GROUP 9

167 questions

DT categories · theory questions

1. When approaching a stationary vehicle with a flashing red beacon switched on, drivers of public transport vehicles travelling in the same direction must:

1. **Stop and proceed only after receiving permission.**
2. Reduce speed so that they can stop immediately if necessary.
3. Continue driving because they are operating on a designated route.

Answer: 1

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2. When a vehicle approaches with a flashing blue beacon and a special audible warning signal switched on, drivers of public transport vehicles must:

1. Continue driving because they are operating on a designated route.
2. **Yield the right of way to ensure the vehicle can pass without obstruction.**
3. Reduce speed and yield the right of way to ensure the vehicle can pass without obstruction.

Answer: 2

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3. Drivers of public transport vehicles may use the horn:

1. To gain priority over other road users.
2. In built-up areas, to warn other drivers of their intention to overtake.
3. **When necessary to prevent a road traffic accident.**
4. In all of the above cases.

Answer: 3

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4. When a bus is travelling on a designated route along an unlit section of road during the hours of darkness, which headlights must be switched on?

1. Dipped-beam headlights only.
2. Main-beam headlights only.
3. **Either main-beam or dipped-beam headlights.**

Answer: 3

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5. During daylight hours, must dipped-beam headlights be switched on for public transport vehicles travelling against the main flow of traffic in a specially designated lane?

1. **Yes, they must.**
2. No, they need not.

Answer: 1

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6. In which case do the traffic rules not require a warning signal to be given?

1. When stopping at the edge of the carriageway.
2. **Before a bend in the road within the area of effect of a "Dangerous Bend" sign.**
3. Before changing to an adjacent traffic lane.

Answer: 2

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7. When must a warning signal be given before changing lanes?

1. Immediately before starting the manoeuvre.
2. Immediately after starting the manoeuvre.
3. **In good time before starting the manoeuvre.**

Answer: 3

8. When must a warning signal be given when performing a manoeuvre?

1. Before changing the direction of travel.
2. While changing the direction of travel.
3. **In good time before changing the direction of travel.**

Answer: 3

9. When must a driver give a warning signal before stopping?

1. If another vehicle is travelling behind them.
2. Only in built-up areas.
3. **In all cases.**

Answer: 3

10. In the event of a compulsory stop on a railway level crossing, what general alarm signal must the driver give using repeated audible signals?

1. Three long signals and one short signal.
2. **One long signal and three short signals.**
3. One long signal and two short signals.

Answer: 2

11. If the direction indicators are missing or defective, when must the warning signal given by hand be discontinued?

1. **Immediately before starting the manoeuvre.**
2. Immediately after completing the manoeuvre.
3. While performing the manoeuvre.

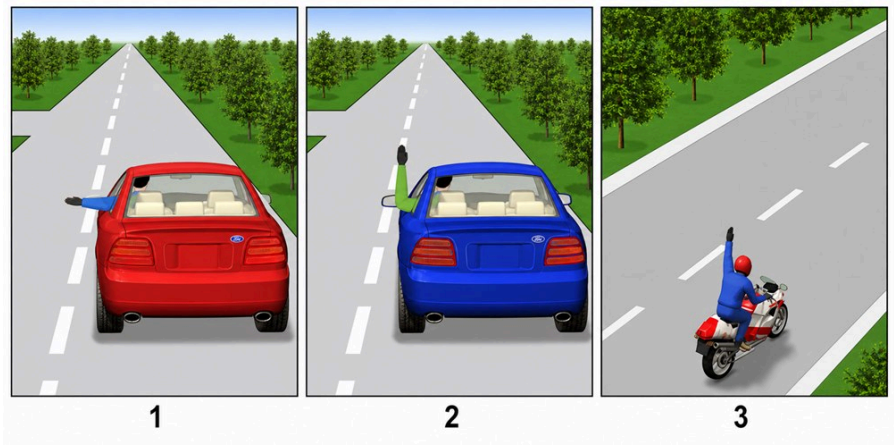
Answer: 1

12. Which sequence of audible signals constitutes the general alarm signal given at a railway level crossing?

1. Two long signals and two short signals.
2. **One long signal and three short signals.**
3. Three long signals and three short signals.
4. Three long signals and one short signal.

Answer: 2

13. In which picture is the driver signalling a left turn?



1. 1.
2. 2.
3. 3.

Answer: 1

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14. When approaching a stationary vehicle with a flashing red beacon switched on, drivers travelling in that direction must:

1. Stop and proceed only after receiving permission.
2. Reduce speed so that they can stop immediately if necessary.

Answer: 1

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15. For what purpose are flashing amber or yellow beacons fitted to vehicles?

1. To gain priority over other road users.
2. To warn other road users of a hazard.

Answer: 2

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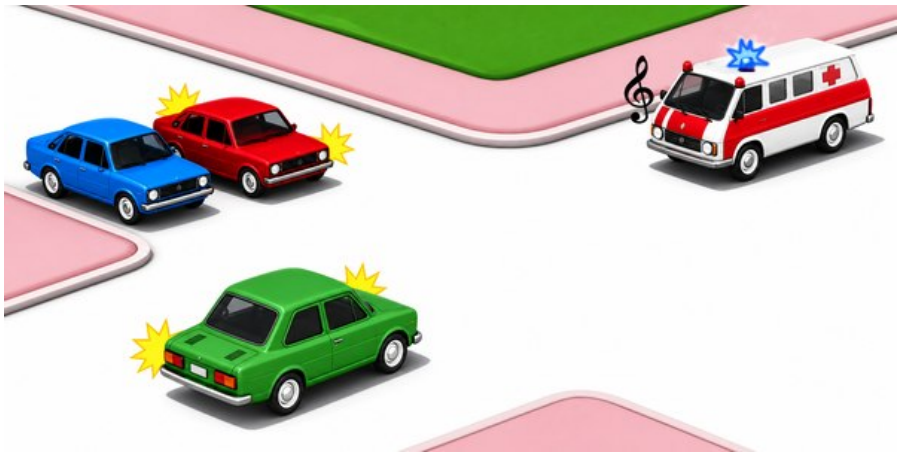
16. When a vehicle approaches with a flashing blue beacon and a special audible warning signal switched on, drivers must:

1. Yield the right of way to allow that vehicle to pass without obstruction.
2. Reduce speed and yield the right of way to allow that vehicle to pass without obstruction.

