 - Change lane only when it is necessary and do not change more than one lane at a time
 - All of the above ✓
79. At some junctions, lanes may go in different directions:
- Act according to your guess
 - Follow the signs and get into the correct lane in good time ✓
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
80. In a traffic hold-up:
- Find any way at all costs
 - Do not try to 'jump the queue' ✓
- by cutting into another lane or by overtaking the vehicles in front of you
- Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
81. Where a single carriageway has three lanes and the road marking do not give priority to traffic in either direction
- Use the middle lane only for overtaking or turning right
 - A driver coming from the opposite direction has first right to use the middle lane
 - Do not use the right-hand lane
 - All of the above ✓
82. Where a single carriageway has four or more lanes:
- You can use any lane
 - Do not use the lanes on the right-hand side of the road unless signs and markings indicate that you can ✓
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
83. Where there is lane system on roads:
- On a two-lane dual carriageway, use the right hand lane **only** for overtaking or turning right
 - On a three-lane dual carriageway, stay in the left-hand lane. If there are slower vehicles than you in that lane, Use the middle lane to overtake them but return to the left hand lane when it is clear
 - The right hand lane is for overtaking (or turning right); if you see it for overtaking, move back into the middle lane and then into the left-hand lane as soon as it is safe to do so
 - All of the above ✓
84. In one-way streets:
- Choose the correct lane for your exit as soon as you can
 - Do not change lanes suddenly, unless road signs or markings indicate otherwise
 - Choose the left-hand lane when going to the left, the right-hand



- (d) All of the above ✓
75. Areas of white diagonal stripes or white chevrons painted on the road are to separate traffic lanes or to protect traffic turning right. Where the marked area is bordered by an unbroken white line:
- (a) You must not enter it except in an emergency
- (b) Where the line is broken, you should not enter the area unless you can see that is safe to do so
- (c) ✓ Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
76. Short broken white lines divide the road into lanes:
- (a) Keep between them ✓
- (b) But have no significance
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
77. Coloured reflecting road studs may be used with white lines i.e.
- (a) White studs to mark the lanes or middle of the road
- (b) Red studs by the central reservation of a dual carriageway
- (c) Green studs may be used cross lay-bys and side roads
- (d) All of the above ✓
78. If you need to change lane:
- (a) First use your mirrors to make sure, you will not force another driver or rider to swerve or slow down
- (b) If it is safe to move over, signal before you do so
- (c) Change lane only when it is necessary and do not change more than one lane at a time
- (d) All of the above ✓
79. At some junctions, lanes may go in different directions:
- (a) Act according to your guess
- (b) Follow the signs and get into the correct lane in good time ✓
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
80. In a traffic hold-up:
- (a) Find any way at all costs
- (b) Do not try to 'jump the queue' ✓
- by cutting into another lane or by overtaking the vehicles in front of you
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
81. Where a single carriageway has three lanes and the road marking do not give priority to traffic in either direction
- (a) Use the middle lane only for overtaking or turning right
- (b) A driver coming from the opposite direction has first right to use the middle lane
- (c) Do not use the right-hand lane
- (d) All of the above ✓
82. Where a single carriageway has four or more lanes:
- (a) You can use any lane
- (b) Do not use the lanes on the right-hand side of the road unless signs and markings indicate that you can ✓
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
83. Where there is lane system on roads:
- (a) On a two-lane dual carriageway, use the right hand lane only for overtaking or turning right
- (b) On a three-lane dual carriageway, stay in the left-hand lane. If there are slower vehicles than you in that lane, Use the middle lane to overtake them but return to the left hand lane when it is clear
- (c) The right hand lane is for overtaking (or turning right); if you see it for overtaking, move back into the middle lane and then into the left-hand lane as soon as it is safe to do so
- (d) All of the above ✓
84. In one-way streets:
- (a) Choose the correct lane for your exit as soon as you can
- (b) Do not change lanes suddenly, unless road signs or markings indicate otherwise
- (c) Choose the left-hand lane when going to the left, the right-hand

- lane when going to the right
- (d) The most appropriate lane when going straight ahead
- (e) All of the above ✓
85. Cycle lanes are shown by road markings and signs:
- (a) You must not drive or park in a cycle lane marked by an unbroken white line during its period of operation
- (b) Do not drive in a cycle lane marked by a broken white line unless it is unavoidable
- (c) ✓ Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
86. While driving:
- (a) Keep well to the left of the road, but give pedestrians, cyclists and other slow moving traffic sufficient room
- (b) Keep in the middle of the road
- (c) Do not hug the middle of the road
- (c) ✓ Both (a) & (c) ✓
- (d) None of these
87. Slow moving vehicles must keep to the extreme:
- (a) Left of the road ✓
- (b) Centre of the road
- (c) Right of the road
- (d) None of these
88. When passing the on-coming traffic on a two lane road:
- (a) Both vehicles must keep the centre of the road
- (b) Both vehicles must move over to the left as much as possible
- (c) Each vehicle must be in its respective half of the road
- (d) ✓ Both (b) & (c) ✓
89. While overtaking:
- (a) Do not overtake unless you can do so safely
- (b) Make sure the road is clear ahead and behind
- (c) Do not get too close to the vehicle you intend to overtake
- (d) Use your mirrors and Signal before you start to move out
- (e) All of the above ✓
90. Once you have started to overtake:
- (a) Quickly move past the vehicle you are overtaking, leaving it plenty of room
- (b) Move back to the left as soon as you can but do not cut in
- (c) Keep on pressing ahead ✓
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
91. When overtaking motorcyclists, pedal-cyclists or horse riders:
- (a) ✓ Give them at least as much room as you would give a car. Cyclists may not be able to ride in a straight line
- (b) Give them as much room as you would like
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
92. Do not overtake on the left unless:
- (a) The vehicle in front is signaling to turn right, and you can overtake on the left safely
- (b) Traffic is moving slowly in queues and vehicles in a lane on the right are moving more slowly than your are
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
93. Move to a lane on your left:
- (a) Only to turn left
- (b) Do not change lanes to the left to overtake
- (c) ✓ Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
94. Cyclists and motorcyclists overtaking traffic queues:
- (a) Should watch out for pedestrians crossing between vehicles
- (b) Vehicles emerging from junctions
- (c) ✓ Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
95. When your are being overtaken:
- (a) Slow down if necessary to let the overtaking vehicle pass and pull in
- (b) Do not increase your speed
- (c) ✓ Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
96. On a two-lane single carriageway:

