

Test questions for the examination tickets for taking the theory exam to obtain the right to operate vehicles of the corresponding category

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. A tram track is an element of the road intended for the travel of rail vehicles, which is limited in width by:



- 1) By a specially designated paving of the tram line.
- 2) By road markings.
- 3) The answers specified in items 1 and 2.

2. An element of the road intended for the travel of rail vehicles, which is bounded in width by the specially designated paving of the tram line or by road markings, is:

- 1) The tram track.
- 2) Improved surface.
- 3) A lane.

3. On which of the road elements shown is travel by non-rail vehicles allowed?

- 1) Along the pavement.
- 2) Along the tram track.
- 3) Along the carriageway.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

4. Does a bicycle lane belong to the carriageway?

- 1) Yes, it belongs.
- 2) No, it does not belong.

5. For the travel of which vehicles is the carriageway intended?

- 1) Non-rail vehicles.
- 2) Rail vehicles.
- 3) Non-rail and rail vehicles.

6. What does the requirement to give way mean?

- 1) A requirement for a road user not to continue or resume travel if this could force other road users who have the right of way to change their direction of travel or speed.
- 2) A requirement for a road user not to perform any manoeuvres (except for the requirement to vacate the occupied lane) if this could force other road users who have the right of way to change their direction of travel or speed.

3) Answers 1 and 2.

7. A longitudinal strip on the carriageway at least 2.75 m wide, marked or not marked with road markings and intended for the travel of non-rail vehicles, is:



- 1) A median strip.
- 2) A lane.
- 3) The tram track.

8. Which of the listed categories of persons belong to the definition of "road user"?

- 1) The traffic controller, pedestrians, drivers, passengers, cyclists, as well as persons using a wheelchair.
- 2) Pedestrians, drivers, passengers, animal drivers, cyclists, as well as persons using a wheelchair.
- 3) Pedestrians, drivers, passengers, animal drivers, cyclists, and the traffic controller.

9. Which of the listed categories of persons participates in road traffic outside of vehicles and does not perform any work on the road:

- 1) A pedestrian.
- 2) Passenger.
- 3) A traffic controller.

10. A person who uses a vehicle and is inside it but is not involved in driving it is:

- 1) Passenger.
- 2) A pedestrian.
- 3) A person using a wheelchair.

11. A column of pedestrians is:

- 1) An organized group of people travelling along the pavement in the same direction.
- 2) An organized group of people travelling along the shoulder in the same direction.
- 3) An organized group of people travelling along the carriageway in the same direction.

12. A controlled pedestrian crossing is considered to be:

- 1) A pedestrian crossing, travel across which is regulated by a traffic light or a traffic controller.
- 2) A pedestrian crossing, travel across which is regulated by road signs or road markings.

13. A pedestrian crossing at which there is no traffic controller, the traffic lights are absent or are turned off or are operating in a flashing-yellow-signal mode, is considered:

- 1) Controlled.
- 2) Uncontrolled.

14. A paved path intended for the travel of pedestrians, made within the road or outside it and marked with the road sign shown, is:



- 1) A pedestrian path.
- 2) A bicycle path.
- 3) A pedestrian lane.

15. Is a pedestrian path intended for the travel of cyclists?

- 1) Yes, it is intended.
- 2) No, it is not intended.

16. Is a pedestrian path intended for the travel of persons using non-powered wheelchairs?

- 1) Yes, it is intended.
- 2) No, it is not intended.

17. Is a pedestrian path intended for the travel of persons wheeling a moped?

- 1) Yes, it is intended.
- 2) No, it is not intended.

18. Which of the figures shown depicts an intersection:



- 1) On the first.
- 2) At the second.

19. In which figure is entry into an adjacent area depicted:



- 1) On the first.
- 2) At the second.

20. Can a freeway cross at the same level other roads, railway and tram tracks, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and animal crossing routes?

- 1) Yes, one may.
- 2) No, he cannot.

21. Is the place where an exit from an adjacent area (courtyards) adjoins the road considered an intersection?

- 1) Yes, it is considered so.
- 2) No, it is not considered.

22. The turn of the road shown in the figure corresponds to the term:



- 1) "Limited Road Sightlines."
- 2) "Insufficient Road Visibility."

23. What is this manoeuvre called?



- 1) Overtaking.
- 2) Detour.
- 3) Passing.

24. A highway is intended for the travel of:

- 1) Of vehicles.
- 2) Pedestrians and animals.
- 3) Of vehicles and pedestrians.
- 4) Options 1 and 2.

25. Reduced visibility is considered to be:



- 1) Limited sightlines of less than 300 m.
- 2) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel of less than 300 metres, limited by a bend in the road.
- 3) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel of less than 300 m at dusk, in conditions of fog, rain, snowfall, etc.
- 4) Dangerous turn, dangerous ascent, dangerous descent.

26. A paved path outside the carriageway of a street and/or road, located separately from or adjacent to the pavement or pedestrian path, intended for travel by bicycle, and marked with a road sign and horizontal markings as shown in the figure, is:



- 1) A bicycle path.
- 2) A bicycle lane.
- 3) A bicycle crossing.

27. What is the path shown in the given figure called?



- 1) A bicycle path.
- 2) A bicycle lane.
- 3) A bicycle crossing.

28. A paved path outside the carriageway of a street and/or road, located separately from or adjacent to the pavement or pedestrian path, and marked with a road sign and horizontal markings as shown in the figure, is intended for the travel of:



- 1) Pedestrians.
- 2) On bicycles.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

29. A lane intended for the travel of bicycles within the carriageway of a street and/or road, marked by road sign 5.88 and the corresponding horizontal road markings, is:



- 1) A bicycle path.
- 2) A bicycle lane.
- 3) A bicycle crossing.

30. Travel along a bicycle path is allowed for:

- 1) To persons travelling at pedestrian speed in wheelchairs.
- 2) To persons pushing a cart, if there is no pavement or pedestrian path.
- 3) Cyclists.
- 4) To pedestrians.
- 5) To all the listed road users.

31. Which of the following corresponds to the term "hazard to traffic"?

- 1) A change in the road situation (including the appearance of a moving object that is approaching the vehicle's lane or crossing it) that threatens road safety and compels the driver to immediately reduce speed or stop.
- 2) A change in the technical condition of the vehicle that threatens road safety and compels the driver to immediately reduce speed or stop.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

32. An element of the road intended for the travel of pedestrians, which adjoins the carriageway or is separated from it by a lawn, is:

- 1) The pavement.
- 2) The shoulder.
- 3) A median strip.

33. Is a pavement an element of a highway?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

34. Is a pavement considered an element of the carriageway?

- 1) Yes, it is considered so.
- 2) No, it is not considered.

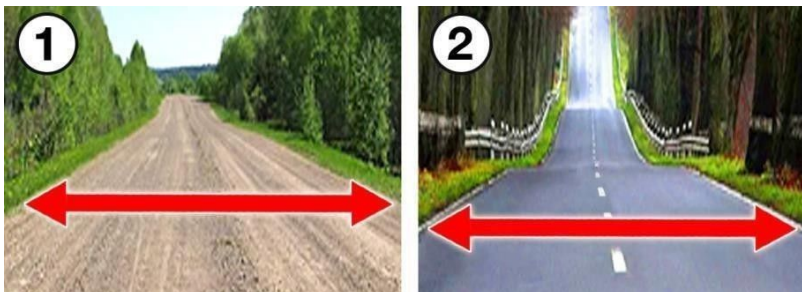
35. Are cyclists allowed to travel on the pavement?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Prohibited, except for children under 7 years of age on children's bicycles under the supervision of adults.

36. Which of the following corresponds to the term "visibility in the direction of travel"?

- 1) The minimum distance at which the "stop line" can be seen from the driver's seat.
- 2) The maximum distance to the right of the direction of travel at which one can recognize vehicles approaching the intersection along the major road.
- 3) The maximum distance at which, from the driver's position, one can clearly distinguish the boundaries of road elements and the placement of road users, which enables the driver to orient themselves while driving a vehicle.

37. Which of the figures shown depicts a motor road?



- 1) In figure 1.
- 2) In figure 2.
- 3) In both figures.

38. For the travel of which vehicles is the carriageway intended?

- 1) Rail vehicles.
- 2) Non-rail vehicles.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

39. Can a road have several carriageways?

- 1) Yes, one may.
- 2) No, he cannot.

40. Is an arbitrarily worn track considered a motor road?

- 1) Yes, it is considered so.

2) No, it is not considered.

41. Limited sightlines are:

- 1) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel of less than 300 m under conditions of reduced visibility that is limited by the geometric parameters of the road.
- 2) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel that is limited by the geometric parameters of the road, by roadside engineering structures, plantings, and other objects, as well as by vehicles.
- 3) Visibility of the road limited by conditions of fog, rain, snowfall, etc.

42. What does the term "right of way" mean?

- 1) The right to proceed first in relation to other road users.
- 2) A requirement that means not to resume or continue travel or perform any manoeuvres if this could force another road user to change the direction or speed of travel.
- 3) The position of a vehicle on the carriageway intended for travel in the given direction that does not allow travel of even two-wheeled vehicles, respectively, further to the right (further to the left) in the same direction.

43. Rail transport is considered to be:

- 1) A tram or a vehicle travelling along the tram track.
- 2) A platform with special equipment that travels on a railway track.
- 3) A tram and a platform with special equipment that travel along the tram tracks.

44. The maximum permissible mass is considered to be:

- 1) The mass of a fully equipped vehicle with cargo, driver, and passengers, established by the vehicle's technical specification as the maximum permissible.
- 2) The weight of the vehicle with cargo, driver, and passengers, established in the technical specification for this vehicle by the manufacturer, which must not exceed 3500 kg.

45. In which of the listed cases has the driver made a forced stop?

- 1) Stopped on the shoulder due to a punctured tyre.
- 2) Stopped in the lane due to being blinded by the headlights of an oncoming car.
- 3) Stopped to provide assistance to a passenger.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, 3.

46. Public transit vehicles (vehicles for general use) include:

- 1) Trams (trams), trolleybuses, buses, and taxis.
- 2) Vehicles with a seating capacity of no fewer than seventeen, including the driver's seat, that travel along established routes and have designated places on the road for boarding (alighting) passengers.
- 3) Buses, minibuses, trolleybuses, trams (trams), and taxis that travel along established routes and have designated places on the road for the boarding (alighting) of passengers.

47. Sightlines are considered to be:

- 1) The objective ability to see the road situation from the driver's seat.
- 2) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel that is limited by the geometric parameters of the road.
- 3) The maximum distance at which, from the driver's position, one can clearly distinguish the boundaries of road elements and the placement of road users.

48. Limited sightlines are the visibility of the road in the direction of travel that is limited by:

- 1) By the geometric parameters of the road.
- 2) By roadside engineering structures, plantings, and other objects, as well as vehicles.
- 3) By weather phenomena such as rain, snowfall, fog, and so on
- 4) Answers 1, 2.

49. On which side is it allowed to perform passing on the carriageway?

- 1) Only from the left side.
- 2) Only from the right side.
- 3) From any side along the adjacent lane while maintaining a safe lateral clearance.

50. Which of the following is an adjacent area?

- 1) A place where roads cross, adjoin, or branch at the same level.
- 2) An area adjoining the edge of the carriageway and not intended for through travel, but only for entry into yards, parking lots, gas stations, construction sites, and the like, or exit from them.
- 3) A place for entry into yards, parking areas, gas stations, construction sites, etc., or exit from them.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

51. The median strip is intended for:

- 1) For stopping and parking of vehicles.
- 2) For the travel of cyclists in the absence of a bicycle path.
- 3) To separate adjacent carriageways and for the movement of pedestrians when there is a pavement on it.

52. Which element of the road is shown in the given figure?

- 1) A median strip.

- 2) The pavement.
- 3) The shoulder.
- 4) A lawn.

53. Is a median strip intended for the travel or parking of vehicles?



- 1) Yes, it is intended.
- 2) No, it is not intended.

54. Glare is:

- 1) The physiological state of the driver resulting from the effect of light on his vision, when the driver is objectively unable to detect obstacles or distinguish the boundaries of road elements at the minimum distance.
- 2) The physiological state of the driver resulting from the effect of light on his vision, when for some time the visibility for the driver becomes poor, but he is able to detect obstacles or distinguish the boundaries of road elements at the minimum distance.

55. Are drivers obligated to be especially attentive to cyclists?



- 1) Yes, they are obligated.
- 2) No, they are not obligated.

56. Persons walking a motorcycle are equated with:



- 1) Drivers.

- 2) Pedestrians.
- 3) Cyclists.

57. Are persons walking a motorcycle equated with pedestrians?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

58. Are persons pushing a baby stroller treated as pedestrians?



- 1) Yes, they are equated.
- 2) No, they are not equated.

59. Are persons travelling in wheelchairs road users?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

60. Is an artificial structure (overpass, viaduct, bridge, etc.) intended for the travel of vehicles considered an element of a motor road?

- 1) Yes, it pertains.
- 2) No, it does not relate.

61. An engineering structure intended for the travel of vehicles and/or pedestrians, raising one road over another at the point of their intersection, and having no exits onto another road, is:

- 1) Viaduct.
- 2) A bridge.
- 3) An overpass.

