

My Driving School – Study Buddy – Road Rules

1. When you are involved in an accident on a public road, you must...
 - (i) Give alcohol to the injured as a treatment for shock.
 - (ii) Stop immediately.
 - (iii) Check if anybody was injured.
 - A. (ii) is correct.
 - B. All of the above are correct.
 - C. (ii) and (iii) are correct.

2. When must you switch your vehicle's headlights on?
 - (i) From sunset to sunrise.
 - (ii) Any time during the day if visibility is not clear for 150m.
 - (iii) If you cannot see for 100m in front of you due to rain.
 - A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All the above is correct.

3. When driving on a public road and you want to turn left...
 - A. You must signal your intention in time.
 - B. You must take a wide turn to the right to be able to turn more easily.
 - C. You must slow down and stop before turning.

4. Where are you not allowed to stop?
 - A. Next to any obstruction on the road.
 - B. On a pavement.
 - C. When you stop with the front of your vehicle facing oncoming traffic.

5. When you are driving a vehicle on a public road, you must...
 - A. Wear shoes with rubber soles.
 - B. Have two hands on the steering wheel at all times.
 - C. Have an unobstructed view of the road and traffic ahead.

6. When you approach a robot displaying a flashing red light...
 - A. You must look out for the roadblock ahead.
 - B. You must stop and go if it is safe to do so.
 - C. You must stop and wait for the robot to change to green.

7. The legal speed limit which you may drive on a road...
- A. Is always 120km/h outside towns.
 - B. Is shown to you by signs next to the road.
 - C. Can be determined by yourself according to the size of the road.
8. You are not allowed to...
- (i) Spin the wheels of your car when moving off.
 - (ii) Let the vehicle's engine run while it is unattended.
 - (iii) Drive your vehicle without a fuel cap on the tank.
- A. All of the above is correct.
 - B. Only (i) is correct.
 - C. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
9. Every vehicle driven on a public road must have a licence (clearance certificate). This licence is valid for...
- A. 90 days.
 - B. 12 months.
 - C. 21 days.
10. When towing another vehicle with defective brakes, it must be towed...
- A. On a trailer.
 - B. With a tow-bar.
 - C. With a tow rope.
11. When driving on a public road, you may...
- A. Pass another vehicle turning right, on the left-hand side of the road, without driving on the shoulder of the road.
 - B. Never pass another vehicle on the left-hand side.
 - C. Pass another vehicle at any place on the left-hand side if it is turning right.

12. When does the driver of a motor vehicle have right of way?
- (i) When he is within a traffic circle.
 - (ii) When he intends turning right at an intersection in a two-way road.
 - (iii) When he has stopped first at a four way stop sign.
- A. All the above is correct.
B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
C. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
13. Indicate which of the following are illegal.
- A. A passenger rides on the bumper of your vehicle.
B. A passenger fiddles with the radio's tuning knob.
C. A passenger sits directly behind you when you only have a learners licence.
14. When driving a motor vehicle, you are not allowed to stop...
- A. 5m from a bridge.
B. Opposite a vehicle, where the roadway is 10m wide.
C. Where you are also not allowed to park.
15. The dim lights (driving lights) of your vehicle may not shine more than in front of you in the road.
- A. 100m.
B. 45m.
C. 150m.
16. Which rule of the road is considered to be the most important in South Africa?
- A. Keep to the left side of the road as far as possible.
B. Always be friendly and consider other road users.
C. Do not exceed the speed limit.
17. If you are driving towards a traffic circle, and there is also vehicles from the other three sides, you.....
- A. Must bring your vehicle to a complete stop and only drive when it is safe to do so.
B. May drive on if you were the first vehicle over the line.
C. Must always wait for the vehicle from the right before you drive on.

18. When may you not pass another vehicle? When you.....
- (i) Are nearing a curve.
 - (ii) Can only see 100m in front of you because of smoke over the road.
 - (iii) Are nearing the top of a hill.
- A. Only (ii) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.
19. When you are driving your vehicle on a peri-urban road the speed limit is.....
- A. 60 km/h.
 - B. 80 km/h.
 - C. 100 km/h.
20. The tread pattern of your vehicle's tyres may not be less than mm deep over three quarters of the tyre.
- A. 1.
 - B. 1.5.
 - C. 3.
21. When you are driving on a public road and you become aware of an emergency vehicle sounding a siren you must.....
- A. Give right of way to that vehicle.
 - B. Switch on the hazards and blow the horn.
 - C. Switch on your vehicle's driving lights to warn other road users.
22. Where may you legally stop with your vehicle?
- A. 6 m from a railway crossing.
 - B. 5 m from a pedestrian crossing.
 - C. 4 m from a tunnel or subway.
23. Under what circumstances, if any, are you allowed to drive your motor vehicle on the right-hand side of a public road with traffic moving in both directions?
- A. Under no circumstances.
 - B. When a traffic officer commands you to do so.
 - C. When you switch your emergency lights (hazards) of your vehicle on.

24. The lights of your vehicle parked on a public road between sunset and sunrise need not be kept lighted when the vehicle is parked...

- (i) In a demarcated parking area.
- (ii) 10 m from a lighted street lamp.
- (iii) Next to the roadway of the road.

- A. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
- B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.

25. You may not obtain a learners licence if

- (i) Your licence was suspended temporarily and the suspension has not yet expired.
- (ii) You are declared unfit to obtain a driver's licence for a certain period that still prevails.
- (iii) You already have a driver's licence that authorizes the driving of the same vehicle class.

- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.

26. When driving a vehicle on a public road and you approach a stop sign

- A. You must stop before the stop line.
- B. You may treat it as a yield sign if there are no other vehicles at the intersection.
- C. And there is another vehicle in front of you, wait for it to drive off and follow directly behind it.

27. Unless otherwise shown by a sign, the general speed limit in a town or city is

- A. 60 km/h
- B. 80 km/h
- C. 100 km/h.

28. If you want to change lanes, you must

- A. Give the necessary signal and after looking for other traffic, change lanes.
- B. Switch on your indicator and change lanes.
- C. Apply the brakes lightly and then change lanes.

29. When driving on a public road in the left lane, when are you allowed to drive in the section left of the yellow line?

- (i) When you have a flat tyre and you want to park there to change it.
 - (ii) When on a freeway with 2 lanes in both directions, you want to drive slower than 120 km/h.
 - (iii) Any time when you want to allow another vehicle to pass you.
 - (iv) In daytime when you want to allow another vehicle to pass you.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
B. Only (i) and (iv) are correct.
C. Only (iii) and (iv) are correct.

30. When driving on a public road and you become aware of another vehicle overtaking you, you must....

- (i) Not drive faster.
 - (ii) Keep to the left of the road as far as it is safe.
 - (iii) Indicate to the other driver if it is safe to do so.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

31. The only instance where you may stop on a freeway is...

- A. For a rest during a tiring journey.
B. To pick up hitch hikers.
C. To obey a road traffic sign.