Answer: 1

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17. The blue passenger car will pass through the intersection:



1. First, simultaneously with the red passenger car.
2. Second, simultaneously with the red passenger car.
3. **Third, simultaneously with the red passenger car.**

Answer: 3

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18. When a vehicle approaches with flashing blue and red beacons and a special audible warning signal activated, drivers must:

1. Yield the right of way to allow that vehicle to pass without obstruction.
2. **Reduce speed and yield the right of way to allow that vehicle and the vehicles it is escorting to pass without obstruction.**

Answer: 2

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19. Does a flashing amber (orange) beacon activated on a vehicle give it priority over other road users?

1. Yes, it does.
2. **No, it does not.**

Answer: 2

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20. A driver of a vehicle with flashing white beacons activated uses a special audible warning signal in order to:

1. Obtain priority over other road users.
2. **Attract the attention of police officers and other persons.**

Answer: 2

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21. A driver of a vehicle equipped with a flashing blue beacon has priority over other road users if the driver:

1. Activates the flashing beacon.
2. Uses a special audible warning signal.
3. **Activates both the flashing blue beacon and the special audible warning signal.**

Answer: 3

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22. **Within what distance before a railway level crossing is overtaking prohibited?**

1. Within 50 m before the crossing.
2. **Within 100 m before the crossing.**
3. Within 150 m before the crossing.

Answer: 2

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23. **Is overtaking permitted at an intersection when travelling on a road that has priority over the intersecting road?**

1. Permitted.
2. **Prohibited.**

Answer: 2

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24. **Overtaking is prohibited:**

1. **At intersections.**
2. Within 150 m before railway level crossings.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 1

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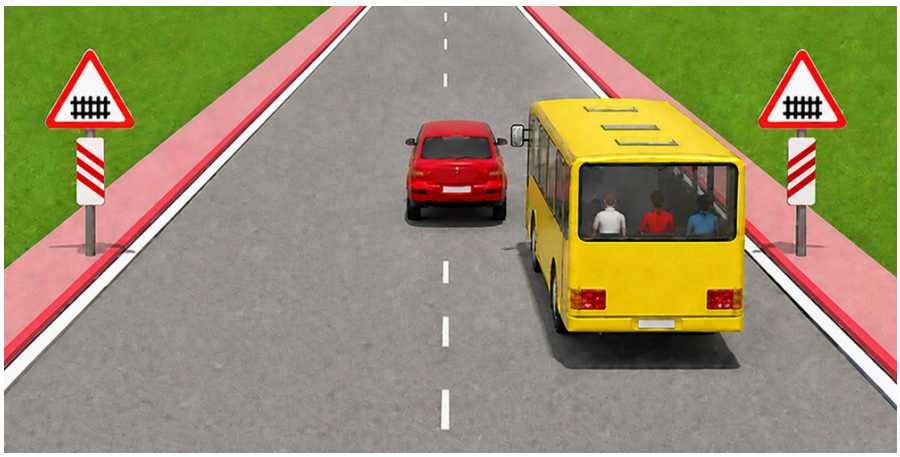
25. **Overtaking is prohibited:**

1. At controlled intersections.
2. At uncontrolled intersections.
3. **In both cases.**

Answer: 3

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26. **Is overtaking the bus permitted at the location shown?**



1. **Permitted.**
2. Prohibited.

Answer: 1

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27. **Overtaking of vehicles means:**

1. Passing one or more moving vehicles by leaving the lane occupied and entering a lane intended for oncoming traffic.
2. **Passing one or more moving vehicles by leaving the lane occupied.**

Answer: 2

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28. During the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility, regardless of road lighting, moving motor vehicles must have switched on:

1. Main-beam headlights.
2. Dipped-beam headlights.
3. **Either main-beam or dipped-beam headlights.**

Answer: 3

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29. What must a driver do if dazzled by the headlights of an oncoming vehicle?

1. Switch from main-beam to dipped-beam headlights, if the main beam is on.
2. **Switch on the hazard warning lights and, without changing lanes, reduce speed and stop if necessary.**
3. Sound one long and three short audible warning signals.
4. Sound one short and three long audible warning signals.

Answer: 2

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30. Audible warning signals may be used only:

1. In built-up areas, to warn other drivers of the intention to overtake.
2. **When necessary to prevent a road traffic accident.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

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31. When a motor vehicle is travelling on an unlit road during the hours of darkness, the following must be switched on:

1. **Main-beam or dipped-beam headlights.**
2. Dipped-beam headlights only.
3. Main-beam headlights only.

Answer: 1

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32. Rear fog lights may be used:

1. When travelling in a convoy during the hours of darkness.
2. When driving through tunnels.
3. **Only in conditions of reduced visibility.**
4. When unloading a vehicle during the hours of darkness.
5. In all the cases listed.

Answer: 3

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33. At what minimum distance from an oncoming vehicle must main-beam headlights be switched to dipped beam?

1. At least 100 m.
2. **At least 150 m.**
3. At least 300 m.

Answer: 2

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34. **At what distance before the beginning of a hazardous road section is this warning sign installed in built-up areas?**



1. 25–50 m.
2. **50–100 m.**
3. 100–150 m.

Answer: 2

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35. **Where is it permitted to cross railway tracks?**

1. At locations where visibility in both directions is at least 1,000 m.
2. At any suitable location chosen at the driver's discretion.
3. **Only at designated railway level crossings.**
4. At least 1,000 m from railway stations.

Answer: 3

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36. **What must a driver observe when approaching a railway level crossing?**

1. The position of the barrier and traffic light signals.
2. The requirements of road signs and road markings.
3. The instructions of the level crossing attendant.
4. **All of the above.**

Answer: 4

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37. **Are pedestrians permitted to use a road marked with the "Motorway" sign?**

1. **Prohibited.**
2. Permitted outside built-up areas when walking against the flow of traffic.
3. Permitted outside built-up areas when walking in the same direction as traffic.

Answer: 1

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38. **Travel on motorways by vehicles whose maximum speed, due to their design characteristics or technical condition, does not exceed 40 km/h is:**

1. Permitted only in the rightmost lane.
2. **Prohibited.**
3. Permitted if there is no "Minimum Speed Limit" sign.

Answer: 2

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39. Hazard warning lights must be switched on:

1. In the event of a road traffic accident.
2. In the event of a compulsory stop where stopping is prohibited.
3. **In both cases.**

Answer: 3

40. Hazard warning lights must be switched on:

1. In the event of a road traffic accident.
2. During towing, on the towed motor vehicle.
3. In the event of a compulsory stop where stopping is prohibited.
4. **In all the cases listed.**

Answer: 4

41. At what distance from the vehicle must the warning triangle be placed?

1. **At least 15 m in built-up areas and at least 30 m outside built-up areas.**
2. At least 10 m in built-up areas and at least 20 m outside built-up areas.
3. At least 5 m in built-up areas and at least 10 m outside built-up areas.