62. Which vehicle is intended to travel only in combination with another vehicle?

- 1) A trailer.
- 2) A road train.
- 3) A rail vehicle.

63. Are pedestrians allowed to travel along the shoulder?

- 1) Allowed, in the absence of pavements, pedestrian paths.
- 2) Allowed under any conditions.
- 3) Prohibited.

64. Is a shoulder intended for the travel of vehicles?

- 1) Yes, it is intended.
- 2) No, it is not intended, except in cases provided for by the Road Traffic Rules.

65. In the case shown, is a solid road-marking line considered the boundary between the carriageway and the shoulder?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

66. Does the figure shown depict a shoulder?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

67. A technical device for road-traffic control at at-grade pedestrian crossings, structurally positioned above the carriageway and intended as a protective element to stop pedestrians while crossing the carriageway, is:

- 1) Safety island.
- 2) A pedestrian path.
- 3) The pavement.

68. Is a safety island intended for the picking up (dropping off) of passengers of public transit vehicles?

- 1) Yes, it is intended.
- 2) No, it is not intended.

69. The cessation of a vehicle's travel due to its technical malfunction or a danger caused by the transported cargo, the condition of a road user, or the appearance of an obstruction to travel refers to the term:

- 1) Traffic crash.
- 2) A forced stop.
- 3) Parking.

70. A crossing of a road with railway tracks at the same level is considered to be:

- 1) A controlled intersection.
- 2) A railway crossing.
- 3) Via the overpass.

71. A part of the territory, in particular in a built-up area, with all the structures and traffic-control devices located on it, intended for the travel of vehicles and pedestrians and bounded in width by the outer edge of the pavements or the edge of the right of way strip, is considered to be:

- 1) A freeway.
- 2) By a highway, a street (road).
- 3) Along the carriageway.

72. A pedestrian crossing is intended for the travel of:

- 1) Pedestrians across the road.
- 2) On bicycles.
- 3) Options 1 and 2.

73. External white lighting devices, provided for by the vehicle's design, installed at the front of the vehicle and intended to improve the vehicle's visibility during its travel in daylight hours, are:

- 1) Marker lights.
- 2) Daytime running lights.
- 3) Low-beam headlights.

74. Which of the listed categories of persons is not equated with pedestrians?

- 1) Persons travelling in wheelchairs without a motor.
- 2) Persons travelling on bicycles.
- 3) Persons pushing a cart.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

75. Which of the listed definitions corresponds to the term column of vehicles:

- 1) An organized group of two vehicles travelling together in the same direction directly one behind the other with low-beam headlights permanently on.
- 2) An organized group of three or more vehicles travelling together in the same direction directly one behind the other with low-beam headlights permanently on.
- 3) An organized group of two vehicles travelling together in the same direction directly one behind the other with hazard warning lights permanently on.
- 4) An organized group of three or more vehicles travelling together in the same direction directly one behind the other with hazard warning lights permanently on.

76. Which term corresponds to the set of factors characterized by road conditions, the presence of obstacles on a particular section of road, the intensity and level of road-traffic organization (the presence and condition of road markings, road signs, road equipment, and traffic lights) that the driver must take into account when selecting speed, lane, and vehicle-handling techniques?

- 1) Road works.
- 2) Road conditions.
- 3) The road situation.

77. The term "sightlines" includes:

- 1) The objective ability to see the road situation from the driver's seat.
- 2) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel.
- 3) The driver's objective ability to distinguish the boundaries of road elements and the positioning of road users.

78. To which type of vehicles do tractors, self-propelled chassis, road-construction and land-reclamation machines, and other mechanisms belong?

- 1) Of passenger cars.
- 2) Trucks.
- 3) Agricultural machinery.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

79. A safe travel speed is considered to be:

- 1) The minimum permissible travel speed at which the driver monitors the road situation and remains aware of the danger on the road.

- 15
- 2) The speed at which the driver is able to safely operate the vehicle and control its movement in the specific road conditions.

2. DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

- 1. In the event that it is impossible to take measures to provide pre-medical aid to the victim and to call an emergency (ambulance) medical care team, and also if there is no possibility of sending the victim from the scene of the traffic crash to a medical facility with the help of other persons, the driver is obligated to:**



- 1) Do not leave the scene of the traffic crash and wait for any vehicle travelling in the same direction to transport the injured person.
 - 2) Take the injured person to the nearest medical facility in your own vehicle, having first recorded the position of the traces of the incident, at the medical facility report your surname and the vehicle's licence plate number (presenting your driver's licence or another identity document, and the vehicle registration document), and return to the scene of the event.
- 2. Which of the following must a driver involved in a traffic crash do first if there are victims as a result of the event?**
- 1) Move the vehicle off the road.
 - 2) Report the traffic crash to a body or authorized unit of the National Police and wait for the police to arrive.
 - 3) Take possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the victims, call an emergency (ambulance) medical team, and, if it is impossible to take the said measures, seek help from those present and send the victims to a health-care facility.
 - 4) Take all possible measures to preserve the traces of the incident, fence them off, organize a detour around the scene of the incident.
- 3. What must a driver who has become involved in a traffic crash do?**



- 1) Immediately stop the vehicle and remain at the scene of the incident, turn on the hazard warning lights and set up the emergency stop sign.
- 2) Provide pre-medical aid and call an emergency (ambulance) medical team.
- 3) Report what happened to a police body or unit.
- 4) All of the above.

4. A driver involved in a traffic crash who has stopped the vehicle at the scene of the incident, turned on the hazard warning lights, and set up the emergency stop sign, while remaining at the scene, must:



- 1) Report the traffic crash to the insurance company.
- 2) Do not move the vehicle and objects connected with the event, and also take possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the injured persons, call an emergency (ambulance) medical team, and if this is impossible, seek help from those present and send the injured persons to a medical facility.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

5. Who is allowed to stop and park within the zone of effect of the "Stopping prohibited" sign when a "Except persons with disabilities" supplementary plate is present under it?



- 1) To motorized carriages and cars on which an identification sign is installed "Driver with a Disability."
- 2) Taxis that are boarding or alighting passengers (unloading or loading cargo).
- 3) To motorcycles and mopeds.
- 4) The answers specified in items 1, 2.
- 5) The answers specified in items 1, 2, 3.

6. Who may require the driver to undergo, in the established manner, a medical examination to determine the state of alcohol intoxication or the influence of narcotic or toxic substances?



- 1) The ambulance doctor.

- 2) A police officer and an insurance agent.
- 3) A police officer.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

7. From what age is the right to operate vehicles of category B granted?



- 1) From 16 years of age.
- 2) From 18 years of age.
- 3) From 19 years of age.
- 4) From 21 years of age.

8. Which passive safety devices are drivers and passengers of cars equipped with such devices required to use?



- 1) With head restraints.
- 2) With seat belts.
- 3) With armrests.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

9. The documents that a driver must present for inspection at a police officer's request:



- 1) A driver's licence for the right to operate a vehicle of the appropriate category, a vehicle registration document, or to present an electronic driver's licence and an electronic vehicle registration certificate.
- 2) A valid insurance policy (the "Green Card" insurance certificate) on the conclusion of a compulsory civil-liability insurance contract of owners of land vehicles, or a valid internal electronic contract of the specified type of compulsory insurance in the visual form of an insurance policy (on paper or electronic media, or a display of information about its presence in the electronic vehicle registration certificate).
- 3) A valid medical certificate of the established form.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

5) The answers specified in items 1 and 2₁₉

10. Is it allowed to operate a vehicle if the driver is in an ill state that jeopardizes road safety?

- 1) Allowed under the influence of medications that increase attention and reaction speed.
- 2) Allowed in any case.
- 3) Prohibited.

11. The driver has the right to:

- 1) Drive a vehicle and transport passengers or cargo on roads, streets, or other places where travel is not prohibited.
- 2) Know the reason for stopping, checking, and inspecting the vehicle by an official of the state body that supervises road traffic, as well as that official's last name and position.
- 3) Appeal the police officer's actions if he violates the law.
- 4) All of the above.

12. What is included in the duties of road users?)

- 1) Only to know the Road Traffic Rules that pertain to them.
- 2) Know and comply with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules and require other road users to comply with the Rules.
- 3) Know and strictly comply with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules, and be mutually courteous.

13. The driver of a vehicle who has been stopped by an official of a state body that supervises road traffic has the right to:

- 1) Know the reason for stopping, checking, and inspecting the vehicle by an official of the state body that supervises road traffic, as well as that official's last name and position.
- 2) Require the person who supervises road traffic and has stopped the vehicle to present their identity document.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

14. Does the driver have the right to appeal the actions of a police officer if the officer violates the law?

- 1) Yes, he has the right.
- 2) No, he does not have the right.

15. To whom may the owner of a vehicle, as well as a person using this vehicle on legal grounds, transfer control?

- 1) To any other person.
- 2) To another person who has on them a driver's licence granting the right to operate a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 3) To a close relative (husband or wife, brother or sister) during their driving instruction.

16. Is the driver obligated to check the technical condition of the vehicle of the vehicle before departure?

- 1) Yes, he is obligated to, but only after prolonged parking.
- 2) Yes, he is obligated to, but only if the appropriate knowledge and level of qualification are present.
- 3) Yes, he is obligated to, in any case.

17. Which of the following is included in the duties of drivers?

- 1) Be attentive, monitor the road situation.
- 2) Do not pollute the carriageway and the right of way of public roads.
- 3) Do not create a threat to road safety through your actions.
- 4) Report to road-maintenance organizations the discovered instances of obstacles created for road traffic.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, 4 are included in the duties.

18. What must a driver do before setting out?

- 1) Check and ensure the technically sound condition and completeness of the vehicle, and the correct placement and securing of the cargo.
- 2) Check for the presence of a pump, as well as a tow rope.
- 3) All of the above.

19. You, as the owner of a passenger car, have the right to hand over control of your car to a person who:

- 1) He must have a driver's licence authorizing the operation of a vehicle of category "A" or "C" and the policy (certificate) of compulsory civil-liability insurance.
- 2) Is 18 years of age, has a medical certificate and a policy (certificate) of mandatory civil-liability insurance.
- 3) He must have on his person a driver's licence authorizing the operation of a vehicle of category "B".

20. Which of the listed rights does the driver have?

- 1) Know the reason for stopping, checking, and inspecting the vehicle by an official of the state body that supervises road traffic, as well as that official's last name and position.
- 2) Require the person who supervises road traffic and has stopped the vehicle to present their identity document.
- 3) To deviate from the requirements of the law under conditions of force majeure or when it is impossible by other means to prevent one's own death or injury to citizens.
- 4) The rights listed in answers 1, 2, and 3.

21. Which of the following is not included in the duties of drivers?

- 1) Taking measures to detain persons who pollute the roads.
- 2) Do not pollute the carriageway and the right of way of public roads.
- 3) In cars equipped with passive-safety devices (head restraints, seat belts), use them and do not transport passengers who are not buckled with seat belts in the cases established by the Road Traffic Rules.

22. Which vehicles belong to category B₁?

- 1) Only cars whose maximum permissible mass does not exceed 3500 kg.
- 2) Only cars in which the number of seats, apart from the driver's seat, is no more than eight.
- 3) Only combinations of vehicles with a category B towing vehicle and a trailer whose gross mass does not exceed 750 kilograms.
- 4) All of the above.

23. While travelling outside a built-up area, the following may leave their seat belts unfastened:

- 1) Drivers with disabilities.
- 2) Drivers and passengers of emergency and special vehicles.
- 3) Drivers and passengers of taxis.
- 4) Persons teaching driving, if a learner is at the wheel.
- 5) Everyone is required to fasten their seat belts.

24. In accordance with the Road Traffic Rules, at the demand of a police officer the driver must...

- 1) Allow the vehicle to be inspected under any circumstances.
- 2) Allow the vehicle to be inspected only where there are lawful grounds for it in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine.

25. The drivers of which vehicles are permitted not to provide their vehicle to police officers and health-care workers in the cases established by the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) The drivers of vehicles of diplomatic and other missions of foreign states and of international organizations.
- 2) The drivers of emergency and special vehicles.
- 3) The drivers of taxis.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

26. The driver must provide their vehicle...

- 1) To employees of diplomatic and other missions of foreign states and international organizations.
- 2) By police officers and healthcare workers for delivering to the nearest healthcare facility persons who require emergency (urgent) medical care.
- 3) By police officers for the transport of damaged vehicles (only trucks are involved).
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

27. To whom and in what cases must the driver of a vehicle provide their vehicle?

- 1) By police officers and healthcare workers for delivering to the nearest medical treatment facility persons who require emergency (urgent) medical care.

- 2) By police officers in cases connected with the pursuit of offenders and their delivery to the bodies of the National Police.
- 3) All answers are correct.

28. Which of the following is prohibited for the driver?

- 1) Drive a vehicle in a state of alcohol intoxication or under the influence of narcotic or toxic substances.
- 2) Drive a vehicle while in an ill state, in a state of fatigue, or while under the influence of medications that reduce reaction speed and attention.
- 3) Handing over control of a vehicle to persons who are in a state of alcohol intoxication, under the influence of narcotic or toxic substances, in an ill state, in a state of fatigue, or under the influence of medications that reduce reaction speed and attention.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

29. Which of the drivers does not violate the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules while using communication devices during the movement of the vehicle?