32. It is illegal for the driver of a motor vehicle to stop....

- A. 9m from a pedestrian crossing.
B. 1.5m from a fire hydrant.
C. With any part of his vehicle on the walking surface of a pavement.

33. A safe following distance is, when the vehicle in front of you suddenly stops, you could...

- A. Swerve and pass.
B. Swerve and stop next to it.
C. Stop without swerving.

34. You may not
- A. Drive in reverse for more than 100m.
 - B. Leave your vehicle unattended while the engine is running.
 - C. Have passengers in the vehicle if you only have a learners licence.
35. The last action that you must take before moving to another lane is
- A. Switch on your indicator.
 - B. Look in the rear-view mirror.
 - C. Check the blind spot.
36. At an intersection
- A. You must yield to oncoming traffic if you want to turn right.
 - B. Vehicles have right of way over pedestrians.
 - C. You can use a stop sign as a yield sign if there is no other traffic.
37. When driving on a public road and you want to change lanes, you must
- (i) Switch on your indicator in time to show what you are going to do.
 - (ii) Use the mirrors of your vehicle to ensure that you know of other traffic.
 - (iii) Only change lanes when it is safe to do so.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All the above is correct.
38. You may
- A. Drive your vehicle on the sidewalk if there are no pedestrians.
 - B. Allow your vehicle to move backwards only if it is safe to do so.
 - C. Leave the engine of your vehicle running when you put petrol in it.
39. You may overtake another vehicle on the left hand side
- (i) If a traffic officer instructs you to do so.
 - (ii) When that vehicle is going to turn right and the road is wide enough so that it is not necessary to drive on the shoulder.
 - (iii) Where the road has two lanes for traffic in the same direction.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

40. When towing another vehicle with a tow rope, the maximum distance between the two vehicles allowed are

- A. 1.8m
- B. 2.5m
- C. 3.5m

41. What is important with regard to the hooter of your vehicle?

- A. The tone of pitch of the sound may not change.
- B. You may use it to get the attention of someone that you would like to offer a lift.
- C. Someone must hear it from a distance of at least 45m.

42. When you are involved in an accident you

- (i) Must immediately stop your vehicle.
 - (ii) Must determine the damage to the vehicles involved.
 - (iii) May refuse to give your name and address to anybody except the police.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. Only (ii) is correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

43. When driving on a public road and you approach a four way stop sign

- A. You may overtake another vehicle in the intersection.
- B. You may drive over the stop line following another vehicle if there are no oncoming traffic.
- C. You must stop behind the vehicle in front of you, drive nearer if it has driven off, stop immediately behind the stop line and drive on when it is safe to do so.

44. You may

- A. Put your arm out of the window of your car only to give legal hand signals.
- B. Allow someone to ride on the bumper of your vehicle.
- C. Leave your vehicle's engine running without supervision.

45. What is the maximum period of time that a vehicle may be parked in one place on a road outside urban areas?

- A. 24 hours.
- B. 48 hours.
- C. 7 days.

46. You may pass another vehicle on its left hand side if it
- (i) Indicates that it is going to turn right.
 - (ii) Drives on the right-hand side of a road with a shoulder where you can pass.
 - (iii) Drives in a town in the right-hand lane with two lanes in the same direction.
- A. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - B. Only (i) is correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.
47. At an intersection
- A. Pedestrians, who are already crossing the road when the red man signal starts showing, have right of way.
 - B. You can pass another vehicle waiting to turn right on its left side by going off the road.
 - C. You can stop in it to offload passengers.
48. The fastest speed at which you may tow a vehicle with a tow rope is
- A. 30 km/h.
 - B. 40 km/h.
 - C. 45 km/h.
49. You may cross or enter a public road
- A. If the road is clear of traffic for a long distance and can be done without obstructing traffic.
 - B. If the road is clear of traffic for a short distance.
 - C. In any manner, as long as you use your indicator in time.
50. When applying for a learners licence at a driving licence testing centre, you may only apply for
- A. A learners licence for code 3 if you are 18 years old.
 - B. A learners licence for a code 1 if you are 16 years old.
 - C. A and B.
51. You may not drive into an intersection when
- A. The robot is yellow and you are already in the intersection.
 - B. The vehicle in front of you wants to turn right and the road is wide enough to pass it on the left-hand side.
 - C. There is not enough space in the intersection to turn right without blocking other traffic.

52. Which is allowed when towing another vehicle?

- (i) A motorcar tows another motorcar with a tow rope and drives 40km/h.
- (ii) You tow another vehicle with a tow-bar.
- (iii) A tractor tows a trailer with 10 passengers on it at a speed of 30km/h.

- A. Only (i) is correct.
- B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.

53. What is true with regards to seatbelts?

- (i) If your vehicle has seatbelts in the rear it must be worn.
- (ii) You need not wear a seatbelt while reversing.
- (iii) Children under the age of 14 years need not wear seatbelts.
- (iv) If the front seat has a seatbelt, your only passenger may not sit at the back where there is no seatbelt.

- A. Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- B. Only (i) is correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.

54. If you only have a learners licence for a light motor vehicle

- (i) There must be someone with you in the vehicle with the same driver's licence.
- (ii) You are not allowed to drive on a freeway.
- (iii) No passengers are allowed with you in the vehicle.

- A. Only (i) is correct.
- B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.

55. When someone has been injured or killed in an accident in an urban area, the vehicles involved may

.....

- A. Under no circumstances be moved from their original positions.
- B. Only be moved if the traffic flow is blocked and their original positions have been marked on the road surface.
- C. Be moved immediately without a police officer having visited the scene of the accident.

56. Indicate which of the following is allowed on a freeway?

- A. To give hand signals in the case of an emergency.
- B. To stop next to the roadway to speak on your cellular phone.
- C. To drive a 50-cc motorcycle.