- (a) Keep on proceeding ahead
 (b) Give way to vehicles coming towards you before passing parked vehicles or other obstructions on your side of the road ✓
 (c) Both (a) & (b)
 (d) None of these
97. You must not overtake:
 (a) If you would have to cross or straddle double white lines with an unbroken line near to you
 (b) If you are in the zigzag area at a pedestrian crossing
 (c) After a no overtaking sign and until you pass a sign canceling the restriction
 (d) All of the above ✓
98. Avoid overtaking where you cannot see far enough ahead to be sure it is safe, for example when you are approaching or at:
 (a) A corner or bend
 (b) A hump bridge
 (c) The brow of a hill
 (d) All of the above ✓
99. Overtaking should be avoided where you might come into conflict with other road users, for example:
 (a) Approaching or at a road junction on either side of the road
 (b) Where the road narrows
 (c) When approaching a school crossing patrol
 (d) All of the above ✓
100. Overtaking must be avoided:
 (a) Where you would have to drive over an area marked with diagonal stripes or chevrons
 (b) Where you would have to enter a lane reserved for buses, or cyclists
 (c) Between a bus and the kerb when it is at a stop
 (d) All of the above ✓
101. Overtaking is not permissible:
 (a) Where traffic is queuing at junctions or road works
 (b) When you would force another vehicle to swerve or slow down

- (c) At a level crossing
 (d) All of the above ✓
102. While overtaking a vehicle at night:
 (a) Give signal of your intention to the vehicle in front by flashing your headlights a few times
 (b) Overtake only when there is no traffic approaching from the opposite direction
 (c) Overtake only when the vehicle being overtaken is moving at a speed at least 10kmh slower than yours
 (d) All of the above ✓
103. On narrow hilly roads, if you are going down hill:
 (a) Proceed as normal
 (b) Give way to vehicles coming down hill
 (c) Stop and give way to vehicles proceeding uphill ✓
 (d) None of these
104. While overtaking:
 (a) Do not pullout sharply from behind
 (b) Do not cut in front instead change to right lane, before reaching the minimum following safe-distance i.e. two second gap
 (c) Revert to the left lane only after the overtaken vehicle; can be seen in the rear view mirror
 (d) All of the above ✓
105. On wet, muddy or icy roads; during night times and when visibility is poor:
 (a) The permissible speed limit should be reduced by 16 kmh for each adverse factor or to 32 kmh whichever is higher
 (b) A speed limit does not mean it is safe to drive at the speed
 (c) Drive according to the conditions. Slow down if road is wet or icy and in fog
 (d) Drive more slowly at night when it is harder to see pedestrians and cyclists
 (e) All of the above ✓
106. On roads a driver should:

- (a) Drive at a speed that will allow him to stop well within the distance he can see to be clear
 - (b) Leave enough space between him and the vehicle in front so that he can pull up safely if it suddenly slows down or stop
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
107. The safe rule is never to get closer than the overall stopping distances shown in the Highway and Motorway Code:
- (a) But in good conditions on roads carrying fast traffic a two second time gap may be sufficient
 - (b) The gap should be at least doubled on wet roads and increased further on icy roads
 - (c) The gap is not necessary
 - (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓
108. Large vehicles and motorcycles need time to stop than cars:
- (a) ✓ Drop back if someone overtakes and pulls into the gap in front of you
 - (b) Keep on as it is others duty to take care
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
109. Before driving in fog:
- (a) Consider if your journey is essential
 - (b) If journey is necessary then allow time
 - (c) Make sure your windscreen, windows and lights are clean and that all your lights (including brake lights) are working
 - (d) All of the above ✓
110. While driving in fog:
- (a) If you cannot see clearly use dipped headlights
 - (b) Use front or rear fog lights if visibility is seriously reduced
 - (c) Use your windscreen wipers and demisters
 - (d) All of the above ✓
111. In foggy conditions:

- (a) Be aware of your speed
 - (b) Do not accelerate to get away from a vehicle instead use your brakes so that your brake lights warn drivers behind you
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
112. When the word 'Fog' is shown on a roadside signal but the road appears to be clear:
- (a) Be prepared for a bank of fog or drifting smoke ahead
 - (b) Even if it seems to be clearing, you can suddenly find yourself back in thick fog
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
113. In winter:
- (a) Ensure that the battery is well maintained
 - (b) Watch that there are appropriate anti-freeze agents in the radiator and windscreen washer bottle
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
114. In freezing or near freezing conditions drive with great care:
- (a) Roads may be slippery and surface conditions can change abruptly
 - (b) When overtaking gritting vehicles, particularly if you are riding a motorcycle
 - (c) Even if the roads have been gritted
 - (d) All of the above ✓

⑥ JUNCTIONS AND ROUNDABOUTS

115. On approaching a roundabout:
- (a) Decide as early as possible which exit you need to take and get into the correct lane
 - (b) Reduce your speed
 - (c) On reaching the roundabout, give way to traffic on your right unless road markings indicate otherwise
 - (d) Watch out for traffic already on the roundabout, especially cyclists and motorcyclists.
 - (e) All of the above ✓
116. At Some junctions there may be more

- than one roundabout:
- Take all the roundabouts as single one
 - At each one use the normal rules for roundabouts
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
117. When turning left on the roundabouts, unless signs or road marking indicate otherwise:
- Signal left and approach in the left-hand lane
 - Keep to the left on the roundabout and continue signaling left
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
118. When going straight ahead:
- Do not signal on approach
 - Approach in the left-hand or centre lane on a three-lane road (on a two-lane road you may approach in the right-hand lane if the left-hand lane is blocked)
 - Take the same course on the roundabout; signal left after you have passed the exit before the one you want
 - All of the above
119. When turning right or going full circle:
- Signal right and approach in the right-hand lane
 - Keep to the right on the roundabout
 - Continue to signal-right until you have passed the exit before the one you want then signal left
 - All of the above
120. When there are more than three lanes at the entrance to a roundabout:
- Use the most appropriate lane on approach and through the roundabout
 - Watch out for traffic crossing in front of you on the roundabout especially vehicles intending to leave by the next exit. Show them consideration
 - Watch out for motorcyclists, cyclists and horse riders. Give