- 1) Drivers with at least two years of driving experience who use communication devices while holding them in their hand.
- 2) The drivers of taxis.
- 3) Drivers who use communication devices without holding them in their hand.
- 4) All of the above.

30. Is a driver who is a party to a traffic crash allowed, before undergoing a medical examination, to consume alcohol, narcotic substances, or medications made on their basis (except those that are part of the officially approved contents of the first-aid kit)?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

31. Which documents must the driver of a motor vehicle have on hand?

- 1) A registration document for the vehicle.
- 2) A driver's licence for the right to operate a vehicle of the appropriate category and a policy (certificate) of compulsory civil-liability insurance for owners of land vehicles.
- 3) A general power of attorney for the vehicle or a temporary registration certificate.
- 4) All of the above.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

32. The owner of the vehicle has the right to:

- 1) To safe and convenient conditions for travel, as well as to requesting up-to-date information about road conditions and directions of travel.
- 2) Only entrusting, in the established manner, the disposal of the vehicle to another person.

- 3) Only to reimbursement of expenses in the event of providing the vehicle to police officers and health-care authority employees.
- 4) Only to compensation for damages caused by the non-compliance of the condition of highways, streets, and railway crossings with road-safety requirements.
- 5) All of the above.

33. In what case is a driver allowed to leave the vehicle?

- 1) If measures have been taken that preclude the spontaneous movement of the vehicle.
- 2) If measures have been taken to prevent entry into the car and/or its unlawful seizure.
- 3) In all the listed cases.

34. While a vehicle is travelling in a built-up area, the following may leave their seat belts unfastened:

- 1) Drivers and passengers with disabilities whose physiological features make it impossible to use seat belts.
- 2) Drivers and passengers of emergency and special vehicles.
- 3) The drivers of taxis.
- 4) Persons teaching driving, if a learner is at the wheel.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

35. Is a driver who is involved in a traffic crash allowed to move the vehicle and objects related to the crash if they impede the travel of other road users?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

36. Are you allowed to attach the licence plate as shown in the figure?



1) Allowed.

2) Prohibited.

37. Is the driver allowed to operate the vehicle if the licence plate is dirty?



- 1) Allowed only outside built-up areas.
- 2) Allowed only in built-up areas.
- 3) Prohibited.

3. TRAVEL OF VEHICLES WITH SPECIAL SIGNALS

1. Must the driver of a car, while travelling on the major road, give way to a vehicle with a blue flashing beacon on?



- 1) No, he is not obligated to.
- 2) Yes, he must.

2. Must the driver of a vehicle with a blue flashing beacon on, travelling downhill where passing oncoming traffic is difficult, give way to vehicles travelling uphill?



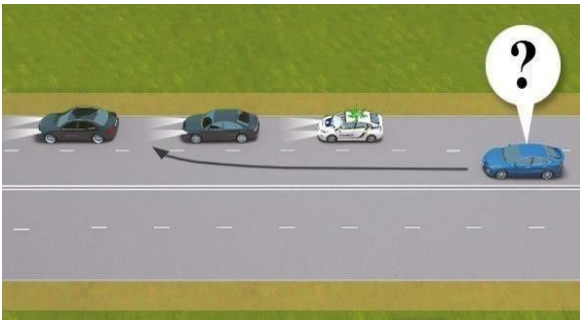
- 1) Yes, he must.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to.

3. When approaching a stationary car with a blue flashing beacon turned on, standing on the shoulder (beside the carriageway) or on the carriageway, the driver must:



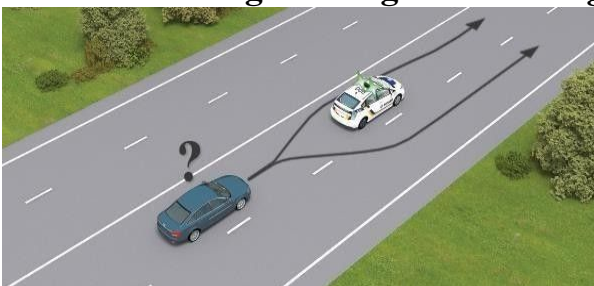
- 1) Without reducing speed, continue travelling in the adjacent lane in the same direction.
- 2) Stop near the right edge of the carriageway (on the shoulder) and wait for the traffic controller's signal.
- 3) Reduce speed to 40 km/h and, if the traffic controller gives the corresponding signal, stop.

4. Is the driver of the blue car allowed to take a place in this column?



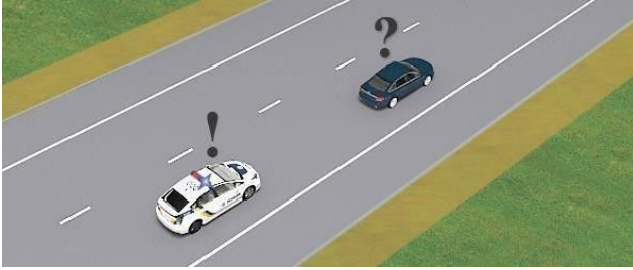
- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.
- 3) Yes, if the travel speed of the column is less than 30 km/h.

5. Is the driver of the blue car allowed to pass a car that is escorting a column and travelling with a green flashing beacon on?



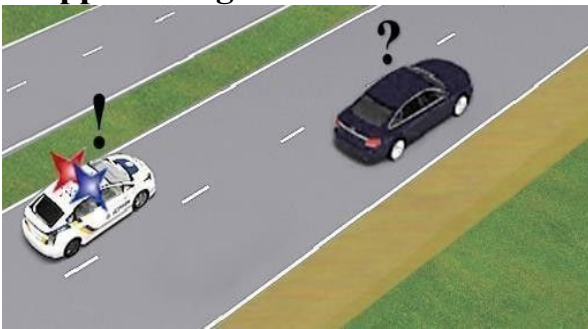
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if it travels at a speed of less than 30 km/h, while observing safety measures.
- 3) Allowed in any case.

6. How should the driver of a vehicle that is being approached from behind by a car with a flashing blue beacon and/or an audible signal turned on act?



- 1) Stop near the right edge of the carriageway (on the right shoulder).
- 2) Vacate the occupied lane.
- 3) Give way to it and ensure the unobstructed passage of the specified vehicle.

7. How must the driver act in this situation when an emergency vehicle is approaching?



- 1) Stop near the right edge of the carriageway (on the shoulder).
- 2) Reduce speed to 40 km/h.
- 3) Continue travelling in compliance with the requirements of these Rules.

8. Are you allowed to overtake a single vehicle travelling with a blue flashing beacon turned on?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

9. Which flashing beacon must be turned on on the vehicle that closes the column if red and blue flashing beacons are turned on on the vehicle travelling at the front of the column?

- 1) A blue flashing beacon.
- 2) Blue and green flashing beacons.
- 3) A green flashing beacon.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

10. Is the driver of a vehicle obligated to give way to vehicles with blue or red flashing beacons and special sound signals turned on?

- 1) He is obligated.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to.

11. Is the driver of a vehicle with a blue or red flashing beacon on allowed to travel on a prohibiting signal of the traffic controller?

- 1) Always allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

12. The drivers of emergency vehicles, while performing an urgent official assignment with a red or blue flashing beacon turned on, may deviate from:

- 1) The rules for manoeuvring and overtaking.
- 2) The rules for passing through railway crossings.
- 3) The requirements of the traffic controller's signals.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

13. Under what conditions do drivers of emergency vehicles have the right of way over other road users?

- 1) With an orange flashing beacon turned on together with a special audible signal, provided that road safety is ensured.
- 2) Provided that a blue or red flashing beacon is turned on and road safety is ensured.

14. On an emergency vehicle performing an urgent official task, must a special sound signal always be turned on together with the red or blue flashing beacons that are on?

- 1) Yes, it must be turned on without fail on roads with heavy traffic.
- 2) No, it need not be turned on in the absence of a need to additionally attract the attention of road users.

15. Must the driver give way to an emergency (ambulance) medical assistance car?



- 1) Yes, he must, always.

2) No, he is not obligated to.

3) Yes, he must, only in the case of the activation of flashing beacons and (or). of a special sound signal.

16. Does turning on an orange flashing beacon on vehicles of the road-maintenance service while performing work grant the right of way?

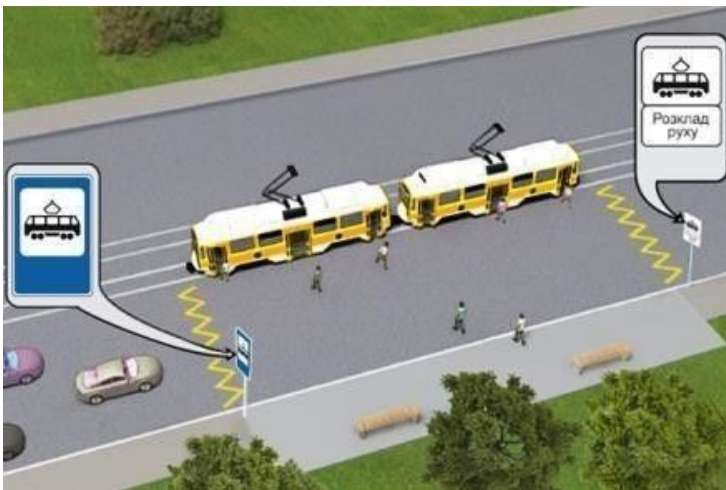
1) Yes.



2) No.

4. DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS

1. On which side of the tram are pedestrians allowed to step onto the carriageway when boarding the tram, if the tram stop is not equipped with a boarding platform?



- 1) Only from the side of the doors and only after the tram has stopped.
- 2) From any side — pedestrians have the right of way.
- 3) Only from the side of the doors when the tram is within the zone of visibility.

2. When there are underground and overhead pedestrian crossings, pedestrians must cross the carriageway:



- 1) Along them, or along the lines of the pavements or shoulders at intersections.

- 2) Along them or at a right angle to the edge of the carriageway at places where the road is clearly visible in both directions, and only after making sure there is no danger.
- 3) Only along them.

3. When travelling along pavements and pedestrian paths, pedestrians must keep to:



- 1) The right side.
- 2) The left side.
- 3) On either side, whichever is more convenient.

4. In what cases is a pedestrian allowed to travel along the edge of the carriageway?

- 1) Only during daylight hours, while moving toward oncoming vehicle traffic.
- 2) During hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility, travel toward oncoming vehicle traffic, having made oneself visible or having reflective elements on one's outer clothing.
- 3) In the absence of pavements or pedestrian paths.
- 4) In the absence of a shoulder or the impossibility of travelling on it.
- 5) Answers 3 and 4.

5. Does a pedestrian have the right to demand from the executive authorities, owners of roads, streets, and railway crossings the creation of conditions to ensure road safety?

- 1) No, he does not have the right.
- 2) Does.

6. Does a pedestrian have the right of way if crossing the road at a controlled pedestrian crossing?

- 1) Always does.
- 2) Does, if there is a corresponding signal from the traffic controller or the traffic light for this.

7. When is a pedestrian allowed to linger and stop on the carriageway?

- 1) When this is related to ensuring road safety.
- 2) When a vehicle with activated red or blue flashing beacons is approaching.
- 3) When a pedestrian has not managed to complete crossing the carriageway of one direction during the traffic-light signal permitting crossing and is on a traffic island

of safety or the line separating traffic flows of opposite directions, and in their absence — in the middle of the carriageway.

4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

5) Answers 1 and 3.

8. Where are pedestrians allowed to cross the road if there is a median strip or the road has four or more lanes for travel in both directions, as well as in places where a barrier is installed:

1) At any location, if there is no pedestrian crossing or intersection within sight.

2) At pedestrian crossings, including underground and overhead ones.

3) In the absence of pedestrian crossings — at intersections, moving along the lines of the pavements or shoulders.

4) Answers 2 and 3

5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

9. What is prohibited for pedestrians when crossing the carriageway, even at a pedestrian crossing?

1) Stepping onto the carriageway without making sure there is no danger to oneself and other road users.

2) To suddenly step out or run onto the carriageway, including onto a pedestrian crossing.

3) Answers 1 and 2.

10. Where must pedestrians wait for a vehicle?

1) On pavements and boarding platforms.

2) In the pull-in bays for public transit vehicles.

3) On the shoulder, in the absence of pavements and boarding platforms.

4) Answers 1 and 3.

11. How must pedestrians who are crossing a road with a median strip at a controlled pedestrian crossing act if, while crossing the carriageway of one direction (when they have not yet reached the median strip), a traffic-light signal prohibiting travel has come on for them?

1) You must complete crossing the road on any traffic-light signal.

2) You must wait on the median strip and may continue crossing only when this is allowed by the appropriate traffic-light signal.

12. At a controlled pedestrian crossing, a pedestrian who has not managed to cross the carriageway of one direction of travel (the traffic-light signal prohibiting travel has come on for them) must:

1) Finish crossing the road regardless of the traffic-light signals.