57. When are you allowed to ignore a road traffic sign?
- A. If the driver of a vehicle thinks that the sign is wrongly erected.
 - B. If a police or traffic officer commands you otherwise.
 - C. If there are no other traffic on the road that you are driving on.
58. In which of the following cases will the driver of a vehicle be allowed to speak on a cellular telephone while driving on a public road?
- A. If he limits the call to a few seconds.
 - B. If he has to speak to his employer urgently.
 - C. If his vehicle is fitted with a hands-free device for that purpose.
59. When driving behind another vehicle one should keep a safe following distance of at least
- A. 2 seconds.
 - B. 8 seconds.
 - C. 16 seconds.
60. Under which circumstances if any, may a motor vehicle without a motor vehicle licence (clearance certificate) be used on a public road?
- A. Under no circumstances.
 - B. Only when a special permit has been obtained for that purpose.
 - C. Only when the vehicle will be driven on quiet roads outside peak hours.
61. An accident in which no one has been injured must be reported to a police station within
- A. 6 hours.
 - B. 12 hours.
 - C. 24 hours.
62. Choose the correct statement. A safe following distance
- (i) Is smaller at low speeds.
 - (ii) Is greater at higher speeds.
 - (iii) Is smaller at higher speeds.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

63. A driver may ...
- A. Allow passengers to help steer the vehicle.
 - B. Use hand signals on a freeway in case of an emergency.
 - C. Speak on a cellular phone while driving.
64. When turning at an intersection
- A. You may overtake another vehicle while it is turning right.
 - B. You have the right of way when turning right.
 - C. You must yield to oncoming traffic if you want to turn right.
65. What is the speed limit on national roads?
- A. 60 km/h.
 - B. 100 km/h.
 - C. 120 km/h.
66. You may not pass another vehicle
- (i) On a solid white line.
 - (ii) In a tunnel.
 - (iii) When your visuals are not clear for at least 100 meters ahead.
- A. (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.
67. In residential areas the speed limit is
- A. 60 km/h unless otherwise indicated by a road sign.
 - B. 80 km/h unless otherwise indicated by a road sign.
 - C. 100 km/h unless otherwise indicated by a road sign.
68. What is the speed limit on a freeway?
- A. 100 km/h.
 - B. 120 km/h.
 - C. 140 km/h.

69. When is it permissible to drive on the right-hand side of a two-way road?
- A. If you plan to turn right at the next street.
 - B. If ordered to do so by a police officer.
 - C. If you are being followed by an unknown vehicle.
70. When are you required to wear a seatbelt?
- A. Whenever you are driving on the road.
 - B. When you are parking.
 - C. When you are reversing.
71. You may use your hooter to
- A. Attract a pedestrian's attention.
 - B. Attract a traffic officer's attention.
 - C. Avoid a collision.
72. Which of the following are rules of towing which you need to adhere to?
- A. Only two people are allowed in the towed vehicle.
 - B. Your tow rope may not be shorter than 2 meters.
 - C. On a freeway while not exceeding 30 km/h, you may tow a vehicle with a tow rope.
73. If you are towing a vehicle with defective brakes, you should
- A. Keep a minimum speed of 30 km/h.
 - B. Have only one person in the towed vehicle.
 - C. Only use a tow bar to tow the vehicle.
74. When another vehicle is trying to overtake you, you must
- A. Keep as far left as possible and allow the vehicle to overtake you.
 - B. Keep as far left as possible, do not accelerate, and allow the vehicle to overtake you.
 - C. None of the above.
75. How close to a pedestrian crossing may you stop?
- A. Not closer than 9 meters from the white line.
 - B. Not closer than 6 meters of the white line.
 - C. Not closer than 9 meters from the approach side.

76. A person with a valid learners licence may not
- A. Carry passengers where one of the passengers does not hold a valid driver's licence.
 - B. Drive on a freeway.
 - A. Own their own vehicle.
77. When you need to make an immediate stop
- (i) It takes longer if the vehicle is carrying a heavy load.
 - (ii) It takes longer if the road surface is gravel.
 - (iii) It takes longer if the vehicle is old.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. Only (i) is correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.
78. When is your following distance safe?
- A. When your vehicle serve slightly to avoid a collision.
 - B. When you are able to stop your vehicle in a timely manner without swerving.
 - A. When you are able to stop in less than 5 seconds.
79. Which of the following are legal with regards to carrying goods?
- (i) The goods may not touch the road surface.
 - (ii) The goods may not block the driver's visibility.
 - (iii) The goods may not stand out more than 1.8m at the rear.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
80. How long may you leave your vehicle parked in one spot on a public road within an urban area?
- A. 12 hours.
 - B. 24 hours.
 - C. 7 days.
81. How long is a vehicle licence valid for?
- A. 12 months.
 - B. 24 months.
 - C. 36 months.

82. How long is a learners licence valid for?

- A. 12 months.
- B. 24 months.
- C. 36 months.

83. Which of the following would you consider to be your final action before changing lanes?

- A. Check your rear-view mirror.
- B. Check your side mirror.
- C. Check your blind spot.

84. How close to a bridge may a driver park their vehicle?

- A. At least 6 meters away
- B. At least 8 meters away.
- C. At least 12 meters away.

85. How close to a fire hydrant may a driver park their vehicle?

- A. At least 1.1 meters away.
- B. At least 1.5 meters away.
- C. I haven't got a clue.

86. Which of the following are illegal parking spots?

- A. Facing oncoming traffic.
- B. Emergency public transport bays.
- C. A and B.

87. Which of the following would make it illegal for you to obtain a learners licence?

- A. You are blind in one eye.
- B. You are unable to fit properly into a vehicle.
- C. None of the above.

88. When approaching a flashing red robot, what should you do?

- A. Come to a complete stop and move off when it is safe to do so.
- B. Stop and wait for the green light.
- C. Slow down, yield, and continue on your way.

89. Which of the following would make it illegal for you to obtain a learners licence?
- A. You had a licence suspended and the period still prevails.
 - B. You have a medical condition that is controlled by medication.
 - C. You are older than 75 years.
90. When are you expected to carry your learners licence?
- A. Whenever you are in a vehicle.
 - B. Whenever you are driving a vehicle with passengers.
 - C. Whenever you are driving a vehicle for a different class of licence.
91. When you fill up with petrol you should
- A. Leave your engine running if you are still in the vehicle.
 - B. Make sure the fuel cap is securely closed before driving off.
 - C. Check that you are charged the correct amount before driving off.
92. When you approach a pedestrian crossing, you should
- A. Ignore it and keep on driving if there are no pedestrians.
 - B. Stop and wait for a crossing guard to signal you to continue.
 - C. Slow down, wait for pedestrians to cross, then proceed cautiously.
93. When approaching an intersection and you wish to turn left or right
- A. You should slow down, and indicate in a timely manner.
 - B. You should maintain your current speed and then turn in your chosen direction.
 - C. You should stop and then turn.
94. When approaching a four way stop
- A. The person who indicates first, should be the first to proceed.
 - B. The first vehicle to stop, should be the first to proceed.
 - C. Stop if you feel it is necessary.
95. When arriving at a traffic circle
- A. Vehicles on your right have right of way.
 - B. Vehicles on your left have right of way.
 - C. Vehicles who stopped first have right of way.

96. Which one of the following are not allowed on a freeway?

- A. Tractors used for construction and maintenance.
- B. Motorcycles with an engine capacity of less than 125cc.
- C. Vehicles without a spare tyre.

97. The protocol immediately after you are involved in an accident is

- A. Stop your vehicle, notify the authorities.
- B. Assess if anybody has been injured.
- C. A and B.