Answer: 1

42. Hazard warning lights must be switched on:

1. If the driver is dazzled by headlights.
2. During towing, on the towed motor vehicle.
3. **In both cases.**

Answer: 3

43. Hazard warning lights must be switched on:

1. In the event of a road traffic accident.
2. During towing, on the towed motor vehicle.
3. **In both cases.**

Answer: 3

44. In areas whose entrances and exits are marked with the “Residential Zone” and “End of Residential Zone” road signs, which of the following is not prohibited?

1. **Pedestrians walking on the carriageway.**
2. Through traffic by vehicles.
3. Driving instruction.

Answer: 1

45. An intersection is considered controlled if the order of passage is determined by:

1. Traffic light signals only.
2. Signals given by a traffic controller only.
3. **Either of the above.**

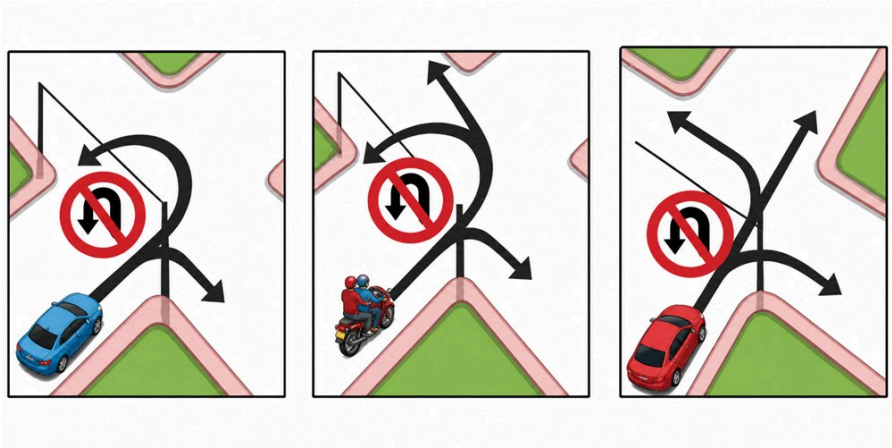
Answer: 3

46. Does a paved section immediately before an intersection make an unpaved dirt road equal in priority to the intersecting road?

1. No.
2. Yes.

Answer: 1

47. Which picture shows the permitted directions of travel?



1. The picture on the left.
2. The picture in the middle.
3. The picture on the right.
4. The pictures in the middle and on the right.

Answer: 3

48. If traffic light signals conflict with the requirements of priority signs, drivers must follow:

1. The requirements of the signs.
2. The traffic light signals.

Answer: 2

49. May a driver continue driving when the traffic light changes to yellow or a traffic controller raises an arm?

1. Prohibited.
2. Permitted if the driver cannot stop without sudden braking.

Answer: 2

50. A traffic controller uses a whistle:

1. Only when requiring a vehicle to stop.
2. To attract the attention of road users.

Answer: 2

51. In which case is a bus driver not required by the traffic rules to give a warning signal?

1. When stopping at the edge of the carriageway.
2. Before a bend on a road section marked with a “Dangerous Bend” sign.
3. Before changing to an adjacent traffic lane.

Answer: 2

52. **Before changing lanes, a bus driver must give a warning signal:**

1. Immediately before starting the manoeuvre.
2. Immediately after starting the manoeuvre.
3. **In good time before starting the manoeuvre.**
4. Not at all if the bus is operating on a regular route.

Answer: 3

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53. **In the event of a compulsory stop at a railway level crossing, what general alarm signal must a bus driver give using repeated audible signals?**

1. Three long signals and one short signal.
2. **One long signal and three short signals.**
3. One long signal and two short signals.
4. Two long signals and two short signals.

Answer: 2

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54. **Is the driver of an intercity bus permitted to overtake a motorcycle travelling at 70 km/h?**

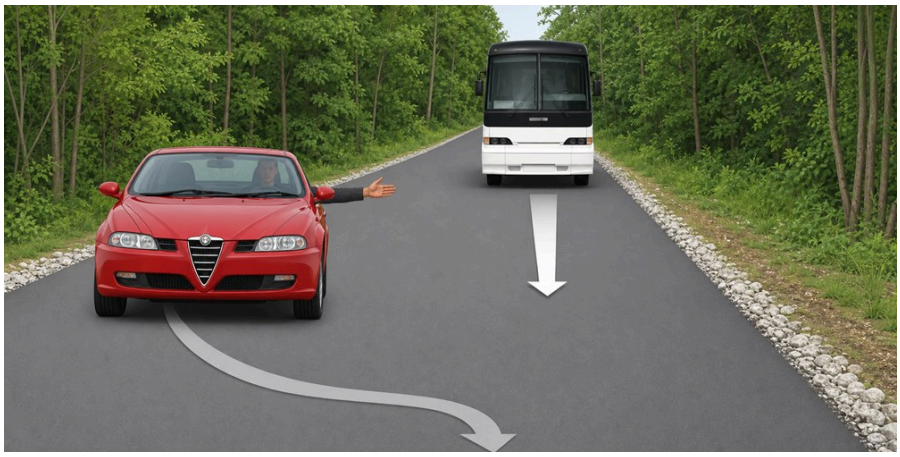


1. **No.**
2. Yes.

Answer: 1

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55. Is it permitted to give a hand warning signal to travel along the indicated path?



1. **Permitted if the direction indicator is defective.**
2. Permitted during daylight hours if the direction indicator is defective.
3. Permitted in all cases.

Answer: 1

56. Must a driver activate the direction indicator before moving off in a residential zone?

1. No.
2. **Yes.**
3. Yes, if other vehicles are present.

Answer: 2

57. To obtain priority over other road users, the driver of a patrol service vehicle must activate:

1. The flashing blue beacon.
2. The flashing blue and red beacons.
3. **The flashing blue beacon and the special audible warning signal.**

Answer: 3

58. Must a bus driver yield the right of way to an ambulance if its flashing blue beacon and special audible warning signal are not activated?



1. Yes, the driver must yield.
2. **No, the driver is not required to yield.**

Answer: 2

59. Overtaking is prohibited:

1. **At railway level crossings and within 100 m before them.**
2. At railway level crossings and within 150 m before them.
3. At railway level crossings and within 250 m before them.