2) Remain on the safety island, or on the line dividing the opposing traffic flows, or in the middle of the carriageway, and may continue crossing only when this is permitted by the appropriate traffic-light signal, after ensuring the safety of further travel.

3) Return to the pavement to wait for the signal of the traffic controller or traffic light that allows travel.

13. Under what conditions are pedestrians allowed to cross the road outside a pedestrian crossing or outside an intersection?

- 1) On any roads, after making sure there is no danger.
- 2) If there is no pedestrian crossing or intersection within sight, and the road has no more than three lanes for travel in both directions, while the pedestrian must make sure there is no danger.
- 3) If there is no pedestrian crossing or intersection within sight, and the road has a median strip, while the pedestrian must make sure there is no danger.

14. Does a pedestrian have the right of way if crossing the road at a marked uncontrolled pedestrian crossing?

- 1) Always does.
- 2) No, he does not have the right.
- 3) Does, if the pedestrian crossing is located at the intersection.

15. Where is it allowed to lead organized groups of children in the absence of pavements and pedestrian paths?

- 1) Only along the shoulder of the road in the direction of vehicle travel, in a column, but only during daylight hours and only when accompanied by adults.
- 2) Along the carriageway or shoulder, facing oncoming vehicle traffic, one behind another, and only during daylight hours.

16. Is it allowed to lead organized groups of children along the carriageway?

- 1) Allowed to travel one behind another, only toward the movement of vehicles.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed only in the direction of vehicle travel, in a column of no more than four children abreast, provided that the column does not occupy more than half the width of the carriageway of one direction of travel, accompanied by adults.

17. Under what conditions is the travel of organized groups of people along the carriageway allowed?

- 1) Only in the direction of vehicle travel, in a column of no more than four persons per row, provided that the column does not occupy more than half the width of the carriageway for one direction of travel.
- 2) In front of and behind the column, at a distance of 10-15 m on the left side, there must be escorts with red flags, and during the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility — with lit lanterns: white in front, red behind.
- 3) A column of pedestrians must necessarily be escorted by cars with low-beam headlights on and flashing beacons of red colour or of red and blue colours.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

18. In which direction are organized groups of people allowed to travel along the carriageway?

- 1) Only facing the traffic, one behind the other.

- 2) In any convenient direction, depending on the traffic intensity, in a column of four persons per row.
- 3) Only in the direction of vehicle travel, in a column of no more than four persons per row.

19. Pedestrians travelling on the carriageway or shoulder during hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility, in order to be detected in a timely manner by other road users, must:

- 1) Move only in groups, four persons per row.
- 2) Use retroreflective elements (a tape, a sticker, a vest, etc.) or wear clothing that has retroreflective elements, for their timely detection by other road users.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

20. In which direction, along the shoulder or the edge of the carriageway, must persons who use non-motorized wheelchairs, who lead a motorcycle, moped, or bicycle by hand, travel outside built-up areas?

- 1) Facing the movement of vehicles. At the same time, you must be careful and not interfere with other road users.
- 2) At their own discretion, depending on the traffic intensity.
- 3) You must move in the direction of vehicle traffic.

21. Which actions is a pedestrian required to take in the event of his involvement in a traffic crash?

- 1) The pedestrian is not obligated to do anything.
- 2) Write down the last names and addresses of witnesses.
- 3) Report the incident to a body or authorized unit of the National Police, provide the necessary information about yourself, and remain at the scene until the police arrive.
- 4) Provide possible assistance to the injured persons.
- 5) Answers 2, 3, and 4.

22. At uncontrolled intersections, do pedestrians have the right to cross the road if there is no marked pedestrian crossing?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

23. Are pedestrians allowed to cross the carriageway on this section of the road?



- 1) Allowed.

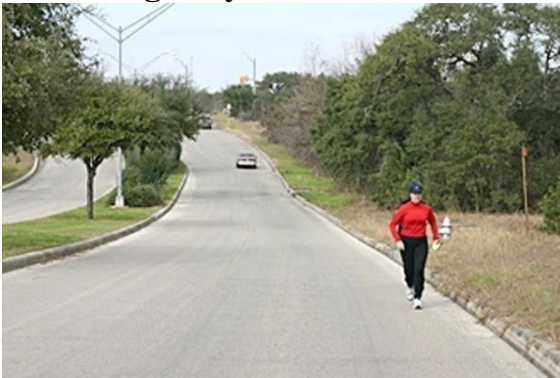
2) Prohibited.

24. In this case, is the pedestrian correctly travelling along the edge of the carriageway?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

25. In this case, is the pedestrian correctly travelling along the edge of the carriageway?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

26. Do pedestrians, in cases specified by the Road Traffic Rules, have the right to travel on bicycle paths?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

5. DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS

1. Are passengers allowed to board (alight) from the side of the adjacent lane?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if in doing so no obstruction will be created for the travel of vehicles.

2. When using the vehicle, a bus passenger has the right to:

- 1) Receiving timely and accurate information about the conditions and procedure of travel.
- 2) Compensation for the damage caused.

- 3) Safe transport of oneself and one's baggage.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

3. What must a passenger of a vehicle involved in a traffic crash do?

- 1) Provide possible assistance to the injured persons.
- 2) Report the incident to a body or authorized unit of the National Police and remain at the scene until the police arrive.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

4. While the vehicle is moving, are passengers allowed to use the vehicle's footboards and projections for riding?

- 1) Allowed in the case of escorting cargo.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed with the driver's permission.

5. Are passengers allowed to open the vehicle's doors on the side of the pavement, boarding platform, edge of the carriageway, or shoulder?

- 1) Allowed only with the driver's permission.
- 2) Allowed, after making sure that the vehicle has stopped by the pavement, boarding platform, edge of the carriageway, or on the shoulder.
- 3) Prohibited on the left side.

6. Is a passenger allowed to distract the driver while in motion?

- 1) During travel, it is prohibited to distract the driver from operating the vehicle and to hinder the driver in doing so.
- 2) It is allowed for clarifying the route.

7. Must passengers wear fastened motorcycle helmets when travelling on motorcycles and mopeds?

- 1) You must, when travelling on freeways.
- 2) You must, in any case.
- 3) Are not obligated.

8. Must passengers fasten their seat belts when travelling in a vehicle equipped with them?

- 1) Are not obligated in built-up areas.
- 2) You must, without fail.
- 3) You must, without fail, outside built-up areas.

9. Can a passenger ride while standing when using a vehicle equipped with handrails?

- 1) Yes, he can, if there are no seats.
- 2) Yes, he can, if this is provided for by the vehicle's design.

10. Where must passengers be while using a vehicle?

- 1) Sit in the places designated for this purpose.
- 2) Stand (if this is provided for by the design of the vehicle) in the places designated for this purpose, holding on to a handrail or other device.
- 3) Staying in any convenient place.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

11. Which conditions must passengers observe when boarding (alighting) from the outermost lane of the carriageway?

- 1) Make yourself conspicuous or have reflective elements on your outer clothing.
- 2) Make sure that this will be safe and will not create obstructions for other road users.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

12. From where are passengers allowed to board (alight) in the absence of a boarding area, a pavement, or a shoulder?

- 1) From the outermost lane of the carriageway on either side of the vehicle, provided that this is safe and does not create obstructions for other road users.
- 2) From the outermost lane of the carriageway, but not from the side of the adjacent lane, provided that this is safe and does not create obstructions for other road users.

13. In what case are passengers allowed to board (alight) from shoulders or pavements?

- 1) At the driver's discretion, provided their safety is ensured.
- 2) Only during daylight hours.
- 3) In the absence of a boarding platform.

14. Passengers are allowed to board (alight):

- 1) Only from the boarding platform.
- 2) Provided that there is no boarding platform, from the shoulder or pavement, and if that is impossible, then from the outermost lane.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

15. In what case must passengers be buckled up, in accordance with the Road Traffic Rules, while a motor vehicle equipped with seat belts is in motion?

- 1) Only when in the front seat.
- 2) In all seats equipped with seat belts.

16. Are the passengers boarding correctly in the situation shown?



- 1) Yes, boarding (alighting) is allowed for passengers from any side of the carriageway, provided that it is safe and does not create obstructions for other road users.
- 2) No, passengers are allowed to board (alight) from the outermost lane of the carriageway (but not from the side of the adjacent traffic lane), provided that this is safe and does not create obstructions for other road users.

6. REQUIREMENTS FOR CYCLISTS

1. Does a cyclist have the right of way if the bicycle path crosses the road outside an intersection?



- 1) No, he does not have the right.
- 2) Does.
- 3) Yes, he has the right of way if a car approaches from the left.

2. Is the transport of passengers on a bicycle allowed?

- 1) Allowed on the luggage rack.
- 2) Allowed on the frame of the bicycle.
- 3) The transport of passengers on a bicycle is prohibited (except for children under 7 years of age, who are transported on an additional seat equipped with securely fastened footrests).

3. A cyclist, while riding a bicycle, is prohibited from:

- 1) To hold onto another vehicle.
- 2) Ride without holding onto the handlebars and take one's feet off the pedals (footrests).
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

4. In which case are cyclists allowed to travel on pavements and pedestrian paths?

- 1) Allowed in the absence of a bicycle path.
- 2) Allowed only for children under 7 years of age on children's bicycles under adult supervision.
- 3) Allowed in any case.

5. In which case is a cyclist prohibited from travelling on the carriageway?

- 1) If a bicycle path is arranged alongside.
- 2) If the carriageway is narrowed.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

6. Under what conditions is a cyclist prohibited from operating a bicycle?

- 1) On the bicycle, the brakes and audible warning signal are faulty.
- 2) Travelling during hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility — with the lamp (headlight) switched off or without reflectors.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

7. What cargo may a cyclist transport?

- 1) Those that can be secured to its frame or luggage rack.
- 2) Those that do not interfere with operating the bicycle and do not create obstructions for other road users.

8. What following distance must there be between moving columns of cyclists?

- 1) 10 – 30 m.
- 2) 80 – 100 m.
- 3) 150 – 200 m.

9. When travelling in groups, cyclists must travel on the road...

- 1) One behind the other or side by side, so as not to obstruct other road users.
- 2) One behind the other, so as not to obstruct other road users.

10. What is installed on bicycles for travel during the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) The audible warning signal.
- 2) Lamps (headlights).

11. What must a bicycle be equipped with?

- 1) With an audible warning signal.
- 2) With reflectors: in front — white in colour, on the sides — orange, in the rear — red.
- 3) While travelling during hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility, a lamp (headlight) must be installed and turned on.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, 3.

12. From what age is it allowed to travel on roads by bicycle?

- 1) From 10 years of age.
- 2) From 12 years of age.
- 3) From 14 years of age.
- 4) From 16 years of age.

13. Are cyclists allowed to travel on freeways, roads for cars, and the carriageway when there is a bicycle path nearby?

- 1) Prohibited.

2) Allowed.

14. Is towing a bicycle allowed?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

15. At locations where traffic is controlled, cyclists must be guided by:



- 1) By the traffic controller's signals.
- 2) By the traffic-light signals.
- 3) By road signs.
- 4) Answers 1 or 2.

16. What does the specified road sign indicate?



- 1) An adjoining pedestrian crossing and bicycle crossing.
- 2) A bicycle crossing.

17. What does this horizontal marking indicate in this case?



- 1) A bicycle crossing.
- 2) A pedestrian crossing.
- 3) A bicycle lane.

18. Which of the following statements about cyclists is incorrect?

- 1) At locations where traffic is controlled, cyclists must be guided by the signals of the traffic controller or the traffic light.
- 2) Travelling on the road on bicycles is allowed for persons who have reached 14 years of age.
- 3) Cyclists are allowed to travel on pavements and pedestrian paths (except for children under 7 years old on children's bicycles under the supervision of adults).

19. Does a bicycle lane also allow the travel of mopeds on it?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

20. Does a bicycle lane also allow the travel of motorcycles on it?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

21. Besides bicycles, the following may travel in the bicycle lane:



- 1) The drivers of motorcycles.
- 2) The drivers of mopeds.
- 3) None of those listed above.

22. Are cyclists allowed to travel in two rows if there are no oncoming vehicles?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

7. REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONS WHO DRIVE ANIMAL-DRAWN TRANSPORT, AND ANIMAL DRIVERS

- 1. When exiting from an adjacent area at locations with limited sightlines of the road, the driver of an animal-drawn cart must ...**



- 1) Drive out more quickly, without hindering the vehicles travelling along the road.
- 2) Leading an animal by the bridle or rein.

- 2. What must an animal-drawn cart (sleigh) be equipped with?**

- 1) With an audible warning signal and reflectors.
- 2) With reflectors: in front — white in colour, in the rear — red.

- 3. On which side of an animal-drawn cart (sleigh) must lanterns be installed for travel during hours of darkness?**

- 1) From the right and left.
- 2) From the left.

- 4. Which lighting devices on an animal-drawn cart (sled) must be turned on when travelling during the hours of darkness, as well as in conditions of reduced visibility?**

- 1) Headlights and marker lights.
- 2) Lamps: at the front — white, at the rear — red, installed on both sides of the cart (sleigh).
- 3) Lamps: at the front — white, at the rear — red, installed on the left side of the cart (sleigh).