- them plenty of room cyclists and horse riders will often keep to the left on the roundabout
- All of the above
121. Long vehicles may have to take a different course, both approaching and on the roundabout:
- Ignore their signals.
 - Watch for their signals and give them plenty of room
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
122. The rules applicable for roundabouts also apply to mini-roundabouts:
- If possible, pass around the central marking
 - Watch out for vehicles making a U-turn and for long vehicles which may have to cross the centre of the mini-roundabout
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
123. When two vehicles are turning into same street simultaneously:
- The vehicle turning left has the right of way whether there are multi lanes or not
 - The vehicle turning right has the right of way
 - Both (a) & (b)
 - None of these
124. Before crossing a major highway or where there is a stop sign:
- You must come to a complete stop.
 - Look to the right, then to the left and again to the right to see if any traffic is approaching
 - Do not enter as long as there is traffic on the main road
 - All of the above
125. Before reversing a vehicle:
- Make sure there are no pedestrians particularly children or obstructions in the road behind you
 - Be aware of the "blind spot" i.e. the part of the road you cannot see from the driving seat
 - If you cannot see clearly, get someone to guide you

- (d) All of the above ✓
126. Never reverse:
- (a) From a side -road into a main road
 - (b) Into the road from a driveway; where possible, reverse in and drive out
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
127. You must:
- (a) Make sure all your lights are clean,
 - (b) That all lights work
 - (c) Your headlights are properly adjusted
 - (d) All of the above ✓
128. While driving:
- (a) Use sidelights between sunset and sunrise
 - (b) Use headlights at night (between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise) on all roads without street lighting and on roads where the street lights are more than 185 meters (600 ft) apart or are not lit
 - (c) Use headlights or front fog lights when visibility is seriously reduced, generally when you cannot see for more than 100 meters (328 ft)
 - (d) All of the above ✓
129. Motorists should:
- (a) Use headlights at night on lit motorway and roads with a speed limit in excess of 80 km/h
 - (b) Use dipped headlights at night in built-up areas unless the road is well lit
 - (c) Cut down glare, if your vehicle has dim-dip; use it instead of dipped headlights in dull daytime weather and at night in built-up areas with good street lighting
 - (d) All of the above ✓
130. In the course of driving:
- (a) Dip your headlights when meeting vehicles of other road users and before you dazzle the

- driver of a vehicle you are following
 - (b) Slow down or stop if you are dazzled by oncoming headlights
 - (c) Do not drive at night without proper taillights
 - (d) All of the above ✓
131. Decorations or any other lights:
- (a) Are permissible
 - (b) Except those specified in the law are prohibited ✓
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
132. Use fog lights:
- (a) When visibility is seriously reduced, generally when you cannot see for more than 100 meters (328 ft)
 - (b) You must not use fog lights at other times
 - (c) Switch them off when visibility improves
 - (d) All of the above ✓
133. Hazard warning lights may be used
- (a) When your vehicle is stopped to warn that it is temporarily obstructing traffic
 - (b) You may only use them whilst driving if you are on a motorway or unrestricted dual carriageway and you need to warn drivers behind you of a hazard or obstruction ahead
 - (c) Never use them as an excuse for dangerous or illegal parking.
 - (d) Do not use them as an indicator of going straight through an intersection
 - (e) All of the above ✓
134. Flashing your headlights means only one thing:
- (a) It lets another road user know you are there
 - (b) Do not flash your headlights for any other reason
 - (c) Never assume that it is a signal to proceed
 - (d) All of the above ✓
135. When your vehicle is moving:
- (a) Use your horn only if you need to warn other road users of your

- presence
- (b) Never sound your horn aggressively
- (c) You must not use your horn: between 11.30 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. in a built up area
- (d) When your vehicle is stationary, unless a moving vehicle poses
- (e) All of the above ✓
136. Use of musical instruments such as radio, tape-recorder, phonogram etc. is prohibited in:
- (a) Public transport vehicles
- (b) Goods vehicles
- (c) All vehicles
- (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓
137. Keep the rear screen gear of obstructions like:
- (a) Curtains and other decorations
- (b) Lights etc.
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
138. Wherever possible, for parking vehicles:
- (a) Pull off the road onto an area provided for parking
- (b) If you have to stop on the road, stop as close as your can to the side
- (c) Before you or your passengers open a door, make sure it will not hit anyone passing on the road or pavement or force them to swerve
- (d) Watch out particularly for pedestrians, cyclist and motorcyclist
- (e) All of the above ✓
139. After parking your vehicle:
- (a) It is safer for you and your passengers (especially children) to get out on the side next to the kerb
- (b) You must -switch off the engine and headlights
- (c) Before leaving the vehicle, ensure that the handbrake is on firmly, Always lock your vehicle
- (d) All of the above ✓
140. You must not stop or park on:

- (a) The carriageway of a motorway
- (b) A pedestrian crossing, including the area marked by the zigzag lines
- (c) A clearway except to pick up or set down passengers
- (d) All of the above ✓
141. You must not stop or park vehicles on:
- (a) A road marked with double white lines even if one of the lines is broken, except to pick up or set down passengers
- (b) A bus lane
- (c) A cycle lane
- (d) All of the above ✓
142. Use an authorized parking space if one is available. You must not park where there are parking restrictions shown by lines along the edge of the carriageway:
- (a) Yellow ✓ (b) Blue
- (c) Orange
- (d) None of these
143. Do not park your vehicle where it would endanger or cause inconvenience to pedestrians or other road users:
- (a) On a footpath, pavement or cycle track
- (b) Near a school entrance
- (c) At or near a bus stop or taxi rank
- (d) All of the above ✓
144. Avoid parking your vehicles:
- (a) On the approach to a level crossing
- (b) Within 10 meters (32 ft) of a junction, except in an authorised parking space
- (c) Near the brow of a hill or hump bridge
- (d) All of the above ✓
145. Don't park your vehicles
- (a) By the side of entrance to a property
- (b) In front of the entrance to a property ✓
- (c) In street behind a property
- (d) None of the above
146. You must not park at night facing:
- (a) Towards the direction of the