Answer: 1

60. What does the hand signal given by the driver of the passenger car indicate?



1. The driver is turning right.
2. The driver is continuing straight ahead.
3. **The driver is braking.**

Answer: 3

61. Hazard warning lights must be switched on:

1. Before entering a tunnel.
2. **In the event of a road traffic accident.**
3. When travelling as part of an organised convoy.

Answer: 2

62. What does the hand signal given by the motorcycle rider indicate?



1. **The rider is continuing to the left or making a U-turn.**
2. The rider is continuing straight ahead or turning right.

Answer: 1

63. What does the hand signal given by the driver of the passenger car indicate?



1. **The driver is turning right.**
2. The driver is continuing straight ahead.
3. The driver is braking to yield the right of way to the motorcycle.

Answer: 1

64. What does the hand signal given by the driver of the passenger car indicate?



1. **The driver intends to turn left or make a U-turn.**
2. The driver is braking to yield the right of way to the truck.

Answer: 1

65. **Is the driver required to activate the direction indicator in this situation?**



1. **Yes, the driver is required to do so.**
2. No, the driver is not required to do so.

Answer: 1

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66. **When transporting organised groups of children during daylight hours, which lights must be switched on on the bus?**

1. Main-beam headlights.
2. **Dipped-beam headlights.**
3. Hazard warning lights.
4. Interior passenger compartment lights.

Answer: 2

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67. **Is it permitted to enter the railway level crossing in this situation?**



1. Permitted.
2. **Prohibited.**

Answer: 2

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68. **Is it permitted to enter the railway level crossing in this situation?**



1. Permitted if no train is approaching.
2. Permitted if the barrier is open.
3. **Prohibited.**

Answer: 3

69. **What should the driver do in this situation?**



1. If no train is approaching, drive around the barrier and continue.
2. **Stop and wait for the barrier to open.**

Answer: 2

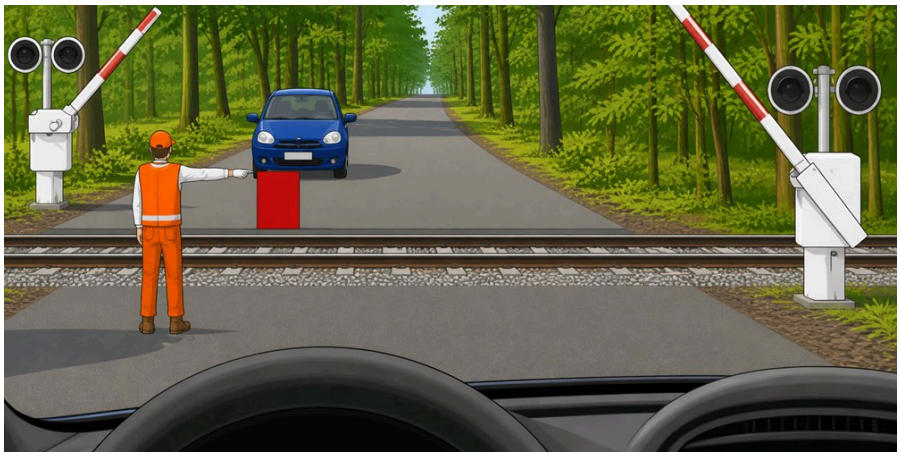
70. **Is it permitted to cross the railway level crossing in this situation?**



1. Permitted if no train is approaching.
2. Permitted.
3. **Prohibited.**

Answer: 3

71. **Is it permitted to cross the railway level crossing in this situation?**



1. **Prohibited.**
2. Permitted if no train is approaching.
3. Permitted because the level crossing attendant is preventing an oncoming vehicle from crossing.

Answer: 1

72. **Where may overtaking be started in this situation?**



1. At the railway level crossing.
2. **After passing the railway level crossing.**
3. 100 m after passing the railway level crossing.

Answer: 2

73. **Is overtaking permitted in this situation?**



1. Permitted because there is no oncoming vehicle.
2. **Prohibited.**
3. Permitted if the horse-drawn cart is travelling at less than 30 km/h.

Answer: 2

74. **Is overtaking a motorcycle permitted?**



1. Yes, it is permitted.
2. **No, it is prohibited.**

Answer: 2

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75. **Under what conditions is overtaking using the lane for oncoming traffic permitted on a road with one lane in each direction?**

1. Only when the oncoming lane is clear for a sufficient distance.
2. Only when no vehicle is overtaking us.
3. **Both conditions must be met.**

Answer: 3

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76. **Is overtaking permitted in the situation shown?**



1. No, it is prohibited.
2. Yes, provided the manoeuvre can be completed within the visible distance.
3. **Yes, it is permitted.**

Answer: 3

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77. Is overtaking the truck permitted?



1. Yes.
2. **Yes, provided the overtaking manoeuvre is completed before the intersection.**
3. No.

Answer: 2

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78. What is required of the driver of a vehicle being overtaken?

1. The driver must yield the right of way to the overtaking vehicle.
2. **The driver must not obstruct the overtaking vehicle by increasing speed or taking any other action.**

Answer: 2

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79. Is overtaking permitted in this situation?



1. **No, it is prohibited.**
2. Yes, if the truck is travelling at less than 30 km/h.
3. Yes, it is permitted.

Answer: 1

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80. Overtaking at a pedestrian crossing is:

1. Prohibited only when pedestrians are present.
2. **Prohibited.**
3. Permitted.

Answer: 2

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81. What does this road sign indicate?



1. A fallen tree 500 metres ahead.
2. **A rest area 500 metres ahead.**
3. A rest area along a 500-metre section of road.

Answer: 2

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82. In the situation shown, the driver:

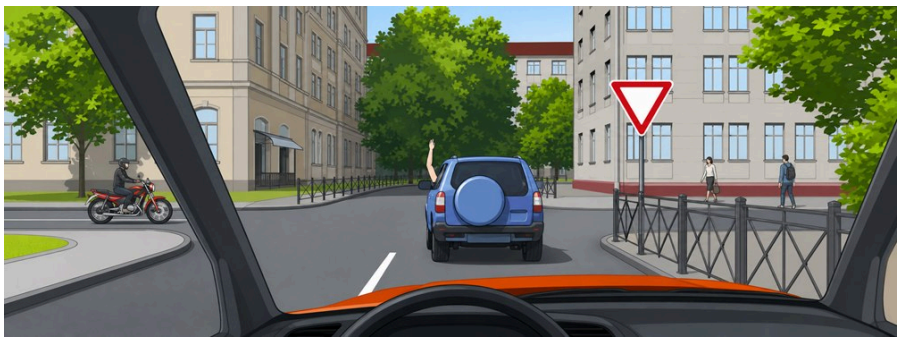


1. Must activate the turn indicator.
2. Must activate the turn indicator if a vehicle is approaching from behind.
3. **Is not required to activate the turn indicator.**

Answer: 3

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83. By raising one arm vertically, the driver signals an intention to:



1. Turn left.
2. Continue straight ahead.
3. **Slow down.**

Answer: 3

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84. Does giving a signal confer priority over other road users?