98. Which of the following are correct with regards to an accident you are involved in

- A. Speak to a witness.
- B. Call a doctor if someone has been injured.
- C. Report it to the police within 12 hours.

99. You are allowed to park in emergency parking bays

- A. This is never allowed.
- B. On weekends.
- C. On public holidays.

100. When is it legal to park in a disabled parking bay?

- A. When you have an injury to either of your legs.
- B. When you have a valid licence disk for this purpose, displayed, and is visible through the windscreen.
- C. When you are transporting a disabled person.

101. When are traffic or police officer's instructions more important than road signs?

- A. Always.
- B. Never.
- C. The driver may decide.

102. You are permitted to use hand signals on a freeway when

- A. You are not happy with the flow of traffic.
- B. You are unsure if your indicators are working.
- C. You are not allowed to use hand signals on a freeway.

103. How long may a vehicle be parked in one spot on a public road outside an urban area without being towed away?

- A. 1 day.
- B. 3 days.
- C. 5 days.

104. If you wish to change lanes, which of the following is the correct procedure?

- A. Check your blind spot, then behind you, then your blind spot, indicate, then when safe to proceed.
- B. Check your blind spot, indicate, then when safe to proceed.
- C. Check your blind spot, behind you, then when safe to proceed.

105. What is the correct procedure when you hear an emergency vehicle siren?

- A. Stop.
- B. Change lanes.
- C. Allow it safe passage.

106. When may you cross a road?

- A. Once you have signalled in time and are sure that the road is clear and safe.
- B. If you feel you have enough speed.
- C. Only if it is a road you know well.

107. When approaching a red light that just turned yellow

- A. Accelerate to clear the intersection.
- B. Overtake the vehicle in front of you to make it through.
- C. Reduce speed, and if safe to do so, proceed.

108. You may drive on the left-hand shoulder of a single lane road between sunrise and sunset to allow other vehicles to overtake you when it is safe to do so and visibility is clear for 150m ahead.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. Neither.

109. How close to a pedestrian crossing may you stop?

- A. Not within 8 meters of the approach side.
- B. Not within 9 meters of the approach side.
- C. Not within 6 meters of the approach side.

110. When is walking on a freeway permitted?

- A. Never.
- B. When visibility is clear.
- C. Only when the road is able to accommodate me and a vehicle.

111. At a stop sign, which are the correct procedures?

- A. All below.
- B. Stop before the white line.
- C. Adhere to signals given by a traffic officer.

112. You should not enter an intersection if your vehicle is likely to block traffic.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, unless you can drive through it fast.

113. If there are no seatbelts fitted to your vehicle in the front seat, children under the age of 14 must sit on the back seat.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. This rule does not apply if a child sits on his parent's lap.

114. When travelling on roads with two lanes in the same direction it is permissible to straddle the lanes.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. This rule does not apply if there are strong winds.

115. Whenever a vehicle is stationary on a motorway it is not necessary to display a red triangle.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. It depends if the vehicle is fitted with one.

116. When may a vehicle be moved along a sidewalk?

- A. When there is a build-up of traffic.
- B. When the road surface is damaged.
- C. Never.

117. You may stop on the right-hand side of a road after sunset.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. True, but only in rural areas.

118. Where the road is more than 10 meters wide, it is permissible to stop alongside or opposite another vehicle.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, you may however only in urban areas.

119. The driver of a motor vehicle must use emergency flashes if his vehicle is stationary or in an emergency.

- A. False
- B. True.
- C. It is up to the driver's discretion.

120. When may you overtake another vehicle, who has stopped at a pedestrian crossing?

- A. If there are no pedestrians.
- B. If there are pedestrians.
- C. Never.

121. You may not drive to the left of the edge line marking to overtake on the left.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. This is permitted in an emergency.

122. You may drive on the left-hand shoulder only when it is safe to do so.

- A. False.
- B. True, however only if you have clear visibility for 150 meters ahead.
- C. None of the above.

123. You may not park with the outer edge of your curb side wheels more than 500 mm from the curb.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, you may however in rural areas.

124. You may drive on the left hand shoulder to the left of the yellow line

- A. In an emergency.
- B. Between sunset and sunrise.
- C. In an emergency or when a vehicle is legally overtaking you and the driver has clear visibility for 150 meters ahead.

125. A red triangle should be displayed at least 45m behind and in front of a broken-down vehicle.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. True, however only on national roads.

126. When may you have parts of your body protrude from a vehicle?

- A. Never.
- B. When hand signals are given by a driver.
- C. When signalling to another driver.

127. What is the maximum speed for mini-busses carrying passengers?

- A. 80 km/h.
- B. 100 km/h.
- C. 120 km/h.

128. You may overtake another vehicle on the right-hand side only if it is safe to do so.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, you may only overtake if you have clear visibility for 100m.

129. Which of the following are not considered legal parking locations?

- A. Within 6m of a tunnel.
- B. Where the road surface is less than 5.5m wide.
- C. A and B.

130. Motor cyclists may ride two abreast where the road is wide enough.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. True, but only in rural areas.

131. You may drive on the verge or shoulder of the road to overtake on the left.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. True, however only if it is safe to do so.

132. What is true with regard to seatbelts?

- A. You need not wear a seatbelt while reversing.
- B. If your vehicle has seatbelts in the rear it must be worn.
- C. A and B.

133. A safe following distance is when the vehicle in front of you suddenly stops you could

- A. Swerve and stop next to it.
- B. Serve and pass.
- C. Stop without swerving.

134. If you want to turn left with your vehicle, you must

- A. Give the necessary signal in good time.
- B. Slow down, stop and turn.
- C. A and B.

135. You are not allowed to stop

- A. Next to any obstruction in the road.
- B. Next to an emergency vehicle.
- C. With the front of your vehicle facing oncoming traffic.

136. You may cross or enter a public road

- A. If the road is clear of traffic.
- B. If the road is clear of traffic for a long distance and it can be done without obstructing traffic.
- C. If the road is clear of traffic for a short distance.

137. If you want to change lanes, you must

- A. Give the necessary signal and after looking for traffic change lanes.
- B. Give the necessary signal and change lanes.
- C. Make sure there is no obstruction and change lanes.

138. The legal speed limit at which you may drive

- A. Is different from town to town.
- B. Is always 120 km/h on freeways.
- C. Is determined by the appropriate road signs next to the road.

139. When you drive

- A. Your vision of the road and traffic must be unobstructed.
- B. You must have two hands on the steering wheel.
- C. You must wear shoes.

140. Where may you legally stop your vehicle?

- A. 8m from a pedestrian crossing.
- B. 6 m from a level crossing.
- C. 5m from a tunnel.

141. The furthest that your vehicle's driving lights may shine in front of you is

- A. 40m.
- B. 45m.
- C. 50m.