- 5. Under what conditions is it allowed to transport people by animal-drawn vehicle?**

- 1) If there is a condition that excludes the possibility of passengers being beyond the lateral dimensions of the vehicle.
- 2) If there is a condition that excludes the possibility of passengers being beyond the rear dimension of the vehicle.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

- 6. Is it allowed to drive a herd of animals along the road during the hours of darkness?**

- 1) Allowed if there is a sufficient number of animal drivers, but no fewer than three.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed on unpaved roads.

7. Are persons operating animal-drawn vehicles and animal drivers allowed to travel on highways of state significance?

- 1) Allowed only during daylight hours.
- 2) Prohibited (if possible, one should travel on roads of local significance).
- 3) Allowed, if the cart is equipped with retroreflectors.

8. What is prohibited for animal drivers?

- 1) Leading animals along roads with an improved surface when there are other roads nearby.
- 2) Driving animals along roads during the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility.
- 3) Driving animals across railway tracks and roads with an improved surface outside specially designated places.
- 4) Leave animals unattended on the land strip allotted for the road and graze them.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

**8.1. ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL
(CONTROLLED
INTERSECTIONS)**

1. The drivers of which vehicles are allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) The blue — to the left, the yellow — straight, the red — to the right.
- 2) The blue — to the left, or a U-turn.
- 3) The blue — to the left, the yellow — straight.
- 4) The blue — to the left, the red — to the right.

2. You have correctly performed the right turn in this situation if:



- 1) Stopped before the stop line and, having waited for the permissive signal of the traffic controller, continued to travel.
- 2) You turned on the traffic controller's signal shown in the figure, having gave way to pedestrians.
- 3) You turned on the traffic controller's signal shown in the figure, without giving way to pedestrians.

3. Are you allowed to turn right in this situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, while giving way to pedestrians.

4. Who is allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Only to the tram.
- 2) Only to the car.
- 3) To both vehicles.

5. Are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, but it is necessary to give way to the tram.
- 3) Allowed only for you.

6. Must the driver of the blue car, when turning right, give way to pedestrians?



- 1) Yes, he must.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to.

7. Are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Allowed to the right.
- 2) Allowed straight ahead and to the right.
- 3) Prohibited.

8. Are you allowed to turn left in this situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, after giving way to the oncoming car.
- 3) Allowed, without giving way to the oncoming car.

9. In which directions is travel allowed in this situation?



- 1) Straight ahead.
- 2) Straight ahead or to the left.
- 3) Straight ahead or to the right.

4) To the right.

10. Are you allowed to turn right in this situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, without giving way to pedestrians.
- 3) Allowed, while giving way to pedestrians.

11. Are you allowed to travel in the direction indicated by the arrow in the traffic light's supplementary section?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

12. The audible signal that is additionally switched on together with the traffic-light signal that regulates pedestrian movement:



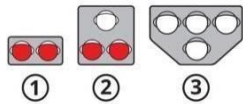
- 1) Intended for pedestrians with a visual impairment — it prohibits them from travelling across the road.
- 2) Intended for pedestrians with a visual impairment — it allows them to travel.
- 3) Intended to attract the attention of pedestrians.

13. To which road users does this traffic light apply?



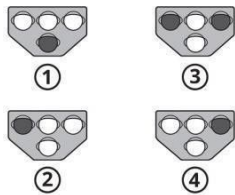
- 1) To pedestrians.
- 2) To vehicles.

14. Which traffic light is used to regulate travel across railway crossings?



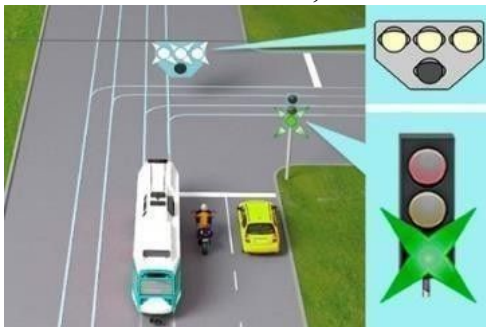
- 1) Traffic light 1.
- 2) Traffic light 2.
- 3) Traffic light 3.
- 4) Traffic lights 1 and 2.
- 5) Traffic lights 1, 2, and 3.

15. On which traffic light is a signal lit that allows the tram to turn right?



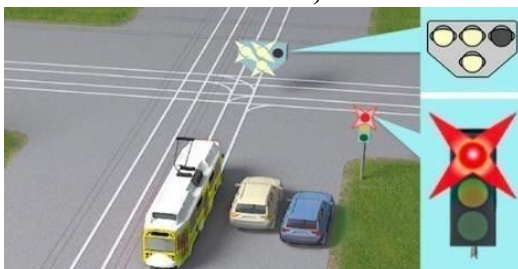
- 1) On the third and fourth.
- 2) Only at the fourth one.
- 3) At the second traffic light.
- 4) At the second and fourth.
- 5) On the first and second.

16. In this situation, travel is allowed:



- 1) To the tram and the car.
- 2) To the tram and the motorcycle.
- 3) To a car and a motorcycle.
- 4) Only to the tram.
- 5) To all the vehicles listed above.

17. In this situation, is travel of a tram allowed?



- 1) Prohibited.

- 2) Allowed straight ahead, to the right, or to the left.
- 3) Allowed straight ahead or to the left.

18. Which cars are allowed to proceed in this situation?



- 1) The white and blue ones.
- 2) To the blue and the grey ones.
- 3) To the yellow and blue.
- 4) To the blue and the white ones.

19. In which directions are you allowed to travel?



- 1) To the right.
- 2) Straight ahead.
- 3) To the left.
- 4) Straight ahead or to the right.
- 5) To the left or to the right.

20. Which vehicles are allowed to proceed on this gesture of the traffic controller?



- 1) To all vehicles.
- 2) To the tram and the white car.
- 3) To the tram and the blue car.
- 4) The white and blue cars.

21. In which direction are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) Straight ahead.
- 2) Straight ahead, to the right, to the left, or a U-turn.
- 3) Straight ahead, to the right, and to the left.
- 4) Straight ahead and to the right.

22. How must you act in this situation?



- 1) Stop at the location the police officer indicates, in compliance with the stopping rules.
- 2) Stop near the right or left edge of the carriageway.
- 3) Stop without changing lanes.

23. How must you act in this situation if a police officer gives you a signal to stop?



- 1) Stop your vehicle at the location indicated to you, in compliance with the stopping rules.
- 2) Stop, but only on the left side of the carriageway.
- 3) Stop directly beside the police officer.

24. Which road users are allowed to proceed in this situation?



- 1) To vehicles.
- 2) To pedestrians.
- 3) To vehicles and pedestrians.
- 4) To no one.

25. At this signal of the traffic controller, travel is allowed:



- 1) To the yellow car.
- 2) To the black and white cars.
- 3) To the red, white, and yellow cars.
- 4) To the red and white cars.

26. Are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed straight ahead.
- 3) Allowed to the right.
- 4) Allowed to the right and straight ahead.

27. At this signal of the traffic controller, travel is allowed:



- 1) To the green, blue, and yellow cars.
- 2) To the yellow and green cars.
- 3) To the black and green cars.
- 4) To the yellow car.

28. Are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Travel is prohibited.
- 2) Allowed to the right.
- 3) Allowed to the left or for a U-turn.

29. Are you allowed to travel in this situation?



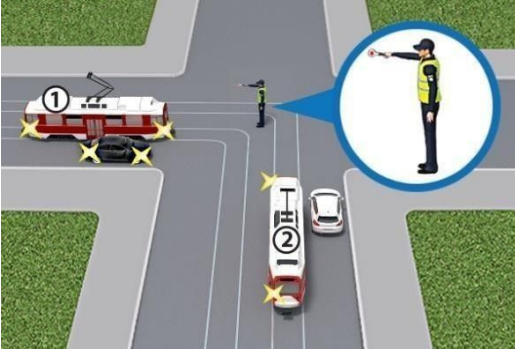
- 1) Allowed to the right.
- 2) Allowed to the right and to the left.
- 3) Travel is prohibited.

30. In which of the locations are pedestrians allowed to cross the carriageway in this situation?



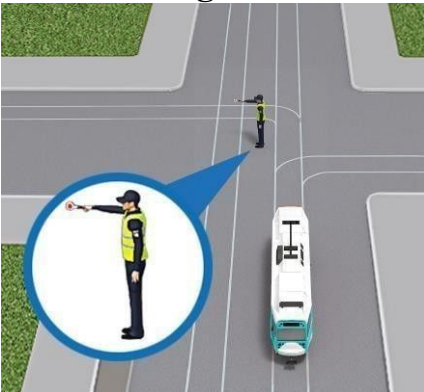
- 1) At location D.
- 2) At locations B and D.
- 3) At location B.
- 4) At all locations.

31. At this signal of the traffic controller, travel is allowed:



- 1) To trams (trams) 1 and 2, as well as the white car.
- 2) To trams (trams) 1 and 2 and the grey and white cars.
- 3) To tram 1 and the white and grey cars.
- 4) To tram 2 and the white car.

32. At this signal of the traffic controller, the tram is allowed to travel:



- 1) Straight ahead or to the right.
- 2) Straight ahead or to the left.
- 3) To the left or to the right.
- 4) To the left.

33. In which direction may you continue travelling in this situation?



- 1) To the left.
- 2) In the reverse direction.
- 3) To the left or in the reverse direction.

34. In which direction may you continue travelling on this signal of the traffic controller?



- 1) To the left.
- 2) Straight ahead or to the right.
- 3) Straight ahead or to the left.
- 4) Straight ahead, to the right, or to the left.
- 5) Straight ahead, to the right, to the left, or in the reverse direction.

35. Are you allowed to travel straight ahead in this situation?



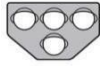
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed provided that you give way to the tram.
- 3) Allowed only for you; travel by the tram is prohibited.

36. Which cars are allowed to proceed on this gesture of the traffic controller?



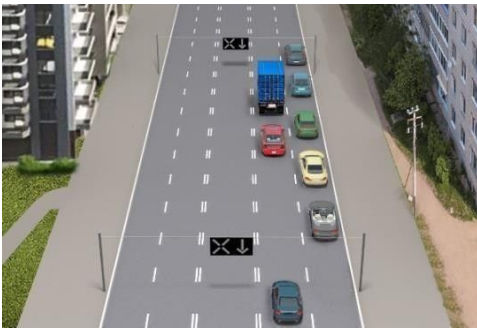
- 1) To everyone.
- 2) To the red and yellow ones.
- 3) To the red one.
- 4) To the yellow and grey.
- 5) To the grey and the red ones.

37. For regulating the movement of which vehicles is this traffic light used?



- 1) Of public transit vehicles.
- 2) Of trams (trams).
- 3) Of trolleybuses.

38. In this situation, is the driver of the red car allowed to pass a truck on the left side?



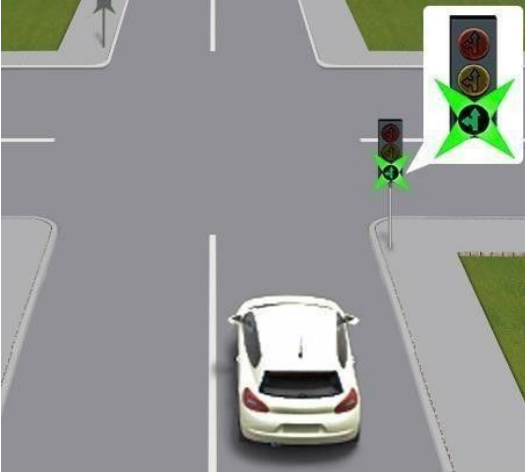
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

39. When proceeding through this intersection, the drivers must be guided by:



- 1) By priority signs.
- 2) By the traffic-light signals.
- 3) Both options are correct.

40. In which directions are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Straight ahead, to the right, to the left, and a U-turn.
- 2) To the left.
- 3) To the left and a U-turn.
- 4) Straight ahead, to the left, and a U-turn.

41. How must you act in this situation if a police officer gives you a signal to stop?



- 1) Comply with the police officer's requirement by stopping your vehicle at the location indicated to you, in compliance with the stopping rules.
- 2) Comply with the police officer's requirement by stopping your vehicle only on the left side of the road.

42. How must the drivers of the vehicles act in this situation?



- 1) Guided by the traffic controller's signal, continue travelling.
- 2) After waiting for the permissive traffic-light signal, begin travelling.
- 3) Guided by the traffic controller's signal, only the white car must continue travelling.

43. How must you act in this situation?



- 1) Guided by the green traffic-light signal, continue travelling through the intersection.
- 2) Guided by the traffic controller's signal, stop.
- 3) Guided by the signal of the traffic controller and the traffic light, continue travelling.

44. At this intersection, drivers and pedestrians must be guided by:



- 1) By the traffic-light signals.
- 2) By the traffic controller's signals.
- 3) By the traffic-light signals, if the traffic controller's signals are not clear.

45. In this situation, is the car driver allowed to travel?



- 1) Allowed only to the right.
- 2) Allowed to the right or to the left.
- 3) Prohibited.