1. Yes.
2. **No.**
3. Only when moving off.

Answer: 2

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85. When turning right while following a priority road, signalling is:



1. **Mandatory.**
2. Mandatory only during the hours of darkness.
3. Not mandatory.

Answer: 1

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86. What is the motorcycle rider signalling?



1. An intention to continue straight ahead.
2. An intention to turn left.
3. **An intention to slow down to yield the right of way to the passenger car.**

Answer: 3

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87. When turning left in this situation, signalling is:



1. **Mandatory.**
2. Not mandatory.

Answer: 1

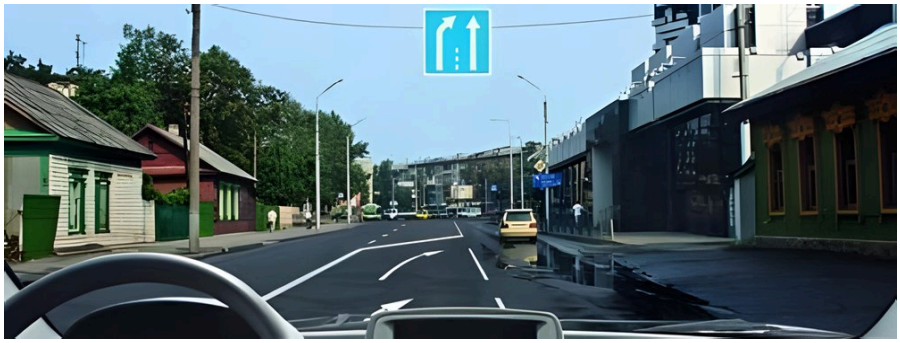
88. Which turn indicator must be activated when making a U-turn at this intersection?



1. **Right.**
2. Left.
3. Neither.

Answer: 1

89. Are you required to signal with a turn indicator in the situation shown?



1. **Yes.**
2. No.
3. Yes, if there is a driver travelling in the right-hand lane.

Answer: 1

90. What is the motorcycle rider signalling?



1. An intention to continue straight ahead.
2. An intention to turn right.
3. **An intention to turn left or make a U-turn.**

Answer: 3

91. A manoeuvre signal given using a turn indicator must be cancelled:

1. Immediately before the manoeuvre.
2. **Immediately after the manoeuvre.**
3. During the manoeuvre.

Answer: 2

92. In the situation shown, using a turn indicator is:



1. **Mandatory.**
2. At the driver's discretion.

Answer: 1

93. **Which driver is signalling a right turn?**



1. Only the driver on the right.
2. **Both drivers.**
3. Only the driver on the left.

Answer: 2

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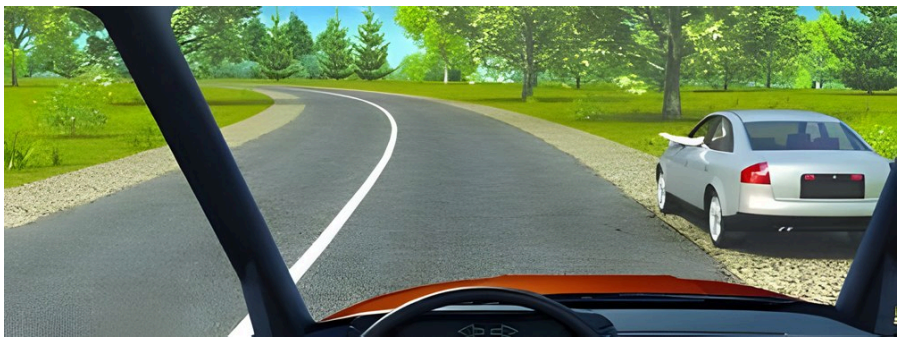
94. **When manoeuvring in parking areas or at petrol stations, you:**

1. **Must use the turn indicators.**
2. Are not required to use the turn indicators.

Answer: 1

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95. **In this situation, what might the driver's outstretched arm indicate?**



1. **A signal that the driver intends to move off.**
2. A signal indicating an intention to stop.
3. A general alarm signal.

Answer: 1

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96. **Which turn indicator signals must you give when making a U-turn along the indicated path?**



1. Right.
2. Left.
3. **First right, then left.**

Answer: 3

97. **If you intend to stop immediately after an intersection, when should you activate the right turn indicator to avoid confusing other road users?**



1. In advance, before the intersection.
2. **After entering the intersection.**

Answer: 2

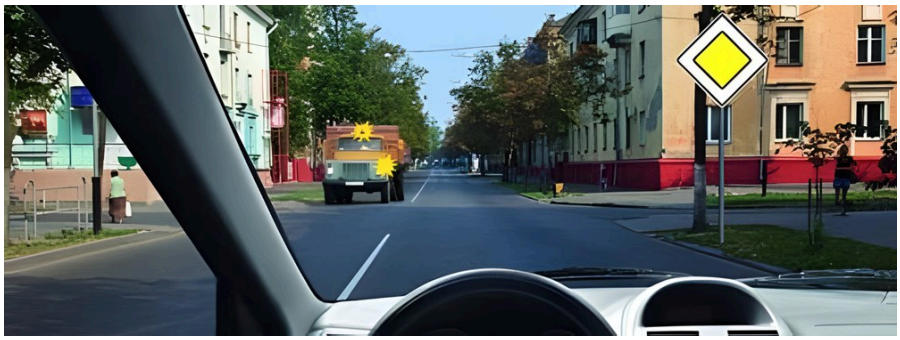
98. **When a driver using special audible and light signals is emerging from an adjacent area, we:**



1. Are not required to yield the right of way.
2. **Must yield the right of way.**

Answer: 2

99. When proceeding straight through the intersection, must we yield the right of way to the driver of the truck with flashing amber beacons activated?