142. The last action that you must take before changing lanes are

- A. Switch on your indicator.
- B. Check your mirrors.
- C. Check your blind spot.

143. When do you have right of way?

- A. When you are within a traffic circle.
- B. When you want to turn right at an intersection in a two-way road.
- C. When you have stopped first at a yield sign.

144. Your vehicle's headlights must be switched on

- A. At any time of day when you cannot see persons or vehicles for 150m in front of you.
- B. From sunrise to sunset.
- C. In rural areas.

145. A motor vehicle of which the brakes are faulty must be towed

- A. With a rope, longer than normal.
- B. With a steel wire.
- C. With a tow bar.

146. The lights of your vehicle, when parked on a public road between sunset and sunrise need not be kept lit when the vehicle is parked

- A. Next to the roadway of the road.
- B. 10m from a lighted streetlamp.
- C. A and B.

147. The fastest speed at which you may tow another vehicle with a tow rope is

- A. 20 km/h.
- B. 30km/h.
- C. 40 km/h on a freeway.

148. Which of the following vehicles are allowed on a freeway?

- A. A tractor for maintenance work.
- B. An animal drawn vehicle for maintenance work.
- C. A and B.

149. All road signs with a yellow background are

- A. Warning signs.
- B. Command signs.
- C. Temporary signs.

150. You may not

- A. Drive in reverse for more than 100m.
- B. Leave your vehicle unattended while the engine is running.
- C. Have passengers in the vehicle if you only have a learners licence.

151. You may on a public road

- A. Pass another vehicle turning right, on the left side without driving on the shoulder.
- B. Pass another vehicle turning right, on the left side by driving on the shoulder.
- C. A and B.

152. If you have a learners licence for a light motor vehicle

- A. There must be a person in the vehicle with the same licence code driver's licence.
- B. You are not allowed to drive on a freeway.
- C. No passengers are allowed with you in the vehicle.

153. When driving a vehicle on a public road

- A. A driver must exercise reasonable consideration to any other person using the road.
- B. A driver has the right to use the road in any manner he sees fit.
- C. A driver may ignore the prescribed road rules in an emergency.

154. No person shall drive a vehicle on a public road

- A. Recklessly or negligently.
- B. In a manner that wilfully disregard the safety of other persons or property.
- C. A and B.

155. You may not drive a vehicle on a public road, if

- A. You are under the influence of intoxicating liquor while the concentration of alcohol in your body is 0.05 grams per 100 ml of blood.
- B. You are under the influence of intoxicating liquor while the concentration of alcohol in your body is 0.05 grams per 100ml of blood if you are a professional driver.
- C. A and B.

156. A heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road

- A. If the fuel tank, carburettor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipes thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger.
- B. Unless the electrical wiring and battery are properly installed, insulated and maintained so that such wiring and battery do not constitute a source of danger.
- C. A and B.

157. You may not drive a motorcycle on a public road

- A. Which is equipped with a rethreaded tyre.
- B. Which tyre has 2mm of thread over at least 80% of the tyre.
- C. Which cylinder capacity is not exceeding 50 cc and has 2 mm of thread over at least 80% of the tyre.

158. Any driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident or who contributes to any accident, must.....

- A. Not, except on the instructions of a medical practitioner, take any intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs before he has reported the accident.
- B. When his vehicle is damaged, give permission before such vehicle can be removed from the scene of the accident.
- C. A and B.

159. You may not legally ride a motorcycle on a public road

- A. Unless it is fitted on the rear end, with a red retro-reflector.
- B. Unless you have a driver's licence for such motorcycle.
- C. Unless it is fitted on the front and rear end, with a red retro-reflector.

160. When driving a light motor vehicle on a public road it is illegal to drive it without ...

- A. At least one working red retro-reflector.
- B. At least two working red retro-reflectors.
- C. At least two working retro-reflectors, one on each side.

161. A heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road, unless

- A. There are fitted on the rear of such vehicle, at the same height, two red retro-reflectors, one on each side.
- B. There are fitted on the rear of such vehicle, at the same height, two red retro-reflectors, one at the top and one at the bottom.
- C. There are fitted on the rear of such vehicle, at different heights, two red retro-reflectors, one on each side.

162. A heavy motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles may not be used on a public road, if the overall length of such vehicle or combination exceeds 7 meters...

- A. Unless there is fitted, on each side of such vehicle so many yellow retro-reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two successive yellow retro-reflectors are more than 3.6 meters apart.
- B. Unless there is fitted, on the rear of such vehicle so many yellow retro-reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two successive yellow retro-reflectors are more than 3.6 meters apart.
- C. Unless there is fitted, on the rear of such vehicle so many yellow retro-reflectors as may be necessary to ensure that no two successive yellow retro-reflectors are more than 3.5 meters apart.

163. When driving a heavy motor vehicle on a public road

- A. Yellow reflective material as prescribed, shall be fitted to the rear of all goods vehicles of which the gross mass exceeds 10000kg.
- B. Goods vehicles of which the GVM does not exceed 10000kg, may be fitted with yellow reflective material on the sides and rear, but is not compulsory.
- C. Goods vehicles of which the GVM exceeds 10000kg, may be fitted with yellow reflective material on the sides and rear.

164. When the driver of a motor vehicle is in process of passing another vehicle

- A. Exceeding the speed limit is not permissible.
- B. Exceeding the speed limit is permissible.
- C. Exceeding the speed limit for a short period is permissible.

165. Passing another vehicle is allowed when

- A. You are nearing the summit of a rise.
- B. The road curves.
- C. Your view is restricted and such passing could create a hazard to other vehicles, unless you can do so without encroaching on the right-hand side of a roadway.

166. When the driver of a vehicle intends to pass a stationary bus

- A. Flash your headlights to warn others.
- B. Take due care for the safety of persons who are approaching or leaving such bus.
- C. Sound your vehicles horn to warn persons who are approaching or leaving such bus.

167. A driver of a vehicle who wishes to overtake another vehicle ahead that is not in the left lane

- A. Can make the driver of such vehicle aware of his intention by giving a visible signal by means of flashing his headlights.
- B. Can make the driver of such vehicle aware of his intention by giving an audible signal by means of using his hooter.
- C. Can make the driver of such vehicle aware of his intention by using hand signals.

168. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. A learners licence is required before a person can legally be trained to drive a vehicle on a public road.
- B. You can apply to be tested for a learners licence at any registered driving licence testing centre only in the province where you reside.
- C. The purpose of obtaining a learners licence is to gain knowledge of the rules of the road.

169. When writing a learners licence test at a registered driving licence testing centre, the test will cover the following aspects

- A. The rules of the road and other legislative matters.
- B. Road traffic signs, signals, road markings, and the use of the controls of a vehicle.
- C. A and B.