46. Which cars are allowed to proceed in this situation?



- 1) To the blue one.
- 2) The white one.
- 3) To both cars.
- 4) Travel is prohibited.

47. What must drivers be guided by when passing through this intersection?



- 1) By the traffic-light signals.
- 2) By priority signs.
- 3) By the traffic controller's signals.

48. What does this signal of the traffic controller mean?



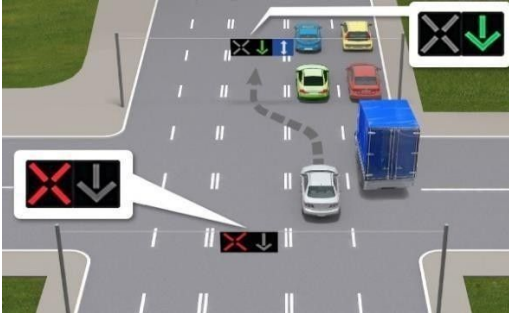
- 1) Travel is prohibited for vehicles.
- 2) Travel is prohibited for pedestrians.
- 3) Travel is prohibited for vehicles and pedestrians.

49. Which of the drivers violated the Road Traffic Rules by stopping at a prohibitory traffic-light signal?



- 1) The driver of the passenger car.
- 2) The driver of the truck.

50. Is the driver of the grey car allowed to enter the reversible lane as shown in the figure?



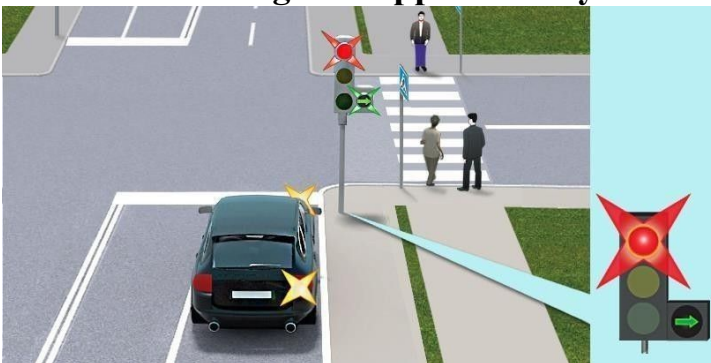
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

51. Are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Allowed, but it is necessary to give way to vehicles and pedestrians.
- 2) Prohibited; it is necessary to wait for the green signal to turn on and for pedestrians to finish crossing the carriageway.

52. Is a car driver allowed to travel in the direction of the arrow illuminated in the traffic light's supplementary section?



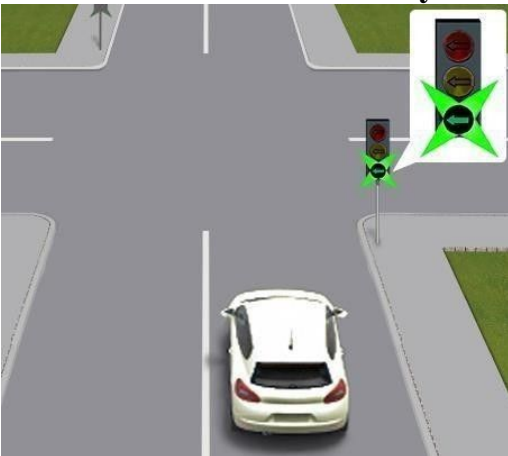
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed provided that he gives way to the vehicles.
- 3) Allowed provided that vehicles travelling from other directions, as well as pedestrians, are given unobstructed passage.

53. The drivers of which vehicles are allowed to travel in this situation?



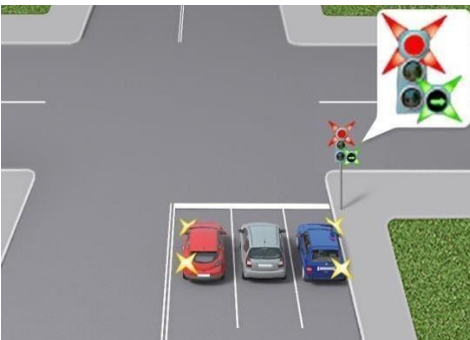
- 1) To the driver of the tram and the red car.
- 2) To the drivers of all vehicles.
- 3) To the drivers of the white and red cars.
- 4) To the drivers of the tram and the white car.

54. In which direction are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) Straight ahead, to the right, to the left, and a U-turn.
- 2) To the left.
- 3) To the left and a U-turn.
- 4) Straight ahead, to the left, and a U-turn.

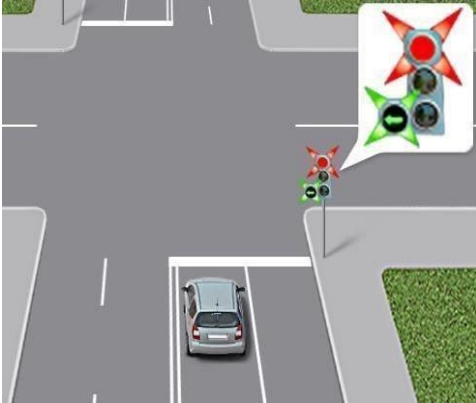
55. The drivers of which vehicles are allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) To the drivers of all vehicles.
- 2) To the drivers of the red and grey cars.
- 3) To the drivers of the grey and blue cars.

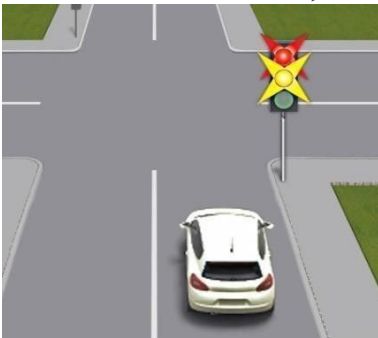
4) To the driver of the blue car.

56. In which direction are you allowed to travel in this situation?



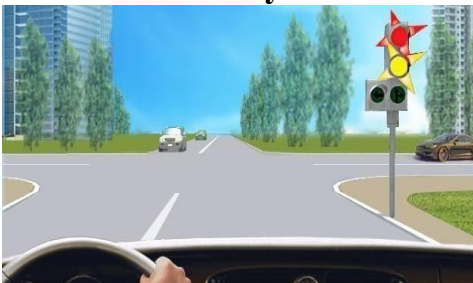
- 1) To the left.
- 2) To the left or a U-turn.
- 3) Straight ahead, to the left, or a U-turn.

57. In this situation, can the driver of a car begin travelling?



- 1) Yes, he can.
- 2) No, he cannot; he must wait for the green signal to come on.

58. What is the meaning of the red and yellow traffic-light signals turned on simultaneously?



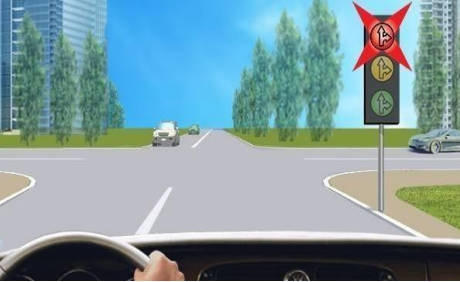
- 1) They allow travel if the intersection is clear.
- 2) They prohibit travel.

59. Black outline arrows on the red and yellow signals do not change the meaning of these signals and inform:



- 1) About the presence of an additional section on the traffic light.
- 2) About the permitted directions of travel at the green signal.

60. Is a car driver allowed to make a left turn at this intersection when the green traffic-light signal comes on?



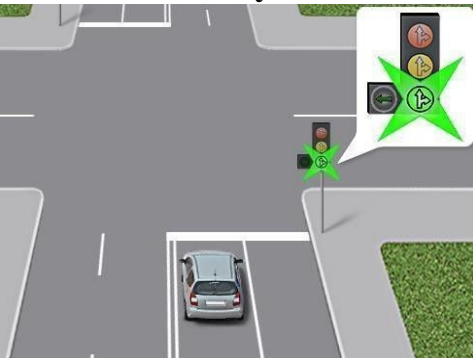
- 1) Allowed only when the green signal is turned on.
- 2) Prohibited.

61. Black outline arrows on an illuminated red traffic-light signal inform:



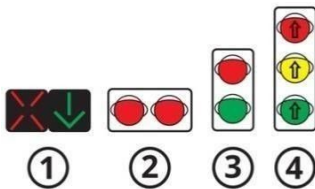
- 1) About the presence of several additional sections on the traffic light.
- 2) That travel is allowed in other directions.
- 3) About the permitted directions of travel at the green signal.

62. How should you make a left turn in this situation?



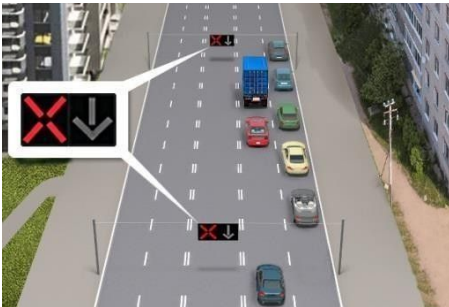
- 1) Turn without stopping, having gave way to oncoming cars.
- 2) Stop before the stop line and turn when the additional section comes on.

63. Which traffic light is used to regulate the travel of vehicles on streets, roads, or lanes of the carriageway on which the direction of travel may change to the opposite?



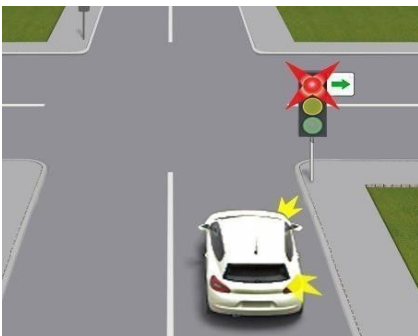
- 1) Traffic light 1.
- 2) Traffic light 2.
- 3) Traffic light 3.
- 4) Traffic light 4.

64. In this situation, is the driver of the red car allowed to pass a truck on the left side?



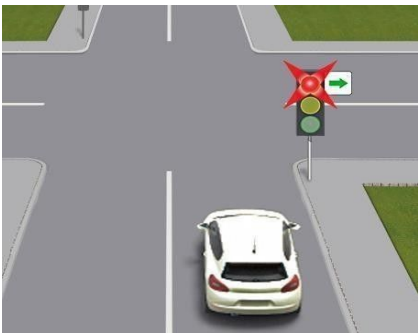
- 1) Allowed, but after passing it is necessary to return to the lane it previously occupied.
- 2) Prohibited.

65. Under which condition may the driver of a car make a right turn in this situation?



- 1) Only when the green traffic-light signal is switched on.
- 2) When the green traffic-light signal is on, and also when the red signal is on, but provided that the right of way is gave way to other road users.

66. In which direction is the driver of the car allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Travel is prohibited.

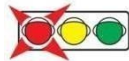
- 2) To the right, having turned on the right direction indicator (provided that the right of way is gave way to other road users).
- 3) To the left.

67. What do the two alternately flashing red signals of this traffic light mean?



- 1) Travel is prohibited.
- 2) Travel is not prohibited, but a train is approaching to which it is necessary to give way.
- 3) One should be especially attentive on this section of road.

68. A red traffic-light signal that is on means that:



- 1) Travel is allowed only to the right, provided that right of way is given to other road users.
- 2) Travel is prohibited.
- 3) Travel is prohibited only for non-rail vehicles.

69. In which case is it prohibited to enter a reversible lane?

- 1) When a red signal is lit on the reversible traffic light.
- 2) When the reversible traffic light is off.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

70. Signs of which group inform road users of the location of built-up areas, various facilities, and territories where special rules are in effect?

- 1) Warning signs.
- 2) Priority signs.
- 3) Prohibitory signs.
- 4) Mandatory signs.
- 5) Information and direction signs.

71. In accordance with the Road Traffic Rules, a traffic controller is considered to be...

- 1) An employee of the road maintenance service who has the appropriate identification and an armband, a baton, a disc with a red signal or a retroreflector, a red lantern, or a flag, and who directs traffic while in uniform.
- 2) An employee of the military road safety inspectorate who has the appropriate identification and an armband, a baton, a disc with a red signal or a retroreflector, a red lantern, or a flag, and who directs traffic while in uniform.
- 3) A police officer who directs road traffic in high-visibility uniform clothing with elements made of retroreflective material, by means of a baton and a whistle.

- 4) The attendant on duty at a railway crossing and ferry crossing who has the appropriate credentials and an armband, a baton, a disk with a red signal or reflector, a red lantern or flag, and directs traffic in uniform.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

72. What types of road markings are there?

- 1) Horizontal.
- 2) Vertical.
- 3) Diagonal.
- 4) Horizontal and vertical.

73. In which location must the driver stop his vehicle when a prohibitory traffic-light signal is turned on or the traffic controller raises his arm upward?

- 1) Before the "Stop line" road markings.
- 2) Before the "Stopping place" road sign.
- 3) Before a traffic light or pedestrian crossing in the absence of markings "Stop Line" and the "Stopping Place" sign.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

74. Signs of which group indicate mandatory directions of travel or allow some road users to travel on the carriageway or on separate sections of it, and also introduce or cancel certain restrictions?