1. Yes.
2. No.

Answer: 2

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100. In this situation, you:

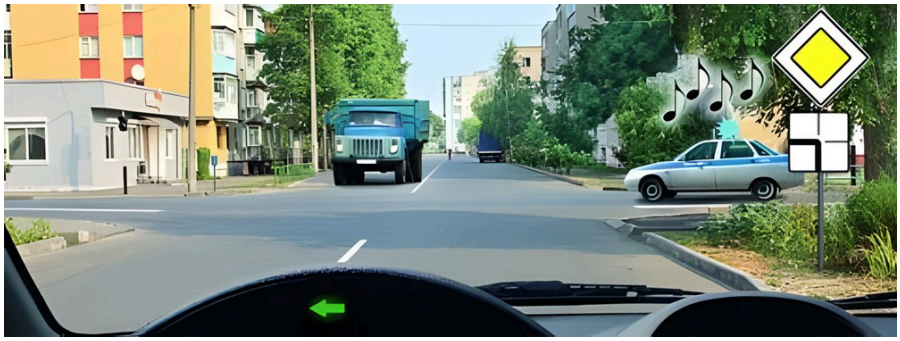


1. Will proceed through the intersection first.
2. Must yield the right of way to the driver approaching from the left.

Answer: 2

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101. We must yield the right of way to:

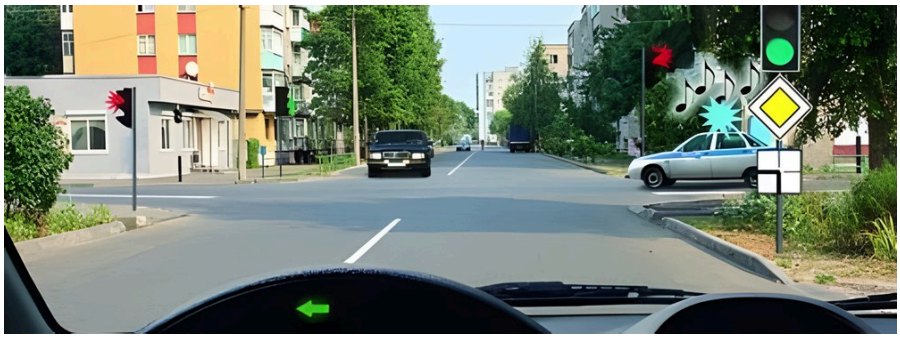


1. Everyone.
2. The driver of the police vehicle.
3. No one.

Answer: 2

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102. When turning left, you:



1. Will proceed through the intersection first.
2. Will yield the right of way only to the driver of the police vehicle.
3. **Will yield the right of way to all drivers.**

Answer: 3

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103. In which of the following cases must a bus driver switch on the hazard warning lights?

1. When picking up or setting down children during the organised transport of a group of children.
2. In the event of a road traffic accident.
3. When transporting groups of children outside built-up areas.
4. **In cases 1 and 2.**
5. In cases 2 and 3.

Answer: 4

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104. In which case must a bus driver switch on the hazard warning lights?

1. When travelling against the general flow of traffic in a lane specially reserved for public transport vehicles.
2. **When making a compulsory stop in a place where stopping is prohibited.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

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105. A bus driver switches on the hazard warning lights when:

1. **It is necessary to warn other road users of a danger.**
2. Reversing.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 1

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106. Is a bus driver permitted to stop within the area of effect of a "No Stopping" sign by switching on the hazard warning lights?

1. Only public transport buses may do so to pick up or set down passengers.
2. **Only in the event of a compulsory stop.**
3. No, it is not permitted.

Answer: 2

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107. When carrying out an urgent official duty, may drivers of vehicles using a blue flashing beacon and a special audible warning signal disregard signals given by a traffic controller?

1. Yes, they may.
2. **No, they may not.**

Answer: 2

108. When may drivers of vehicles using a blue flashing beacon and a special audible warning signal exercise priority?

1. Immediately after switching on the special audible warning signal, regardless of the actions of other drivers.
2. **Only after ensuring that other road users are yielding the right of way.**
3. Only when no public transport vehicles are present.

Answer: 2

109. Do vehicles merely following a vehicle using blue and red flashing beacons and a special audible warning signal, without being escorted by it, have priority?

1. **No, priority applies only to drivers of vehicles using the special signals and to vehicles they are escorting.**
2. Yes, but only if the following vehicle has switched on its hazard warning lights.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 1

110. May drivers of vehicles using yellow or orange flashing beacons disregard the requirement of this sign, provided that road safety is ensured?



1. Yes, they may.
2. **No, they may not.**

Answer: 2

111. Yellow or orange flashing beacons must be switched on on vehicles engaged in:

1. Road construction, repair, maintenance or cleaning operations.
2. Agricultural work within a built-up area.
3. Loading and transporting broken-down, accident-damaged or other vehicles.
4. **Activities 1 and 3.**
5. Activities 2 and 3.

Answer: 4

112. **Drivers of vehicles equipped with white flashing beacons may switch them on:**

1. To obtain priority when passing through intersections.
2. **Together with a special audible warning signal, only in the event of an attack on those vehicles.**
3. At their discretion, whenever they consider it appropriate.

Answer: 2

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113. **What is a driver of a vehicle carrying out an urgent official duty with a blue flashing beacon and a special audible warning signal prohibited from doing?**

1. Turning while a traffic light displays a prohibitory signal.
2. **Failing to signal with the appropriate turn indicator before performing a manoeuvre.**
3. Exceeding the prescribed maximum permitted speed.

Answer: 2

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114. **What is a driver of a vehicle carrying out an urgent official duty with a blue flashing beacon and a special audible warning signal prohibited from doing?**

1. Crossing a continuous longitudinal road marking.
2. Travelling in the opposite direction on a one-way road.
3. **Failing to signal with the appropriate turn indicator before performing a manoeuvre.**

Answer: 3

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115. **Must a bus driver use the appropriate turn indicator before moving off if there are no other vehicles on the road at that moment?**

1. **Yes, the driver must.**
2. No, the driver need not.
3. No, if the bus is a public transport vehicle.

Answer: 1

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116. **When must a bus driver switch on the turn indicator before performing a manoeuvre?**

1. Immediately before beginning the manoeuvre.
2. **In good time before beginning the manoeuvre.**
3. One to two seconds after beginning the manoeuvre.

Answer: 2

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117. **Must a bus driver switch on the turn indicator if the bus remains in the same lane but the road changes direction at that point?**

1. Yes, because the direction of travel of the bus changes.
2. **No, the driver need not.**
3. Only if the road bends by more than 90 degrees.