170. A code 3 learners licence is valid for

- A. 12 months.
- B. 18 months.
- C. 24 months.

171. A person is disqualified from obtaining or holding a learners licence or driver's licence

- (i) If he suffers from sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting due to hypertension or any other cause.
 - (ii) If he suffers from mental illness to such an extent that it is necessary that he be detained, supervised, controlled and treated as a patient.
 - (iii) If he suffers from any physical defect which is likely to render him incapable of effectively driving and controlling a motor vehicle.
- A. Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
C. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.

172. When you have obtained a code 1 learners licence

- (i) You are authorised to ride a motorcycle on a public road, however motor quadrucycles are not allowed to be ridden on a public road.
 - (ii) You must be at least 17 years old.
 - (iii) And you are under the age of 18, you may only ride a motorcycle with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 125cc.
 - (iv) You are not allowed to carry passengers.
- A. Only (iii) and (iv) are correct.
B. Only (i) (iii) and (iv) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

173. When you have obtained a code 2 learners licence

- (i) You are authorised to drive any combination of motor vehicles, other than a motorcycle or motor tricycle, of which the gross combination mass does not exceed 3500kg.
 - (ii) You must only drive those vehicles authorised, under the direct supervision of a person who holds a driving licence for the applicable class of vehicle.
 - (iii) You must be at least 17 years old.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

174. When you have obtained a code 3 learners licence

- (i) You are automatically allowed to drive a motorcycle.
 - (ii) You must be at least 17 years of age.
 - (iii) Your learners licence will expire after 2 years from date of issue.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (iii) is correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

175. You are not allowed to drive a motor vehicle on a public road

- A. Except under the authority and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued to you.
- B. Unless you keep a certified copy of such licence with you in the vehicle.
- C. Unless you keep a copy of such licence with you in the vehicle.

176. A licence authorising the driving of a motor vehicle shall be issued by a driving licence testing centre in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act, and shall be either

- A. A learners licence.
- B. A driver's licence.
- C. A and B.

177. When applying for a learners licence at a driving licence testing centre

- A. And you are older than 65 years, you must also provide a medical certificate signed by a medical practitioner, certifying that you are not disqualified to obtain a learners or driver's licence.
- B. You may allow your parent or guardian to apply on your behalf.
- C. You may allow a registered Driving School to handle the application on your behalf.

178. When you are the holder of a learners licence issued in terms of the National Road Traffic Act, and you have changed your place of residence permanently, you must notify the registering authority in whose area you reside in the prescribed manner within

- A. 14 days.
- B. 21 days.
- C. 30 days.

179. No person who is the owner or employer or operator, or is in charge or control of a motor vehicle, shall employ or permit any other person to drive a vehicle on a public road, unless that person is licenced in accordance with the National Road Traffic Act.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, but is allowed if that person is not South African.

180. When is the driver of a motor vehicle considered to be a Professional Driver in terms of the National Road Traffic Act?

- A. When such person has more than 10 years' experience.
- B. When such person carries goods or passengers for remuneration.
- C. When such person has applied for a Public Driver's Permit.

181. A Professional Driver, in terms of the National Road Traffic Act,

- (i) Shall drive on a public road in accordance of a Professional Driving Permit issued to him.
 - (ii) Shall Keep his Professional Driving Permit issued to him, with him in his vehicle.
 - (iii) May allow a learners licence holder to drive his vehicle, only if he accompanies such person in respect of the same vehicle class, and he keeps his Professional Driving Permit with him in the vehicle.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

182. After your vehicles licence disk has expired, you have a grace period to renew such licence of

- A. 7 days.
- B. 14 days.
- C. 21 days.

183. The owner of a motor vehicle is responsible for all offences committed with such vehicle driven on a public road

- A. At all times.
- B. If he permitted the use of the vehicle.
- C. Even if he did not permit the use of the vehicle.

184. When driving a motorcycle on a public road

- A. You must ensure that all lamps fitted to such motorcycle is undamaged and properly secured and capable of being lighted at all times.
- B. The headlamp must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.
- C. A and B.

185. When driving a heavy motor vehicle on a public road

- A. All lamps must be undamaged, unobscured, properly secured, and capable of being lit all times.
- B. Headlamps, rear lamps and number plate lamps must be kept lighted between sunset and sunrise.
- C. A and B.

186. The main beam of your vehicle must be able to shine at least

- A. 45m.
- B. 100m.
- C. 150m.

187. The dipped beam of your vehicle must be able to shine at least

- A. 45m.
- B. 100m.
- C. 150m.

188. When driving a vehicle on a public road

- A. You may not drive with only the parking lamps lit.
- B. You may not drive with only the main beams lit.
- C. You may not drive with only the dipped beams lit.

189. Which of the following statements are false?

- A. You may not ride any motorcycle or motor tricycle on a public road, unless such cycle is fitted with a rear lamp emitting a white light to the rear.
- B. You may not drive a light motor vehicle on a public road unless it is fitted with lamps at the rear, emitting a red light to the rear.
- C. You may not drive a heavy motor vehicle on a public road unless such motor vehicle is fitted with at least one lamp on each side at the rear emitting a red light to the rear.

190. You may not drive a light motor vehicle or motorcycle on a public road unless

- (i) It is fitted with stop lamps at the rear.
 - (ii) The stop lamps must emit a red light, which must be brighter than that of the light emitted by the rear lamps.
 - (iii) The stop lamps are visible in normal sunlight at a distance of 50 meters to a person with normal eyesight.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

191. When driving on a public road and you see stop lamps illuminated by another vehicle, it means

- A. That the vehicle is decreasing speed and may stop.
- B. That the vehicle is going to turn.
- C. That the vehicle is accelerating.

192. When driving a heavy motor vehicle on a public road, it must be fitted with at least

- A. One stop lamp at the rear.
- B. One working stop lamp at the rear.
- C. One working stop lamp on each side at the rear.

193. A motor vehicle's number-plate lamp at the rear, must illuminate the number plate and must be visible from a distance of

- A. 20 meters.
- B. 30 meters.
- C. 50 meters.

194. When driving a motorcycle on a public road, it must be fitted with at least

- A. One number plate at the rear.
- B. One number plate in the front and rear.
- C. A and B.

195. An SABS approved number plate must be affixed to all motor vehicles in such a manner

- (i) That it is in an upright position or within 30 degrees of such position.
- (ii) That the whole number is visible.
- (iii) That each letter and figure thereon is clearly legible.

- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.

196. No vehicle may be driven on a public road while any fog lamp fitted to such vehicle is lit, except in conditions caused by

- (i) Snow and fog.
- (ii) Mist and dust.
- (iii) Smoke.

- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
- B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.