- 1) Warning signs.
- 2) Priority signs.
- 3) Mandatory signs.
- 4) Information and direction signs.

75. How must the driver of a vehicle act if a demand to stop has been given by a police officer?

- 1) Stop your vehicle at any location.
- 2) Stop his vehicle at the location indicated to him, in compliance with the stopping rules.

76. By what means may police officers signal a demand to stop a vehicle?

- 1) A signal disk with a red signal or a reflector, or a hand, pointing to the relevant vehicle and the subsequent place for it to stop.
- 2) A turned-on flashing beacon of blue and red or only red colour and (or) a special audible signal.
- 3) Of a loudspeaker device.
- 4) A special display board on which a requirement to stop the vehicle is indicated.
- 5) Of any of the means listed above.

77. Signs of which group introduce or cancel restrictions on travel on the carriageway?

- 1) Warning signs.
- 2) Priority signs.
- 3) Prohibitory signs.
- 4) Information and direction signs.

78. A flashing green traffic-light signal means that:

- 1) Travel is prohibited.
- 2) Travel is prohibited, except in cases where emergency braking is required in order to stop.
- 3) Travel is allowed, but a signal prohibiting travel will soon be switched on.

79. By what means can the driver be informed of the switching of the green traffic-light signal?

- 1) By the flashing of the green traffic-light signal.
- 2) By digital display boards.
- 3) By any of the methods listed above.

80. As a driver, what must you be guided by if the signals given by the traffic controller contradict the traffic-light signals?

- 1) By the traffic-light signals.
- 2) By the traffic controller's signals.
- 3) By the requirements of the priority road signs.
- 4) By the rules for passing through uncontrolled intersections.

81. What is the traffic controller's signal given by a whistle for?

- 1) To attract the attention of drivers of vehicles.
- 2) To attract the attention of pedestrians.
- 3) To warn of a change in body position.
- 4) To attract the attention of road users.

82. If the traffic controller's signal differs from the traffic-light signal, you will follow the traffic controller's signals:

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

83. The traffic-light signal differs from the traffic controller's signal. You will follow the traffic-light signal:

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

1) Yes.

2) No.

8.2. ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL (UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS)

1. In which direction are you allowed to travel?



1) In direction A.

2) In directions A and B.

3) In directions $\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{B}$.

4) In directions A, B, and C.

5) In direction B.

2. In which figure is a temporary road sign depicted?

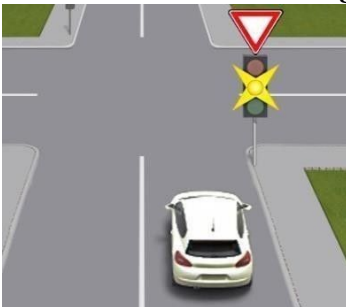


1) In figure 1.

2) In figure 2.

3) In figure 3.

3. What is the meaning of a flashing yellow traffic-light signal in this situation?



1) It prohibits the travel of vehicles.

- 2) It allows travel and informs of the presence of a dangerous uncontrolled intersection.

3) Requires drivers to make a mandatory stop.

4. As a driver, what must you be guided by if the requirements of road signs contradict the requirements of the road markings?

- 1) By the requirements of the road markings.
- 2) By the requirements of the road signs.
- 3) At the driver's discretion.

5. As a driver, what must you be guided by if the requirements of temporary road signs contradict the requirements of permanent road signs?

- 1) By temporary road signs.
- 2) By permanent road signs.
- 3) By the requirements of the road markings.

6. How are temporary road signs positioned?

- 1) On portable devices and road equipment.
- 2) They are mounted on a board with a yellow background.
- 3) They are installed above permanent road signs.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

7. Signs of which group require, in advance, that measures be taken for safe passage when approaching a dangerous section of road or another hazard?

- 1) Warning signs.
- 2) Service signs.
- 3) Prohibitory signs.
- 4) Mandatory signs.
- 5) Information and direction signs.

9. WARNING SIGNALS

1. Which warning signal is turned on during travel on all vehicles of a column during daylight hours?



- 1) Orange flashing beacons.
- 2) Fog lights.
- 3) Daytime running lights.
- 4) Low-beam headlights.
- 5) Low-beam headlights or daytime running lights.

2. What does an emergency stop sign mounted at the rear of a moving car indicate (or possibly warn of)?



- 1) The vehicle is travelling with technical malfunctions (with which further travel is not prohibited) to a place of repair or parking.
- 2) This is the vehicle being towed.
- 3) It may warn of the case specified in answer 1 or in answer 2.

3. How do you mark a vehicle being towed if its hazard warning lights are faulty or absent?



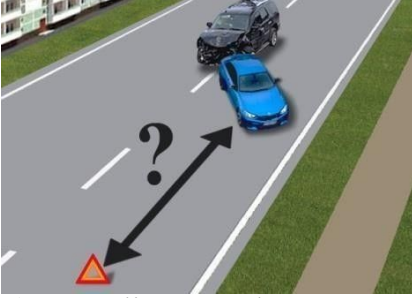
- 1) Set up at the rear of the vehicle panels measuring 40x40 cm with alternating red and white stripes applied diagonally.
- 2) Place the emergency stop sign at the rear of the vehicle, and in conditions of reduced visibility — a flashing red lamp.
- 3) Set up an emergency stop sign or a flashing red lantern at the rear of the vehicle.
- 4) Comply with the requirement indicated in answer 1 or answer 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

4. Which warning signal is turned on on the vehicles of a column during a stop on the road?



- 1) Low-beam headlights.
- 2) Marker lights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.

5. At what distance from the vehicle must an emergency stop sign or a flashing red lantern be installed, in the cases provided for by the Road Traffic Rules, on roads in built-up areas?



- 1) At a distance that ensures road safety, but no less than 20 m.
- 2) At a distance that ensures road safety, but no less than 40 m.
- 3) At a distance that ensures road safety, but no less than 50 m.
- 4) At a distance that ensures road safety, but no less than 100 m.

6. In which cases, in order to mark the vehicle, is it necessary to turn on the hazard warning lights and place the emergency stop sign or a flashing red lantern at a distance from the vehicle?



- 1) In the event of a traffic crash.
- 2) During the boarding and alighting of organized groups of children from a vehicle marked with the "Children" identification sign.
- 3) During a forced stop in places with limited sightlines of the road (in at least one direction less than 100 m).
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

7. How must the driver mark the site of a traffic crash?



- 1) Turn on the marker lights, and also set up the emergency stop sign.
- 2) Turn on only the hazard warning lights
- 3) Turn on the hazard warning lights, and also set up the emergency stop sign or a flashing red lamp.

8. In which figure did the driver correctly signal the start of travel?



1) On the first.

image text: Hand

2) At the second.

3) On the third.

9. You, the driver, while travelling in the grey car, have decided to turn right at the second intersection. You:

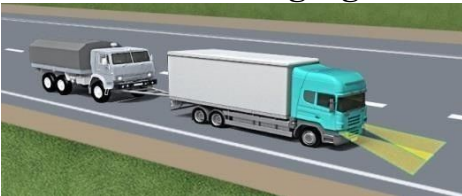


1) Turn on the direction indicator as shown in the figure.

2) You will pass through the first intersection and turn on the direction indicator so as not to mislead the driver of the white car.

3) Turn on the direction indicator, as shown in the figure, and, to prevent a traffic crash with the white car, warn it with the audible warning signal.

10. Which warning signals on the vehicle being towed are turned on?



1) Low-beam headlights and hazard warning lights.

2) Only the low-beam headlights.

3) Only the hazard warning lights.

11. In which figure did the driver correctly give the signal before a right turn in the event of a malfunction of the direction indicator lights?



1) On the first.

2) At the second.

3) On the third.

12. Which warning signals on a motor vehicle travelling with technical malfunctions must be turned on, if such travel is not prohibited by the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) Low-beam headlights.
- 2) Hazard warning lights together with low-beam headlights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.

13. How do you mark a vehicle travelling to a repair site with technical faults that the Road Traffic Rules do not prohibit travelling with, if the vehicle's hazard warning lights are absent or faulty?

- 1) One must turn on the low-beam headlights.
- 2) It is necessary to place an emergency stop sign at the rear of the vehicle.
- 3) It is necessary to place a flashing red lamp at the rear of the vehicle.
- 4) Comply with the requirement indicated in answer 2 or answer 3.
- 5) Comply with the requirement indicated in answers 1 and 2.

14. Which warning signal must be turned on on a vehicle while travelling in a tunnel?

- 1) Daytime running lights.
- 2) Fog lights without low-beam headlights.
- 3) Low-beam headlights.

15. In which cases must a vehicle have its hazard warning lights turned on?

- 1) On the towing vehicle.
- 2) On a motor vehicle marked with an identification mark "Children," which is transporting an organized group of children, during the boarding or alighting of children.
- 3) On all motor vehicles of the convoy during their stop on the road.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

16. How must the driver mark the vehicle during a forced stop at a place with limited sightlines (less than 100 m in one direction)?

- 1) Place the emergency stop sign or a flashing red lamp at the distance from the vehicle established by the Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) Turn on the marker lights together with the hazard warning lights.
- 3) Turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1 and 3.

17. Which warning signal must you, as the driver, turn on on the vehicle before beginning to move and stopping?

- 1) The direction indicator.
- 2) Hazard warning lights.
- 3) Parking lights.

18. What must be done during a forced stop if the hazard warning lights are absent or defective?

- 1) Place the emergency stop sign.
- 2) Place a flashing red lamp.
- 3) Perform one of the actions indicated in answers 1 and 2.

19. How do you mark a vehicle that is forced to stand at a place with limited sightlines of the road (less than 100 m in one direction) if its hazard warning lights are absent or faulty?

- 1) Place the emergency stop sign on one side of the vehicle, and a flashing red lamp — on the other side of the vehicle.
- 2) Set up an emergency stop sign or a flashing red lantern on the side of poorer visibility for other road users.

20. A driver travelling through the intersection where a roundabout is organized, not intending to change their lane, is obligated to:

- 1) Turn on the left direction indicator to show everyone your movement around the circle.
- 2) Turn on the right direction indicator to warn everyone that he will soon go to the right.
- 3) Do not turn on the direction indicators while he is travelling in a single lane.

21. You, the driver, while travelling in a built-up area, have decided to make a U-turn.

You:

- 1) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 200 metres before the U-turn.
- 2) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 100 metres before the U-turn if other road users are present.
- 3) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand no less than 50 - 100 metres before the manoeuvre.

22. You, the driver, while travelling in a built-up area, have decided to change the lane.

You:

- 1) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 30 metres before beginning the manoeuvre.
- 2) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 100 metres before beginning the manoeuvre if other road users are present.
- 3) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand no less than 50 - 100 metres before beginning the manoeuvre.

23. You, the driver, while travelling in a built-up area, have decided to turn right at an intersection. You:

- 1) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 200 metres before the turn.

- 2) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 100 metres before the turn if other road users are present.
- 3) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand no less than 50 - 100 metres before the turn.

24. You are riding a bicycle and you need to stop. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the side and bend it at a right angle upward.
- 2) You will extend your left arm to the side or your right arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 3) You raise your left or right arm upward.
- 4) Options 1 and 2 are correct.

25. You are riding a bicycle and you need to turn right. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the side and bend it at a right angle upward.
- 2) You will extend your left arm to the side or your right arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 3) You will extend your right arm to the side or your left arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 4) Options 1 and 2 are correct.

26. You are riding a bicycle and you need to turn left. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the side and bend it at a right angle upward.
- 2) You will extend your left arm to the side or your right arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 3) You will extend your left arm and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.

27. You are travelling in a car whose direction indicators are faulty, but you need to turn left. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the side.
- 2) You will extend your left arm out the window to the side.
- 3) You will extend your left arm out the window and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.

28. You are travelling in a car whose direction indicators are faulty, but you need to turn right. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the right and bend it at a right angle upward.
- 2) You will extend your left arm to the left.
- 3) You will extend your left arm to the left out the window and bend it at a right angle upward.

29. You are starting to move in a car; which warning signal must you give:

- 1) Turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 2) Turn on the marker lights.
- 3) Give a signal with the direction indicator.

30. You, the driver of a car, have decided to stop on the right side of the road:

- 1) Only in a built-up area are they required to switch on the direction indicator.

- 2) They are obligated to look in the right mirror and, if there are other road users, only then turn on the direction indicator.
- 3) In any case, turn on the right direction indicator.

31. Under what conditions may a flashing red lantern be used instead of the emergency stop sign, according to the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) The light emitted by the lamp must be clearly visible only in the daytime in sunny weather.
- 2) The light emitted by the lamp must be clearly visible only in conditions of reduced visibility.
- 3) The light emitted by the lamp must be clearly visible both in the daytime in sunny weather and in conditions of reduced visibility.

32. Which external lighting devices must be turned on in the event that the vehicle is stopped by a police officer?

- 1) It is not necessary to turn on any exterior lighting devices.
- 2) Hazard warning lights.
- 3) Daytime running lights or fog lights.
- 4) Parking lamps.