- traffic
- (b) Against the direction of the traffic flow ✓
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
147. At road works:
- (a) Watch out for and act on all signs at road works
- (b) Use your mirrors and get into the correct lane
- (c) Do not switch lanes to overtake queuing traffic or drive through an area marked off by traffic cones
- (d) Watch out for traffic but do not be distracted by what is going on there
- (e) All of the above ✓
148. Where road works is in progress, you must not exceed any:
- (a) Allowed speed limit
- (b) Temporary maximum speed limit ✓
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
149. A goods vehicle which is being used to transport hazardous materials must be clearly marked to indicate the type of hazardous material being carried i.e. Explosive material, Flammable gas, Non Flammable gas, Poison Gas, Flammable liquid, Flammable solid, Spontaneously combustible, Dangerous when wet, Oxidising agent, Organic peroxide, Radioactive, Harmful, Corrosive etc. The Annex-D of the Highway and Motorway Code relates to:
- (a) Types of Hazardous Materials ✓
- (b) Commercial goods
- (c) Industrial machinery
- (d) None of these
150. Before turning check your position and speed at junctions as they are particularly dangerous for:
- (a) Cyclists
- (b) Motorcyclists
- (c) Pedestrians
- (d) All of the above ✓
151. At junctions watch out for long vehicles:
- (a) Which may be turning at a junction ahead
- (b) They may have to use the whole width of the road to make the turn
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
152. At a junction with a 'Stop' sign and an unbroken white line across the road:
- (a) You must stop behind the line
- (b) Wait for a safe gap in the traffic before you move off
- (c) You may stop on or across the line
- (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓
153. A junction with broken white line across the road:
- (a) May also have a "Give Way" sign
- (b) May have a triangle marked on the road
- (c) You must give way to traffic on the other road
- (d) All of the above ✓
154. Box junctions have cross-cross yellow lines painted on the road:
- (a) You must not enter the box until your exit road or lane form is clear
- (b) You may enter the box when you want to turn right and are only stopped from doing so by oncoming traffic or by vehicles waiting to turn right
- (c) You can enter the box
- (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓
155. At junctions controlled by traffic lights:
- (a) You must stop behind the white 'Stop' line across your side of the road unless the light is green
- (b) You must not move forward when the red and amber lights are showing
- (c) Do not go forward when the traffic lights are green unless there is room for you to clear the junctions safely or you are taking up positions to turn right
- (d) All of the above ✓
156. While at traffic signals:

- (a) When amber light is flashing, slow down and proceed carefully
- (b) When red lights is flashing, stop and give right-of-way
- (c) If the traffic lights are not working, proceed with caution
- (d) All of the above ✓
157. At an inter-section controlled by a traffic police:
- (a) Obey the signals of the traffic police only and ignore all other traffic control devices
- (b) Obey only traffic signals
- (c) Stop at the stop - line till the policeman gives signal to move on
- (d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
158. Where traffic lights have a green filter arrow indicating a filter-only lane:
- (a) Do not enter that lane unless you want to go in the direction of the arrow
- (b) You can enter that lane
- (c) Give other traffic, especially cyclists, room to move into the correct lane
- (d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
159. While turning your vehicle:
- (a) Get in the extreme left lane at least 200 meters before making left turn
- (b) In the extreme right lane at least 200 meters before making the right turn
- (c) Do not turn left from right lane and right from left lane
- (d) Give way to pedestrians crossing a road into which you are turning
- (e) All of the above ✓
160. When going straight, across or turning right into a dual carriageway:
- (a) Treat each half as a separate road
- (b) Wait in the central reservation until there is safe gap in the traffic on the second half for the length of your vehicle
- (c) Wait until you can cross both carriageways in one go

- (d) All of the above ✓
161. Well before turning right:
- (a) Use your mirrors to make sure you know the position and movement of traffic behind you because traffic coming from behind is actually at much closer distance and moves faster than appears in the mirror
- (b) Give a right turn signal and take up a position just left of the middle of the road or in the space marked for right turning traffic. Wait until there is safe gap between you and any oncoming vehicle
- (c) Watch out for cyclist, motorcyclists and pedestrians; then make the turn, but do not cut the corner. Take great care when turning into a main road; you will need to watch for traffic in both directions and wait for a safe gap
- (d) All of the above ✓
162. When turning right at a junction where an on coming vehicle is also turning right:
- (a) It is normally safe to keep the other vehicle to your right and turn behind it i.e. offside - to - offside
- (b) Before you complete the turn, check for the traffic on the road you want to cross
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
163. When turning right from a dual carriageway:
- (a) ✓ Wait in the opening in the central reservation until you are sure it is safe to cross the other carriageway
- (b) Proceed as you think fit
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
164. While on road:
- (a) Do not turn right on red light under any circumstances
- (b) Do not make a U-turn on a multi-lane road except where

- indicated by an appropriate warning sign
- (c) Always give way to the approaching traffic before turning right, except at steady Right Turn
- (d) Give indicator in signalized intersections
- (e) All of the above ✓
165. While turning right on steady "Right Turn Arrow":
- (a) You have the right of way
- (b) On "Flashing Right Turn Arrow" or when no arrow is exhibited but green signal is displayed, you can turn right only after giving way to on coming traffic approaching from opposite direction
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
166. Well before you turn left:
- (a) Use your mirrors and give a left-turn signal
- (b) Do not overtake a cyclist, motorcyclist or horse rider immediately before turning left
- (c) Watch out for traffic coming up on your left before you make the turn
- (d) Keep as close to the left as it is safe-to do so
- (e) All of the above ✓
167. If you want to turn left across a bus lane, or cycle lane:
- (a) Give way to any vehicle using the lane from either direction. Well before you turn left
- (b) Use your mirror and give a left turn signal
- (c) Approximately 200 meters before the intersection, bring left wheel of your vehicle as close to the left lane
- (d) Do not swing out to the right before or after the turn
- (e) All of the above ✓
168. On an intersection controlled by a signal:
- (a) You are allowed to turn left on red

(b) ✓ It is prohibited to turn left on red, except where specifically permitted-by a sign or it is a slip road

(c) Both (a) & (b)

(d) None of these

169. Use your indicator or signal:

(a) For turning or lane change manoeuvre only

(b) Do not use this device for giving help to overtaking vehicle or for any other purpose

(c) Both (a) & (b) ✓

(d) None of these

7 EMERGENCIES AND ACCIDENTS

170. In case of an accident:

(a) Do not move injured people from their vehicles unless they are in immediate danger from fire or explosion. Do not remove a motorcyclist's helmet unless it is essential. Be prepared to give first aid

(b) Move uninjured people away from the vehicles to safety; on a motorway this should be well away from the traffic, the hard shoulder and the central reservation

(c) Stay at the scene until emergency services arrive

(d) (a), (c) & (d) ✓

171. Vehicles carrying dangerous goods in packages will be marked with plain:

(a) Blue reflectorised plates

(b) Orange reflectorised plates ✓

(c) Red reflectorised plates

(d) None of these

172. If an accident involves a vehicle containing dangerous goods:

(a) Switch off engines and do not smoke

(b) Keep uninjured people well away from the vehicle and where the wind will not blow dangerous substances towards them

(c) Every time you act to save a life, take care that you too are not affected by dangerous substances