197. A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if it is fitted with a spot lamp, which can be adjusted in any direction, unless

- (i) It is used for official purposes on any ambulance, rescue vehicle, fire fighting vehicle, police vehicle or traffic control vehicle.
- (ii) It is used on a vehicle owned by a medical practitioner or veterinarian, and used for professional duties only.
- (iii) It is used by a breakdown vehicle at the scene of an accident.

- A. Only (i) is correct.
- B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
- C. All of the above are correct.

198. You may not ride a motorcycle on a public road unless all parts of the steering gear are maintained in a condition which enables the motorcycle to be steered safely and efficiently.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. It is possible.

199. You may not use a motorcycle on a public road unless the distance between the outside edges of the handlebars are

- (i) Between 600 and 800 mm in respect of motorcycles having an engine capacity of 200 cc and more.
 - (ii) Between 500 and 800 mm in respect of motorcycles having an engine capacity of less than 200 cc.
 - (iii) Higher than the seat height.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

200. A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road if the turning radius of such vehicle exceeds

- A. 12 meters.
- B. 13.1 meters.
- C. 15 meters.

201. You may not ride a motorcycle on a public road, which is not equipped with

- A. Two braking systems.
- B. Two independent braking systems.
- C. Two independent braking systems, one which shall act on the front wheel, and the other that shall act on the rear wheel.

202. Every heavy motor vehicle driven on a public road

- (i) Must be equipped with a service brake.
 - (ii) Must be equipped with a parking brake.
 - (iii) Must be equipped with an emergency brake, which might be the same brake as the parking brake.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. Only (iii) is correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

203. Which of the following statements are true with regard to wearing seatbelts?

- (i) Seatbelts are compulsory to wear when moving forward, but is only applicable to persons older than 3 years old.
 - (ii) A child is defined as a person between the ages of 3 and 14 years, except when such person is taller than 1.5 meters.
 - (iii) No adult shall occupy a seat on a row of seats, which is not fitted with a seatbelt, unless all other seats in such row which are fitted with seatbelts, are already occupied.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

204. Which of the following statements are true with regard to children in vehicles?

- (i) The driver of a motor vehicle shall ensure that a child is seated on a seat.
 - (ii) The driver of a motor vehicle shall ensure that a child, where it is available, uses an appropriate child restraint, and if no restraint is available, wears a seatbelt when available.
 - (iii) The driver of a motor vehicle shall ensure that if a seat with a seatbelt is not available, the child shall be seated on the rear seat if it is equipped with one.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

205. You may not ride a motorcycle or be a passenger on a motorcycle, motor tricycle or a motor quadru cycle, or be a passenger in the sidecar attached to a motorcycle, on a public road, unless

- (i) A protective helmet is worn which is specially designed for such cycle.
 - (ii) A protective helmet is worn which fits properly and of which the chin strap is properly fastened under the chin.
 - (iii) The passenger is over the age of 14 years.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.

206. The windscreen of a light motor vehicle must

- A. Afford the driver sufficient visibility for safe driving.
- B. Have visible light transmittance through the windscreen of at least 70%.
- C. A and B.

207. A light and heavy motor vehicle with a windscreen must

- A. Be fitted with at least one windscreen wiper.
- B. Be fitted with at least one windscreen wiper and must, when in operation, wipe the outside of the windscreen directly in front of the driver.
- C. Be fitted with at least two windscreen wipers.

208. A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road

- (i) Without an efficient exhaust silencer and the gas from such engine is projected through such silencer.
 - (ii) If the exhaust gas or smoke from the engine is so dense as to obstruct the vision of other road users.
 - (iii) If the exhaust silencer is so placed that gas or smoke leaks into the passenger compartment of a vehicle.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

209. You may not drive a vehicle on a public road

- (i) If the fuel tank, carburettor, fuel receptacle or fuel pipes thereof is defective or so exposed that it constitutes a source of danger.
 - (ii) If the fuel tank holds less than 20 litres of fuel.
 - (iii) Unless the electrical wiring and battery are properly insulated and maintained so that it does not constitute a source of danger.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

210. Where a heavy motor vehicle is for any reason stationary on the roadway of a public road, the driver shall display at least one emergency warning sign in the following manner

- (i) The sign shall be placed not less than 45 meters from the vehicle along the roadway in the direction from which traffic will approach.
 - (ii) The sign shall be placed as far from the edge of the roadway as the transverse centre of the vehicle is from the edge of the roadway.
 - (iii) The reflective side of the sign shall face in the direction from which any traffic will approach.
- A. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

211. A motor vehicle, which is designed for or capable of reaching a speed of 60 km/h or more, must be equipped with a speedometer, which is in good working condition.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. True, however the speed is 40 km/h.

212. What is the speed limit in respect of passenger vehicles, including busses and mini-busses, conveying persons for reward?

- A. 80 km/h.
- B. 100 km/h.
- C. 120 km/h.

213. What is the speed limit in respect of heavy vehicles, with a GVM of more than 9000 kg?

- A. 80 km/h.
- B. 100 km/h.
- C. 120 km/h.

214. Which of the following statements are true with regard to the overall length of vehicles?

- (i) A trailer of which the GVM is less than 12000 kg, shall not exceed 8 meters.
 - (ii) A trailer of which the GVM is more than 12000 kg, shall not exceed 12,5 meters.
 - (iii) An articulated motor vehicle shall not be longer than 18,5 meters.
 - (iv) A bus-train shall not be longer than 22 meters.
- A. Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
 - B. Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

215. A motor vehicle may not be used on a public road

- A. If, including the load, the height exceeds 4,3 meters.
- B. If, including the load, the height exceeds 4 meters.
- C. If, including the load, the height exceeds 3,5 meters.

216. Which of the following motor vehicles may not be used on a public road?

- (i) A bus of which the distance between the centre-lines of the tyres of the two front wheels exceeds 1,9 meters, if the overall width of such bus exceeds 2,6 meters.
 - (ii) A goods vehicle if the gross vehicle mass is 12000 kg or more, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,6 meters.
 - (iii) Any vehicle, if the overall width thereof exceeds 2,5 meters.
- A. Only (iii) are correct.
B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

217. Goods may not be loaded onto a vehicle in such a manner that it may

- (i) Come into contact with the surface of the road, or from being dislodged or spilled from such vehicle.
 - (ii) Obscure the drivers view to the front only.
 - (iii) Not be higher than half of the height of a light motor vehicle, measured from ground level.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
C. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.