Answer: 2

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118. **Must a bus driver use a turn indicator when reversing?**

1. No, because the hazard warning lights must be switched on when reversing.
2. No, because the white reversing lights are sufficient to warn other drivers.
3. **Yes.**

Answer: 3

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119. **Must a bus driver use a turn indicator when changing direction in courtyards or other adjoining areas?**

1. No, because courtyards are not considered public roads.
2. No, if no other vehicles are present in the courtyard at that moment.
3. **Yes, because the rules on manoeuvring apply on all types of roads and in all such areas.**

Answer: 3

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120. **When must a bus driver switch off the turn indicator used to signal a lane change for overtaking?**

1. **After completing the manoeuvre.**
2. Immediately after passing the vehicle being overtaken.
3. After returning to the lane previously occupied.

Answer: 1

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121. **A bus driver is prohibited from overtaking:**

1. **A vehicle with a blue flashing beacon and a special audible warning signal activated.**
2. A vehicle with a blue flashing beacon activated, even if its special audible warning signal is not activated.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 1

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122. **A bus driver is prohibited from overtaking vehicles if they:**

1. Have an amber or yellow flashing beacon activated.
2. **Have blue and red flashing beacons and a special audible warning signal activated, or are being escorted by such vehicles.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

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123. **In which case is a bus driver prohibited from overtaking?**

1. When the vehicle being overtaken has special colour markings.
2. **When overtaking at a railway level crossing or within 100 metres before it.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

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124. **When must a bus driver avoid obstructing blind pedestrians signalling their presence with a white cane?**

1. Only at pedestrian crossings.
2. **In all cases.**

Answer: 2

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125. **When must a bus driver avoid obstructing blind pedestrians signalling their presence with a white cane?**

1. **In all cases.**
2. Only where the 'Blind Pedestrians' supplementary information sign is installed.

Answer: 1

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126. **Where is a bus permitted to cross railway tracks?**

1. At any point where the rails do not obstruct the bus and no train is visible.
2. **Only at railway level crossings, yielding the right of way to trains.**

Answer: 2

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127. **In which case is a railway level crossing attendant's signal considered prohibitory?**

1. When the attendant faces the driver and gestures to stop with one hand.
2. **When the attendant faces towards or away from the driver with arms extended to the sides or raised, holding a baton, red lamp or flag.**

Answer: 2

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128. **Is a bus driver permitted to enter a railway level crossing if the barrier has started to close but the prohibitory traffic signal has not yet come on?**

1. Yes, if no approaching train is visible.
2. **No, it is prohibited.**
3. Yes, but only for scheduled-service buses.

Answer: 2

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129. **Is a bus driver permitted to enter a railway level crossing if the red traffic signal is flashing but the barrier is still open?**

1. Yes, if no approaching train is visible.
2. Yes, as long as the barrier has not started to lower.
3. **No, it is prohibited.**

Answer: 3

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130. **Is a bus driver permitted to enter a railway level crossing if traffic congestion has developed beyond it?**

1. Yes, but only for scheduled-service buses.
2. **No, if the congestion would force the driver to stop on the crossing.**
3. Yes, if the driver is confident that the crossing can be cleared before a train approaches.

Answer: 2

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131. **Is a bus driver permitted to pass vehicles stopped before a railway level crossing without entering the lane of oncoming traffic?**

1. **Yes, it is permitted.**
2. No, it is prohibited.

Answer: 1

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132. **Is a bus that is towing another vehicle permitted to cross a railway level crossing?**

1. **Yes, it is permitted.**
2. No, it is prohibited.

Answer: 1

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133. **Which lights must a bus driver switch on when driving through a tunnel?**

1. Position lights, if the tunnel has adequate artificial lighting.
2. **Dipped-beam or main-beam headlights.**
3. Fog lights only.

Answer: 2

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134. **Must a bus driver switch on dipped-beam or main-beam headlights when driving through a tunnel with adequate artificial lighting?**

1. **Yes, the driver must.**
2. No, the driver need not.
3. Only at night.

Answer: 1

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135. **Which lights must be switched on when a bus is driven at night on roads with adequate artificial lighting within built-up areas?**

1. Main-beam or dipped-beam headlights, at the driver's discretion.
2. Position lights only.
3. **Dipped-beam headlights only.**

Answer: 3

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136. **Main-beam headlights must be switched to dipped beam:**

1. **In built-up areas when the road is illuminated.**
2. Outside built-up areas at a distance of not less than 100 metres from an oncoming vehicle.

Answer: 1

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137. **Which lights must be switched on when a bus is stopped or parked on an unlit section of road at night?**

1. Dipped-beam headlights.
2. **Position lights.**
3. Only the interior passenger-compartment lights.

Answer: 2

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138. **Which lights must be switched on when a bus is stopped or parked on a road in conditions of poor visibility?**

1. **Position lights; dipped-beam headlights and fog lights may also be switched on.**
2. Only main-beam headlights, so that the bus can be seen from a long distance.

Answer: 1

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139. **During daylight hours, dipped-beam headlights must be switched on to make a bus more visible:**

1. Only when the bus is being towed by another vehicle because of a mechanical fault.
2. **When carrying organized groups of children.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

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140. During daylight hours, dipped-beam headlights must be switched on to make a bus more visible:

1. When travelling in an organized convoy.
2. Only when travelling on international routes.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 1

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141. When is a bus driver permitted to sound the horn in a built-up area?

1. To warn other drivers of the intention to overtake.
2. When necessary to prevent a road traffic accident.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

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142. During daylight hours, a light signal may be given instead of, or together with, an audible warning to indicate the intention to overtake. What does this signal consist of?

1. Repeatedly switching the headlights from dipped beam to main beam.
2. Repeatedly switching the headlights on and off.
3. Both of the above.

Answer: 2

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143. At night, a light signal may be given instead of, or together with, an audible warning to indicate the intention to overtake. What does this signal consist of?

1. Repeatedly switching the headlights from dipped beam to main beam.
2. Repeatedly switching the headlights on and off.
3. Both of the above.

Answer: 1

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144. Which light signal must be switched on when children board or alight from a bus displaying the 'Transportation of Children' identification sign?

1. No light signal is required.
2. The right turn indicator.
3. The hazard warning lights.

Answer: 3

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145. What must a driver do when approaching a stationary bus displaying the 'Transportation of Children' identification sign with its hazard warning lights switched on, while children are boarding or alighting?

1. Stop immediately and wait until the bus switches off its hazard warning lights and starts moving.
2. Reduce speed and, if necessary, stop to allow children to cross the carriageway without obstruction.
3. Both of the above actions.

Answer: 2

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146. For what purpose does a traffic officer use a baton, including one fitted with a red signal or a retroreflective disc?