- (d) Give the emergency services as much information as possible about the labels and other markings
- (c) All of the above ✓
173. If you have a breakdown:
- (a) Think first of other traffic
- (b) Get your vehicle off the road if possible
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
174. If your vehicle is causing an obstruction:
- (a) Warn other traffic by using hazard warning lights
- (b) Warn other traffic by using pressure horns
- (c) If you carry a red warning triangle, put it on the road at least 50 meters (164 ft) before the obstruction and on the same side of the road (150 meters (492 ft) on the hard shoulder of motorways).
- (d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
175. At night or in poor visibility, do not stand your vehicle or let anyone else do so – you could prevent other drivers seeing your rear lights:
- (a) In front of (b) Behind ✓
- (c) By any side of
- (d) None of the above
176. If anything falls from your vehicle on to the road, stop and retrieve it:
- (a) Immediately
- (b) As soon as it is safe to do so ✓
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of these
177. If you see warning signs or the flashing lights of emergency vehicles or vehicles in the distance moving very slowly or stopped, there could have been an accident:
- (a) Slow down and be ready to stop
- (b) Do not be distracted when passing by the accident
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
178. If you are involved in, or stop to give assistance at, an accident:
- (a) Warn other traffic, e.g. by

- switching on your hazard warning lights
- (b) Ask drivers to switch off their engines and put out any cigarettes
- (c) Arrange for the emergency services to be called immediately with full details of the accident location and any casualties; on a motorway; use the emergency telephone
- (d) All of the above ✓

8 SELECTING AND MAINTAINING A CYCLE

179. At road junctions, when riding a bicycle:
- (a) Watch out for vehicle turning in front of you from or into a side road
- (b) Do not overtake on the left of vehicles slowing down to turn left
- (c) Pay particular attention to long vehicles which need a lot of room to maneuver at corners and may have to move over to the right before turning left. Wait until they have completed the maneuver
- (d) All of the above ✓
180. When turning right, being a cyclist you should:
- (a) Check the traffic behind you, signal and when it is safe move to the centre of the road
- (b) Wait until there is a safe gap in traffic before completing the turn
- (c) It may be safer to wait on the left until there is a safe gap or to dismount and walk your cycle across the road
- (d) All of the above ✓
181. While cycling at signal controlled junctions, remember that traffic signals also apply to cyclists:
- (a) You must not cross the stop line across the road when the lights are red
- (b) Where advanced stop lines enable themselves ahead of

- other traffic, use them
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
(d) None of these
182. While cycling at roundabouts you may feel safer:
- (a) Approaching in the left - hand lane and keeping to the left in the roundabout
(b) If you do keep to the left, take extra care when cycling across exits and signal right to show you are not leaving
(c) Watch out for vehicles crossing your path to leave or join the roundabout
(d) All of the above ✓
183. While cycling on roads:
- (a) You must obey traffic signs and traffic light signals
(b) You must not cycle on the pavement
(c) Look all around before moving away from the kerb, turning or maneuvering to make sure it is safe to do so. Then give a clear arm signal to show other road users what you intent to do
(d) All of the above ✓
184. While cycling you should:
- (a) Look well ahead for obstructions in the road, such as drains, pot-holes and parked cars, so that you do not have to swerve suddenly to avoid them
(b) Leave plenty of room when passing parked cars and watch out for doors being opened into your path
(c) Take care near road humps, narrowing and other traffic calming features. Do not ride along a drainage channel at the edge of the road to avoid such features
(d) All of the above ✓
185. At roundabouts when cycling:
- (a) Watch out for long vehicles on the roundabout. It may be safer to wait until they have cleared the roundabout
(b) If you are unsure about using

- the roundabout; dismount and walk your cycle round on the pavement or verge
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
(d) None of these
186. When riding a cycle:
- (a) You may only use a bus lane if the signs include a cycle symbol
(b) Be very careful when overtaking a bus or leaving a bus lane as you will be entering a busier traffic flow
(c) Take great care when crossing or turning on to a dual carriageway without traffic light signals. Wait for safe gaps and cross each carriageway in turn
(d) All of the above ✓
187. Use cycle lanes and tracks wherever possible:
- (a) Cycle lanes are marked by either an unbroken or broken white line along the carriageway
(b) Keep within the lane and watch out for traffic emerging from side turnings
(c) ✓(a) & (b) (d) None of these
188. Cycle tracks are located away from the road. Where a cycle track, is shared with a footpath:
- (a) You must keep to the track intended for cyclists
(b) You may keep any lane
(c) Watch out for pedestrians, using the footpath or crossing the cycle track
(d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
189. If Cycle tracks on opposite sides of the road are linked by signaled crossings and the crossing is provided for cyclists only:
- (a) You may ride across but you must not cross until the green cycle symbol is showing
(b) Do not ride across a Pelican crossing
(c) ✓Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these
190. Pedestrians, provisional license holders, riders of motorcycles, scooters and moped under 8Gcc,

cyclist, and horse riders, slow-moving vehicles, agricultural vehicles and few invalid carriages, hand and animal drawn vehicles, construction machinery and herding of animals are:

- (a) Can use motorways
- (b) Must not use motorways ✓
- (c) Mayor may not use motorways
- (d) None of these

191. Make sure your vehicle is fit to cruise at speed, has correct tyre pressures and enough fuel, oil and water to get you at least to the next service area. See that the windscreen, windows, mirrors, lights and reflectors are clean and that the windscreen washer bottle is topped up. You must make sure that any load you are carrying or towing is secure:

- (a) After using motorway
- (b) During journey on a motorway
- (c) Before starting journey on a motorway ✓
- (d) None of the above

④ HOW TO JOIN THE MOTORWAY

192. When on motorway and you can see well ahead and the road conditions are good:

- (a) Drive at a steady cruising speed which you and your vehicle can handle easily
- (b) You must not exceed the maximum speed limit for your vehicle
- (c) Keep the safe distance from the vehicle in front and increase the gap on wet muddy or icy roads or in fog
- (d) All of the above ✓

193. Driving on a motorway can make you feel sleepy. To help prevent this:

- (a) Slow down your speed
- (b) Make sure there is a supply of fresh air into your vehicle
- (c) Stop at a service area or leave the motorway and find a safe place to stop
- (d) Both (b) & (c) ✓

94. While driving on a Motorway:

- (a) You can reverse against the direction of traffic

(b) You must not reverse your vehicle or cross the central reservation or drive against the traffic flow

(c) If you have missed your exit, or have taken the wrong route, carry on to the next exit