218. Under which of the following circumstances may persons be carried on goods vehicles?

- (i) If that portion of the vehicle in which persons are conveyed are enclosed to a height of at least 350mm above the surface upon which a person is seated.
 - (ii) If that portion of a vehicle in which persons are conveyed are enclosed to a height of at least 900 mm above the surface on which such person is standing.
 - (iii) If that portion of a vehicle in which persons are conveyed is a caravan.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

219. A motor cycle may not be used on a public road if any goods carried thereon, or on any sidecar project more than

- (i) 600 mm to the front of the axle of the front wheel.
 - (ii) 900 mm to the rear of the axle of the rear wheel.
 - (iii) 450 mm on either side of the wheels.
- A. Only (i) is Correct.
B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

220. A light and heavy motor vehicle may not be used on a public road carrying goods, which project more than

- (i) 300 mm beyond the front end of the vehicle.
 - (ii) 1,8 meters beyond the rear end of the vehicle.
 - (iii) 1.8 meters on either side.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

221. When driving on a public road and you carry a load which projects more than 150mm to the side, or more than 300 mm to the rear, it must be marked by means of

- A. A red flag during the day.
- B. Retro reflectors during the day.
- C. A red triangle during the day.

222. Whenever any public road has been divided into two or more roadways, no person shall drive a vehicle upon such a public road except upon the left-hand roadway, unless directed or permitted by an appropriate road traffic sign or a traffic officer to use another roadway.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, but are true from sunset to sunrise.

223. A motor vehicle must be equipped with flasher type direction indicators and when in use the lamps must show intermittently flashing light of such intensity that it is clearly visible in normal daylight at a distance of 100 meters to a person with normal eyesight.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, because it has to be visible for 30 meters.

224. You are not allowed to park your vehicle on the roadway of a public road, in any place where stopping is not permitted.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. I am not sure.

225. You are not allowed to park your vehicle

- A. Upon or over the actuating mechanism of a traffic signal.
- B. Within 8 meters from the side that you approach a pedestrian crossing.
- C. Within 4 meters of any intersection.

226. You are not allowed to stop your vehicle on the roadway of a public road

- (i) Except to avoid an accident.
 - (ii) Except for any cause beyond your control.
 - (iii) Except if you are driving a taxi and you want to park there to pick up passengers.
- A. Only (i) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

227. When driving a heavy vehicle on a public road, the minimum following distance is.....

- A. 2 seconds.
- B. 3 seconds.
- C. 8 seconds.

228. No person driving a vehicle on a public road shall

- A. Negligently or wilfully deposit any petrol, oil or grease, or any other flammable matter upon or alongside such road.
- B. Allow a passenger in his vehicle to take hold of the steering mechanism.
- C. A and B.

229. When riding a motor cycle on a public road

- (i) A rider's feet must rest on the front foot rests.
 - (ii) A rider must have at least one hand on the handlebars of such motor cycle at all times.
 - (iii) No more than 2 persons shall ride upon such cycle, including a person riding in a side car attached to such motor cycle.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (iii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

230. When riding a motor cycle on a public road

- (i) A rider is not allowed to carry a passenger unless such cycle has an engine capacity exceeding 50cc.
 - (ii) A rider is not allowed to carry more than two adult persons in a sidecar attached to such motorcycle.
 - (iii) A rider may not carry any person or animal in front of him.
 - (iv) A rider or his passenger shall not take hold of any other vehicle in motion.
- A. Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
B. Only (iii) and (iv) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

231. The driver of a motor vehicle may not

- (i) Cause any wheel of a vehicle to spin upon the surface of a roadway.
 - (ii) Use or move any vehicle or thing on a roadway in a manner causing damage thereto.
 - (iii) Apply to obtain a valid driver's licence.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
B. Only (ii) and (iii) are correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

232. Which of the following vehicles may not be used on a freeway?

- (i) A vehicle drawn by an animal.
 - (ii) A pedal cycle.
 - (iii) A vehicle with a mass not exceeding 230 kg and specially designed for the use of a person suffering from a physical disability.
- A. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
B. Only (iii) is correct.
C. All of the above are correct.

233. When a driver of a motor vehicle travelling on a freeway notices a vehicle in front of him wishing to merge from an on-ramp, such driver must allow a vehicle to merge in front of them.

- A. True.
B. False.
C. True, but only if you are not in a hurry.

234. You are not allowed to use any motor cycle to tow another vehicle.

- A. True.
- B. False.
- C. False, unless such motor cycle has an engine capacity of more than 500 cc.

235. The driver of a motor vehicle on a public road shall stop such vehicle

- (i) At the request of a person leading or driving any animals on the road.
 - (ii) When animals are seen crossing the road and the driver may only move when all the animals have crossed the road.
 - (iii) At the request of a pedestrian wishing to cross the road.
- A. Only (iii) is correct.
 - B. Only (i) and (ii) are correct.
 - C. All of the above are correct.

Correct Answers

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

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 101 A | 136 B | 171 A | 206 C |
| 102 C | 137 A | 172 B | 207 B |
| 103 A | 138 C | 173 C | 208 C |
| 104 A | 139 A | 174 B | 209 B |
| 105 C | 140 A | 175 A | 210 C |
| 106 A | 141 B | 176 C | 211 A |
| 107 C | 142 C | 177 A | 212 B |
| 108 A | 143 A | 178 A | 213 A |
| 109 B | 144 A | 179 A | 214 C |
| 110 A | 145 C | 180 B | 215 A |
| 111 A | 146 C | 181 C | 216 C |
| 112 A | 147 B | 182 C | 217 B |
| 113 A | 148 A | 183 B | 218 B |
| 114 A | 149 C | 184 A | 219 C |
| 115 B | 150 B | 185 C | 220 B |
| 116 C | 151 A | 186 B | 221 A |
| 117 B | 152 A | 187 A | 222 A |
| 118 A | 153 A | 188 A | 223 C |
| 119 B | 154 C | 189 A | 224 A |
| 120 C | 155 A | 190 B | 225 A |
| 121 A | 156 C | 191 A | 226 B |
| 122 B | 157 A | 192 C | 227 B |
| 123 A | 158 C | 193 A | 228 C |
| 124 C | 159 A | 194 A | 229 A |
| 125 A | 160 C | 195 B | 230 C |
| 126 B | 161 A | 196 C | 231 A |
| 127 B | 162 A | 197 C | 232 C |
| 128 A | 163 B | 198 A | 233 A |
| 129 C | 164 A | 199 B | 234 A |
| 130 B | 165 C | 200 B | 235 B |
| 131 B | 166 B | 201 C | |
| 132 C | 167 A | 202 C | |
| 133 C | 168 A | 203 C | |
| 134 A | 169 C | 204 C | |
| 135 C | 170 C | 205 B | |

This study material is a work in progress. It is being updated from time to time as legislation change and new information becomes available. Please email us if you find any mistakes or have suggestions. We are aware that it seems that some questions are repeated, however there are some minor word changes that could make a statement true or false. Some questions seem illogical, or you might think that more than one answer is correct. This is done on purpose to prepare you on what to expect in the actual exam. This study material is free for all and a copy may be requested from us ben@mydrivingschool.co.za If you have purchased a copy from anybody or any other Driving School, think again.