1. To make the signals more visible.
2. To indicate the exact location where vehicles must stop.

Answer: 1

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147. **Is it permitted to drive with only the fog lights switched on in conditions of poor visibility?**

1. Yes, if they are factory-fitted.
2. Yes.
3. **No. Dipped-beam or main-beam headlights must also be switched on.**

Answer: 3

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148. **At the scene of a road traffic accident, the driver of a route-service bus must:**

1. Switch on the hazard warning lights only.
2. Place the warning triangle only.
3. **Perform both actions.**

Answer: 3

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149. **When a vehicle with a blue flashing beacon and a special audible signal approaches, drivers of public transport vehicles must:**

1. Continue driving because they are operating on scheduled routes.
2. Stop and proceed only after receiving permission.
3. **Yield the right of way to allow the approaching vehicle to pass without obstruction.**

Answer: 3

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150. **When approaching a stationary vehicle with a red flashing beacon switched on, drivers of public transport vehicles travelling in that direction must:**

1. Yield the right of way to allow that vehicle to pass without obstruction.
2. **Stop and proceed only after receiving permission.**
3. Continue driving because they are operating on scheduled routes.

Answer: 2

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151. **During the hours of darkness, on illuminated sections of road, a bus operating on a scheduled route must have the following lights switched on:**

1. **Dipped-beam headlights only.**
2. Main-beam headlights only.
3. Either main-beam or dipped-beam headlights.

Answer: 1

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152. **In built-up areas, drivers of public transport vehicles may use audible warning signals:**

1. To gain priority over other road users.
2. **When necessary to prevent a road traffic accident.**
3. To warn other drivers of their intention to overtake.
4. In all of these cases.

Answer: 2

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153. **During daylight hours, which lights must a bus have switched on to indicate that it is travelling in an organised convoy?**

1. Main-beam headlights only.
2. **Dipped-beam headlights only.**
3. Position lights.

Answer: 2

---

154. **May a bus driver use a headlight signal instead of, or together with, an audible warning signal to warn of an intention to overtake?**

1. No.
2. **Yes.**

Answer: 2

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155. **The hazard warning lights of a bus must be switched on:**

1. To gain priority over other vehicles.
2. On the towing bus during towing.
3. **When it is necessary to warn other road users of danger.**
4. In all of the above cases.

Answer: 3

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156. **When approaching a stationary vehicle with blue, or blue and red, flashing beacons switched on, a bus driver must:**

1. Stop and continue driving only after receiving permission.
2. **Reduce speed so that the bus can be stopped if necessary.**

Answer: 2

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157. **When approaching a stationary vehicle displaying a red flashing beacon, a bus driver travelling in that direction must:**

1. **Stop and continue driving only after receiving permission.**
2. Continue driving without stopping.

Answer: 1

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158. **A bus driver must not obstruct blind pedestrians crossing the carriageway:**

1. Outside pedestrian crossings.
2. At pedestrian crossings.
3. **In all of the above cases.**

Answer: 3

---

159. **A bus driver is prohibited from crossing a railway level crossing if the crossing attendant:**

1. Is standing with their chest or back facing the driver.
2. Gives a signal with a baton, a red light or a flag raised above their head.
3. Extends their arms sideways.
4. **In all of the above cases.**

Answer: 4

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160. **When approaching a railway level crossing, a bus driver must comply with:**

1. Instructions given by the crossing attendant.
2. Traffic lights, road signs and markings controlling traffic at the railway level crossing, as well as the position of the barrier.
3. **All of the above requirements.**

Answer: 3

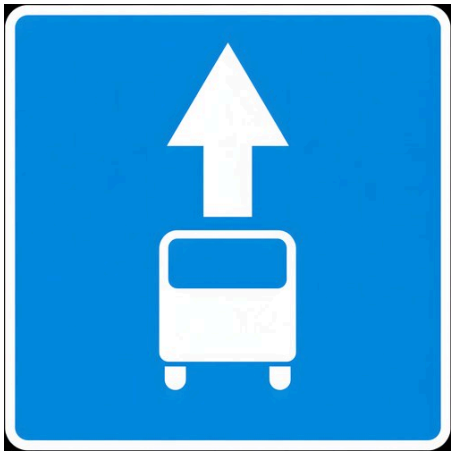
161. During daylight hours, public transport vehicles travelling against the main traffic flow in a specially designated lane must have the following lights switched on:

1. Main-beam headlights.
2. Dipped-beam headlights.
3. Position lights.

Answer: 2

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162. When this sign is displayed, public transport vehicles must have the following lights switched on during daylight hours:

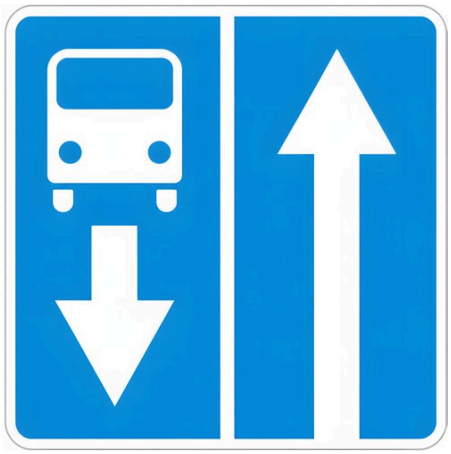


1. Main-beam or dipped-beam headlights.
2. Dipped-beam headlights.
3. Position lights and fog lights.
4. Hazard warning lights.
5. None of the above.

Answer: 5

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163. When this sign is displayed, drivers of public transport vehicles must switch on the following lights during daylight hours:



1. Main-beam or dipped-beam headlights.
2. Dipped-beam headlights.
3. Position lights.
4. Hazard warning lights.
5. All of the above lights.

Answer: 2

---

164. **When a bus is stopped or parked on an unlit section of road during the hours of darkness, the following lights must be switched on:**

1. **Position lights.**
2. Dipped-beam headlights.
3. Fog lights.

Answer: 1

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165. **A bus driver must switch from main-beam to dipped-beam headlights:**

1. Whenever necessary to avoid dazzling drivers of oncoming vehicles.
2. Whenever necessary to avoid dazzling drivers of vehicles travelling in the same direction.
3. At a distance of not less than 150 metres from oncoming vehicles.
4. **In all of the above cases.**

Answer: 4

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166. **The bus driver must switch off the left turn indicator:**



1. **After changing to the left lane.**
2. After overtaking the truck.
3. After returning to the right lane.

Answer: 1

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167. **Which external lights must be switched on when children are boarding or alighting from a vehicle displaying the 'Transporting Children' identification sign?**

1. Position lights.
2. Dipped-beam headlights or front fog lights.
3. **Hazard warning lights.**

Answer: 3