(d) Both (b) & (c) ✓

195. Lane discipline is key to driving on a motorway hence:

(a) Keep in the left hand lane unless overtaking

(b) You may use the lane to the right to overtake but return to the lane to your left after that

(c) Both (a) & (b) ✓

(d) None of these

196. When approaching a junction make sure you are in:

(a) Central lane

(b) The correct lane; at some junctions a lane may lead directly off the motorway ✓

(c) Any lane

(d) None of the above

197. When you join the motorway:

(a) You will normally approach it from a road on the left (a slip-road)

(b) You must give way to traffic already on the motorway. While on the slip-road, check the traffic already on the motorway

(c) Adjust your speed so that you join the left-hand lane where there is a safe gap and at the same speed as traffic in that lane

(d) All of the above ✓

198. While joining a motorway through the slip-road that continues as an extra lane on the motorway:

(a) Proceed to join the motorway

(b) Stay in that lane until it becomes part of the motorway

(c) Both (a) & (b) ✓

(d) None of these

199. After joining the motorway:

(a) ✓ Stay in the left hand lane long enough to get used to the speed of traffic before overtaking

(b) Immediately join the proper

- lane for your vehicle
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these
200. Any vehicle drawing a trailer, a goods vehicle, a bus, coach, wagon (public service transport):
(a) Can use the right-hand lane of a motorway
(b) Must not use the right-hand lane of a motorway with three or more lanes
(c) ✓(a) & (b) (d) None of these
201. On a Motorway:
(a) Overtake only on the right unless traffic is moving in queue and the queue on your right is moving more slowly.
(b) Do not move to a lane on your left to overtake
(c) You must not use the hard shoulder for overtaking
(d) All of the above ✓
202. Before you start to overtake:
(a) Use your mirrors and make sure that the lane you will be joining is clear ahead and behind
(b) Signal before you move out and be careful that traffic may be coming up behind you very quickly
(c) Be especially careful at night and in poor visibility
(d) All of the above ✓
203. After overtaking a vehicle
(a) Always get back to the Left-hand lane or if it is occupied, the middle lane, as soon as you can after overtaking
(b) Signal your intention to change lanes
(c) Do not cut in on the vehicle you have overtaken
(d) All of the above ✓
204. Motorway signals to warn you of a danger ahead, for example an accident or risk of skidding is usually situated:
(a) On the central reservation where they apply to all lanes
(b) On very busy stretches they may be overhead with a signal for each lane
- (c) ✓(a) & (b) (d) None of these
205. Where there is a danger on motorway:
(a) Amber lights flash
(b) Reduce your speed and look out for the danger until you pass a signal which is not flashing
(c) ✓(a) & (b) (d) None of these
206. If red lights on the overhead signals flash above your lane (there may also be a red x):
(a) You must not go beyond the signal in that lane
(b) You may go ahead
(c) If red lights flash on a signal in the central reservation or a slip road, you must not go beyond the signal in any lane
(d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
207. To help drivers on motorways at night there are:
(a) Amber-coloured studs marking the right-hand edge
(b) Green studs separating the slip-road from the motorway
(c) White studs separate the lanes on the motorway
(d) All of the above ✓
208. While driving take special care at road works:
(a) One or more lanes may be closed to traffic
(b) A lower speed limit may apply
(c) Keep a safe distance from the vehicle in front
(d) All of the above ✓
209. If anything that could be dangerous falls:
(a) From your vehicle or any other vehicle
(b) Stop at the next emergency telephone to tell the police
(c) Do not try to remove it yourself
(d) All of the above ✓
210. On a motorway you must not stop except:
(a) In an emergency
(b) When told to do so by the police
(c) By an emergency sign or sign or by flashing red light signals
(d) All of the above ✓
211. While on motorway you must not park

- on:
- (a) The carriageway
 - (b) The slip-road
 - (c) The hard shoulder
 - (d) The central reservation
 - (e) All of the above ✓
212. You must not pick up or set down anyone on:
- (a) A slip-road ✓
 - (b) In any other part of the motorway
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
213. You must not walk on the carriageway:
- (a) In any condition
 - (b) Except in an emergency ✓
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
214. If your vehicle develops a problem, leave the motorway at the next exit or pull into a service area. If you cannot do so, you should:
- (a) Try to stop near an emergency telephone
 - (b) Pull on to the hard shoulder and stop as far to the left as possible
 - (c) Switch on your hazard warning lights and keep your sidelights on if it is dark or visibility is poor
 - (d) All of the above ✓
215. On parking the problem vehicle safely:
- (a) Leave the vehicle by the left-hand door and ensure your passengers do the same (leave any animals inside)
 - (b) Ensure your passengers wait near the vehicle, but well away from the carriageway and hard shoulder, and that children are kept under control
 - (c) Walk to an emergency telephone which connects directly to the police and then wait near your vehicle
 - (d) If you feel at risk, return to your vehicle by a left hand door and lock all doors. Leave your vehicle again as soon as your

- (e) All of the above ✓
216. If you cannot get your vehicle on to the hard shoulder:
- (a) Switch on your hazard warning lights
 - (b) Leave your vehicle only if you are sure you can safely get clear of the carriageway
 - (c) Do not attempt to place a warning triangle on the carriageway
 - (d) All of the above ✓
217. If you have a disability which prevents you from following the above advice about your troubled vehicle:
- (a) Stay in your vehicle with all doors locked switch on your hazard warning lights
 - (b) Display a "help" pennant or, if you have a car telephone, contact the emergency services
 - (c) Do not attempt even simple repairs and remember you must not try to cross the motorway
 - (d) All of the above ✓
218. While leaving the Motorway:
- (a) Unless signs indicate that a lane leads directly off the motorway, you will leave the motorway by a slip-road on your left
 - (b) Watch for the signs letting you know you are getting near your exit, move to the left hand lane well before reaching your exit and stay in it
 - (c) Signal left in good time and slow down as necessary check your speedometer and adjust your speed as required. Some slip-roads and link roads have sharp bends so you will need to slow down
 - (d) All of the above ✓
- 10 ANIMALS AND PETS**
219. Including other requisites a driver must have:
- (a) A current fitness certificate
 - (b) A valid driving license
 - (c) The highway and motorway

- code
220. Tyres must have a continuous tread depth across the centre three-quarters of the width of:
- (d) All of the above ✓
 - (a) At least 1.6 mm on cars, light vans and light trailers
 - (b) 1mm for other vehicles
 - (c) They must also be properly inflated and free from cuts and other defects
 - (d) All of the above ✓
221. For safe driving:
- (a) Headlights must be properly adjusted to prevent dazzling oncoming traffic
 - (b) Windcreens and windows must be free from obstruction to vision, and must be kept clean
 - (c) ✓(a) & (b) (d) None of these
222. You and your passengers:
- (a) Must wear a seat belt in the front
 - (b) (if fitted) The rear of the vehicle, unless you are exempt
 - (c) ✓Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
223. Exemptions from wearing seat belts include:
- (a) The holders of medical exemption certificates
 - (b) People making local deliveries in a vehicle designed or adapted for that purpose
 - (c) Children in the rear of taxis with partitions
 - (d) All of the above ✓
224. While hauling wide and projecting loads on vehicles:
- (a) Observe permissible limits
 - (b) Mark ends of your loads with a red flag by day and with a red light by night
 - (c) Whenever you hear or see a motor vehicle approaching, draw well on to the left-side of the road immediately
 - (d) All of the above ✓
- i. Persons in charge of animals should:
- (a) Not tie cattle together when leading them along a road or

- (b) Make sure that the road is clear before you let or take animals on the road
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
226. Drivers must have including other requirements:
- (a) A valid driving license
 - (b) A current vehicle excise license token
 - (c) Valid third party insurance covering his use of the vehicles
 - (d) All of the above ✓
227. In the course of driving:
- (a) Your eyesight must be up to the standard required for the driving test at all times when you drive
 - (b) You must not drive under the influence of drinking or drugs
 - (c) ✓(a) & (b) (d) None of these
228. You must comply with:
- (a) Maximum speed limits or any special speed limit fixed for your vehicle
 - (b) Amber and red 'STOP' signals, traffic signs giving orders, double white lines and yellow road markings
 - (c) The direction of police officer controlling traffic
 - (d) All of the above ✓
229. You must not:
- (a) Drive dangerously
 - (b) Drive without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other road users
 - (c) Drive on a footway, footpath or cycle track
 - (d) All of the above ✓
230. You must give way to pedestrians:
- (a) On a Zebra crossing.
 - (b) When amber light is flashing on a Pelican crossing
 - (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
 - (d) None of these
231. The carriageway on the approach to Zebra or Pelican crossing' is normally marked by zigzag lines. In this area you:

- (a) Must not overtake the moving motor vehicles nearest the crossing
 - (b) Mayor may not overtake
 - (c) Must not overtake the leading vehicles which has stopped to give way to a pedestrian
 - (d) Both (a) & (c) ✓
232. When singled to do so by a school crossing patrol exhibiting a 'Stop' for children sign:
- (a) You can stop
 - (b) You must stop ✓
 - (c) May not stop
 - (d) None of these
233. You must:
- (a) Ensure your front and rear side lights and rear registration plate lights are lit at night
 - (b) Use headlight at night on all unlit roads and those where the street lights are more than 185 meters (600 ft) apart
 - (c) Use headlights when visibility is seriously reduced
 - (d) All of the above ✓
234. You must not:
- (a) Use headlights in a way which would dazzle or discomfort other road users
 - (b) Use front or rear fog lights unless visibility is seriously reduced
 - (c) Sound your horn at night (11.30 p.m to 7 a.m) in a built-up area
 - (d) All of the above ✓
235. You must stop your vehicle when required to do so by a uniformed police officer, who may required you to produce documents including your:
- (a) Driving license
 - (b) Certificate of insurance and vehicle fitness certificate
 - (c) The highway an motorway code
 - (d) All of the above ✓
236. Most of the requirements of the law relating to drivers of motor vehicles also apply to motorcycleists. In addition they:
- (a) Must wear an safety helmet on all journeys

- (b) Must ensure that exhaust system and silencer are of a reasonable type
- (c) Must carry no more than one passenger on a motorcycle
- (d) All of the above ✓

PEDESTRIANS

237. You (Cyclists) must not:
- (a) Ride dangerously
 - (b) Ride without reasonable consideration for the other road users
 - (c) Ride under the influence of drink or drugs
 - (d) All of the above ✓
238. You (Cyclists) must not:
- (a) Ride on a footway or footpath unless there is a right to do so
 - (b) Leave your cycle on road in such a way that it is likely to cause danger to other road users, or where waiting is prohibits
 - (c) Carry a passenger on, a bicycle not constructed or adapted to carry more than one person
 - (d) Hold on to a moving motor vehicle or trailer
 - (e) All of the above ✓
239. Pedestrians:
- (a) Must not walk on motorway or their slip-roads
 - (b) Must not walk on the carriageway when dire by a police officer or controlling traffic
 - (c) Must not hold on to get on a moving motor vehicle or trailer
 - (d) All of the above ✓
240. Cyclists must obey the same rules as apply to drivers at pedestrian crossings and school crossing patrols. In addition they:
- (a) Must ensure that their brakes are efficient
 - (b) At night, must ensure their front and rear lights are lit and that the cycle has an efficient red rear reflector
 - (c) At night, if they are wheeling their cycle or are stationary

without lights, must keep as close as possible to the nearside edge of the road

- (d) Stop when required to do so by a uniformed police officer
- (c) All of the above ✓

12 VEHICLE SECURITY

241. While you leave your vehicle always take precautionary steps including:

- (a) Take all contents with you, or lock them in the boot
- (b) Remember, for all a thief knows a carrier bag may contain valuables
- (c) Never leave vehicle documents in the car
- (d) All of the above ✓

242. For security reasons:

- (a) Fit an anti-theft device such as an alarm or immobilize
- (b) If you are buying a new car it is good idea to check the level of built-in security features
- (c) It is worthwhile having your registration number etched on all your car windows
- (d) All of the above ✓

243. When you leave your vehicle always take precautionary steps including:

- (a) Remove the ignition key and engage the steering lock
- (b) Lock the car, even if you only leave it for a few minutes
- (c) Close the windows completely – even the smallest gap is asking for trouble. But, never leave children or pets in an unventilated car
- (d) All of the above ✓

13 FIRST AID

244. The casualty in a road accident may be shocked but prompt treatment still minimizes this:

- (a) Reassure confidently; avoid unnecessary movement
- (b) Keep the casualty comfortable and prevent them getting cold ensure they are not left alone
- (c) Give the casualty nothing to drink
- (d) All of the above ✓

245. A driver should:

- (a) Carry a first aid kit
- (b) Learn first aid from a qualified organization
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these

246. In urban areas there is a high risk of pedestrians especially children stepping unexpectedly into the road:

- (a) At 60 km/h your vehicle will probably kill any pedestrian it hits
- (b) At 30 km/h there is a 1 in 20 chance of the pedestrian being killed. So kill your speed
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these

247. Elderly pedestrian may need more time to cross the road:

- (a) Be patient and allow them to cross in their own time
- (b) Don't hurry them by waving at them or revving the engine
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these

248. In case of danger among other steps:

- (a) Deal with threatened danger or you and the casualties may be killed
- (b) Further collisions and fire are the dangers in a road accident
- (c) If possible warn other traffic. Switch off the engine. Impose a 'No Smoking' ban
- (d) All of the above ✓

249. In case of danger among other steps:

- (a) Send a bystander to call an ambulance as soon as possible state the exact location of the accident and the numbers of vehicles and casualties involved:
- (b) Casualties remaining in vehicles should not be moved unless further danger is threatened
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these

250. If breathing has stopped:

- (a) Remove any obvious obstruction in the mouth
- (b) Keep the head tilted backwards



- as far as possible - breathing may begin and the colour may improve
- (c) If no improvement, pinch the casualty's nostrils together and blow into the mouth until the chest rises; withdraw, then repeat regularly once every four seconds until the casualty can breathe, unaided
- (d) All of the above ✓
251. In case of an injured back:
- (a) ✓ Movement may further damage, so only move if in danger
- (b) Move the injured elsewhere
- (c) (a) & (b) (d) None of these
252. In case of a wound:
- (a) Apply firm hand pressure over the wound, preferably using some clean material, without pressing on any foreign body in the wound
- (b) Secure a pad with a bandage or length of cloth
- (c) Raise limb to lessen the bleeding, proving it is not broken
- (d) All of the above ✓
253. While driving remembers that:
- (a) The reaction of elderly drivers may not be quite as fast as they once were. Make allowance for this
- (b) Be prepared for drivers who may have little driving experience and whose reactions may not be quite as fast as those of a more practiced driver
- (c) Most young drivers are relatively inexperienced. Be particularly patient with learner drivers
- (d) All of the above ✓
254. Except in an emergency, the safest way to brake is:
- (a) To brake lightly, then harder as you begin to stop
- (b) Ease off just before stopping
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
255. In an emergency:
- (a) Brake immediately
- (b) If your vehicle isn't fitted with anti-lock brakes (ABS), try to avoid locking your wheels by using cadence braking
- (c) ✓ (a) & (b) (d) None of these
256. Fuel consumption increases by:
- (a) Heavy acceleration
- (b) Fast driving
- (c) Late or harsh braking
- (d) All of the above ✓
257. If you have driven through water:
- (a) Test your brakes by pushing gently on the brake pedal, to make sure that they work
- (b) If they don't work, continue to apply the brakes gently while driving slowly. This will help to dry them out
- (c) Both (a) & (b) ✓
- (d) None of these
258. Don't coast; it occurs when you allow your vehicle to travel in neutral or with the clutch depressed:
- (a) This reduces the driver's control of the vehicle as it eliminates the effect of engine braking
- (b) Coasting can also reduce steering control on bends and corners
- (c) Increases vehicle speed on hills, and make it more difficult to select the appropriate gear when you need it
- (d) All of the above ✓
259. To help control your speed on a long down hill slope:
- (a) Slow down
- (b) Select a low gear before you reach the slope
- (c) Use the brakes carefully
- (d) All of the above
260. If you park on a hill:
- (a) Apply the handbrake firmly
- (b) Turning the front wheels so they face into the kerb will help to stop the car rolling downhill
- (c) Leave the car in gear - a forward gear if pointing uphill and reverse if pointing downhill. Use 'park' if your car has an

- automatic gearbox
261. In wet weather:
- (d) All of the above ✓
 - (a) Stopping distances will be up to four times greater than on dry roads
 - (b) The steering may become light, ease off the accelerator and slow down gradually if this happens
 - (c) Spray from large vehicles may make it difficult to see so use dipped headlights
 - (d) All of the above ✓
262. In icy or snowy weather:
- (a) Before starting your journey clear snow and ice from the window, mirrors, lights and number plates of your vehicle. Make sure the windows are demisted thoroughly
 - (b) Stopping distances can be ten times greater than on dry roads.
 - (c) Drive at a slow speed in as high a gear as possible with low revs to avoid wheels pin
 - (d) All of the above ✓
263. In icy conditions:
- (a) On approaching bends and hazards, break well before you reach the bend and try to brake only when traveling in a straight line. Otherwise you might skid
 - (b) Check your grip on the road surface when there is snow or ice by choosing a safe place to brake gently. If the steering feels light, this may indicate black ice and your vehicle losing its grip on the road
 - (c) If you do lose control, steer in the direction of the skid
 - (d) All of the above ✓
264. In windy weather:
- (a) Cars are less likely to be affected by strong winds than high-sided vehicles, but strong gusts can blow a car off-course
 - (b) Look out for gaps in hedges or bridges which may alter the effects of the wind on your vehicle

- (c) If it is very windy, you may be affected by windbreaks or eddies created by passing large vehicles
 - (d) All of the above
265. Contra flow system on motorways means that you are traveling in a narrower lane than normal with no permanent barrier between you and traffic coming towards you:
- (a) You are twice as likely to have an accident compared to normal driving
 - (b) Drive slowly and keep a good distance from the vehicle ahead, observing any speed limits
 - (c) You are unlikely to meet an accident
 - (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓
266. Parking of vehicles is not allowed:
- (a) Opposite a traffic island
 - (B) Another parked-vehicle
 - (b) Where the kerb has been lowered to help wheelchair users
 - (d) All of the above ✓
267. Driving at night is:
- (a) More dangerous than driving in daylight
 - (b) You can see less detail and might not see bends in the road and other hazards
 - (c) ✓ (a) & (b) (d) None of these
268. While driving on roads:
- (a) When overtaking, remain on dipped headlights until you are level with the other vehicle and then change to main beam
 - (b) If a vehicle approaches from the other direction, or you are behind another vehicle, dip your lights.
 - (c) Dazzling other drivers is dangerous
 - (d) All of the above ✓
269. Motorways are generally safer than other roads:
- (a) When accidents do happen they can be very severe, due to the speed of the traffic

- (b) It is advisable to take some lessons on the motorway before you drive unsupervised
- (c) Because of good road conditions
- (d) Both (a) & (b) ✓

270. Before you start your journey on a motorway check your vehicles':
- (a) Oil (b) Water
- (c) Tyres
- (d) All of the above ✓



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