33. In which of the listed cases is it necessary to turn on the hazard warning lights?

- 1) In the case of any stopping on the road.
- 2) In the case of stopping at a police officer's demand.
- 3) In the case of stopping due to the driver being blinded by the light of the headlights.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

34. In which cases is giving an audible warning signal allowed?

- 1) To attract the driver's attention while overtaking a vehicle on roads outside built-up areas.
- 2) In cases where a traffic crash cannot be prevented otherwise.
- 3) To attract the driver's attention while overtaking a vehicle on roads in built-up areas.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

35. Where is giving an audible warning signal prohibited?

- 1) In built-up areas, except in cases where a traffic crash cannot be prevented otherwise.
- 2) Outside built-up areas, in places where the "Sounding of the audible warning signal prohibited" sign is installed, except in cases where without doing so it is impossible to prevent a traffic crash.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

36. Are drivers allowed to give an audible warning signal?

- 1) Always allowed.
- 2) Prohibited in built-up areas, except in cases when, without this, a traffic crash cannot be prevented.
- 3) Prohibited in built-up areas and outside built-up areas, except in cases when, without this, a traffic crash cannot be prevented.

37. Does turning on the direction indicator give the driver the right of way?

- 1) Always gives way
- 2) Gives the right of way only during a lane change.
- 3) It does not give the driver the right of way and does not relieve him from taking precautionary measures.

38. The driver of a moving car turned on the direction indicator before changing lanes. Must he give way to the vehicles into whose lane he intends to change?

- 1) No, he is not obligated to give way; the direction indicator was on.
- 2) Yes, he must give way, because giving a warning signal with the direction indicators does not give the driver right of way and does not relieve the driver from taking precautionary measures.
- 3) No, he is not obligated to give way if he has already begun a lane change.

39. When does the driver need to stop giving a hand signal?

- 1) Directly before beginning to perform the manoeuvre.
- 2) Immediately after completing the manoeuvre.
- 3) When performing a manoeuvre.

40. When does the driver need to stop giving a signal with the direction indicator while performing a manoeuvre?

- 1) Directly before beginning to perform the manoeuvre.
- 2) Immediately after completing the manoeuvre.
- 3) When performing a manoeuvre.

41. At what distance before the start of a manoeuvre is a signal given with the direction indicators or by hand outside built-up areas?

- 1) Not less than 150–300 m.
- 2) Not less than 50–100 m.
- 3) Not less than 150–200 m.

42. Which signals must the driver give in the event of the absence or malfunction of braking signals?

- 1) The signal is given by a circular rotation of the right or left arm extended to the side.
- 2) The signal is given by the left or right arm raised upward.
- 3) The signal is given by a circular rotation of the right or left arm raised upward.

43. Which warning signal is turned on on a vehicle before beginning to move and stopping?

- 1) The turn-signal light.

2) Hazard warning lights.

3) Parking lights.

44. As a driver, must you signal with the direction indicator before a lane change?

- 1) Yes, you must, only when other road users are present.
- 2) Yes, he must, always.
- 3) Yes, you are obligated to, if you have time to turn them on.

45. Is giving an audible warning signal to attract the attention of the driver of the vehicle being overtaken always allowed on roads outside a built-up area?

- 1) Always allowed.
- 2) Prohibited, if the sign "Giving an audible warning signal Prohibited" is installed.

46. In a built-up area, is using the audible warning signal to attract the attention of the driver of the vehicle being overtaken allowed?

- 1) Prohibited; it is necessary to use only the switching of the headlight beams.
- 2) Allowed in the absence of the "Giving an audible warning signal prohibited" sign.
- 3) Allowed in any case.

47. Which warning signal is allowed to be used to attract the attention of the driver of a vehicle that is being overtaken?

- 1) Switching the headlight beams.
- 2) The audible warning signal (only outside built-up areas).
- 3) The audible warning signal.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1 and 3.

48. What is turned on in the event of a forced stop on the road?

- 1) Parking lights.
- 2) Hazard warning lights.
- 3) Marker lights.

49. Which warning signals on vehicles are turned on during towing in the daylight hours?

- 1) On both vehicles, the hazard warning lights and low-beam headlights are turned on.
- 2) On both vehicles, only the hazard warning lights are turned on.
- 3) On the towing vehicle, low-beam headlights are turned on, and on the towed one — the hazard warning lights.

50. Where exactly is it necessary to turn on daytime running lights, or, if they are not part of the vehicle's design, low-beam headlights on all motor vehicles while travelling during daylight hours?

- 1) On freeways and roads for cars.
- 2) On all roads in built-up areas and outside built-up areas.
- 3) On all roads outside built-up areas.

51. Under what conditions must a motor vehicle have its daytime running lights turned on during daylight hours, and in the absence of these in the vehicle's design – its low-beam headlights?

- 1) While travelling on freeways.
- 2) While travelling on roads outside built-up areas from October 1 to May 1.
- 3) While travelling on roads outside built-up areas.
- 4) Always while the vehicle is travelling.

52. While travelling during daylight hours on roads outside built-up areas, the daytime running lights must be turned on, and in the case of their absence in the vehicle's design — the low-beam headlights:

- 1) Only on heavy, oversize vehicles, on agricultural machinery whose width exceeds 2.6 m, and on vehicles carrying out road transport of dangerous cargo.
- 2) Only on public transit vehicles travelling in the lane marked by road sign 5.8 against the general flow of vehicles.
- 3) On all motor vehicles.

53. What should be turned on when travelling on roads outside built-up areas during daylight hours in a motor vehicle that does not have daytime running lights in its design?

- 1) Hazard warning lights.
- 2) Low-beam headlights.
- 3) Marker lights.

54. What exactly should be turned on in motor vehicles outside built-up areas during daylight hours?

- 1) Daytime running lights.
- 2) High-beam headlights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.
- 4) Daytime running lights, or, if they are not part of the vehicle's design, low-beam headlights.

55. Must low-beam headlights always be turned on when travelling in a tunnel?

- 1) No, they need not be turned on if the tunnel has artificial lighting.
- 2) The light is always switched on.

56. Which warning signals on the vehicle that is towing are turned on in the daylight hours?

- 1) Hazard warning lights together with low-beam headlights.
- 2) Low-beam headlights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.

57. In which case are low-beam headlights not turned on during daylight hours on the vehicles of a column?

- 1) When escorted by vehicles with red and blue flashing beacons turned on.
- 2) When the daytime running lights on vehicles are switched on.
- 3) On the vehicles of a convoy, low-beam headlights are always turned on.

58. Low-beam headlights during daylight hours as a warning signal are turned on:

- 1) On the towed motor vehicle.
- 2) On the towed and the towing motor vehicle.
- 3) On the towing motor vehicle.
- 4) On the vehicles of the convoy.
- 5) Answers 3 and 4.

59. In which cases must you, as a driver, give signals with the direction indicators?

- 1) In built-up areas, before starting to move and before stopping.
- 2) Before starting to travel, stopping, changing lanes, turning, or making a U-turn, if there are other road users, and also in heavy traffic.
- 3) Always before beginning to move, stopping, changing lanes, turning, or making a U-turn.

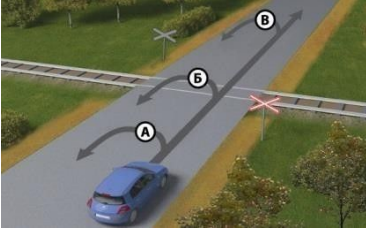
60. In order to park your vehicle on the right, you must turn on:



- 1) The turn-signal light.
- 2) Hazard warning lights.
- 3) Parking lights.

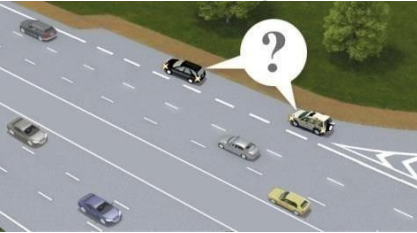
10. STARTING TO MOVE AND CHANGING ITS DIRECTION

1. You, the driver of the blue car, will make a U-turn:



- 1) Along trajectory A.
- 2) Along trajectory B.
- 3) Along trajectory B.
- 4) Along trajectories A and B.
- 5) Along trajectories A, B, and B.

2. When entering the road via the acceleration lane, the driver must:



- 1) Merge into the traffic flow, giving way to the vehicles travelling along this road.
- 2) Merge into the traffic flow; other drivers, upon seeing him, must necessarily give way to him.

3. Is travel in reverse allowed on freeways and roads for cars?



- 1) Allowed, if it is impossible to approach the site by another means, while ensuring traffic safety.
- 2) Prohibited.

4. Is travel in reverse allowed in tunnels if it is impossible to reach the object by another means?



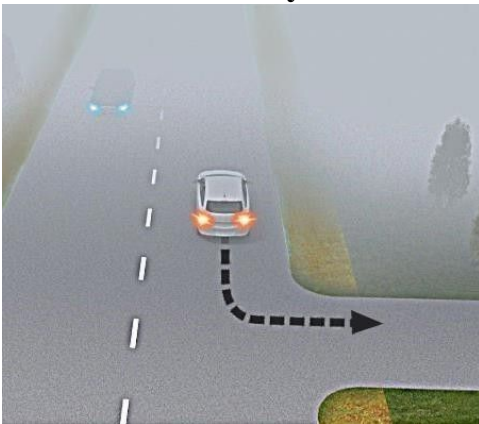
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

5. Is travel in reverse allowed at this location of a dangerous turn?



- 1) Allowed provided that road safety is ensured.
- 2) Prohibited.

6. Is a car allowed to travel in reverse at this location under conditions of reduced visibility?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed provided that traffic safety is ensured.

7. How will the vehicles meet/pass each other on the forest road?



- 1) The white car will proceed first, the blue one second.
- 2) The blue car will proceed first, the white — second.

8. How will the vehicles meet/pass each other in the residential zone?



- 1) The yellow car will proceed first, the grey one — second.
- 2) The grey car will proceed first, the yellow — second.

9. You, the driver of a car, when exiting a residential zone, must give way to:



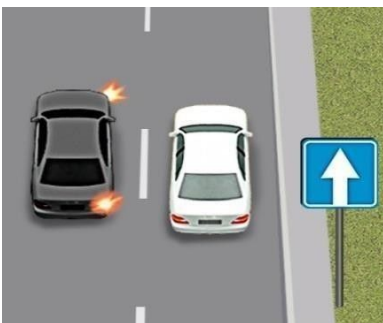
- 1) Only to the car.
- 2) Only to the pedestrian.
- 3) To a car and a pedestrian.

10. You, as the driver of a car, when turning right in the situation shown, must:



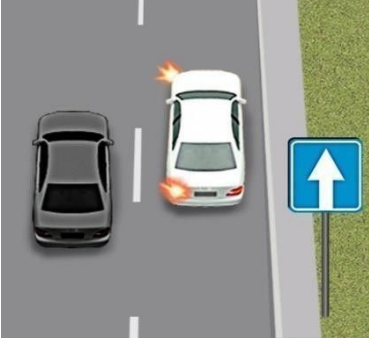
- 1) Give way to the cyclist in any case.
- 2) Are not obligated to give way to the cyclist, since the cyclist is travelling in the bicycle lane.
- 3) Give an audible warning signal to the cyclist and turn first.

11. You, the driver of the grey car, have decided to change lanes to the right. Your actions:



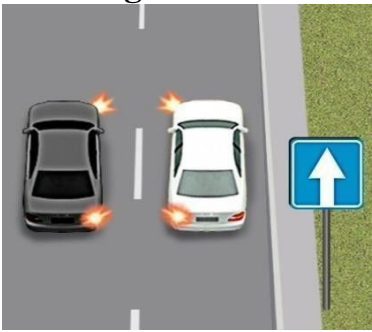
- 1) You will start to change lanes, because you are to the left of the driver of the white car on a one-way road and therefore have the right of way.
- 2) You will start to change lanes, because you have the right of way with respect to the driver of the white car.
- 3) You will give way to the driver of the white car and, having made sure that it will be safe and will not create obstacles or a hazard for other road users, perform the manoeuvre.

12. You, the driver of the white car, have decided to change lanes to the left. Your actions:



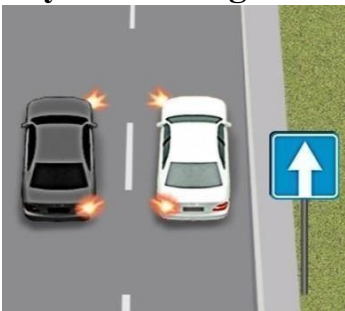
- 1) You will start to change lanes, because you are to the right of the driver of the grey car on a one-way road and therefore have the right of way.
- 2) You will begin changing lanes because you have the right of way over the driver of the grey car.
- 3) You will give way to the driver of the grey car and, having made sure that it will be safe and will not create obstacles or a hazard for other road users, perform the manoeuvre.

13. You, the driver of the white car, have decided to change lanes to the left, while the driver of the grey car has decided at the same time as you to change lanes to the right. You:



- 1) You have the right of way during a simultaneous lane change, because you are to the right of the driver of the grey car.
- 2) You do not have the right of way over the driver of the grey car.
- 3) You must give way in accordance with the road traffic rules in this situation, because you are travelling on a one-way road.

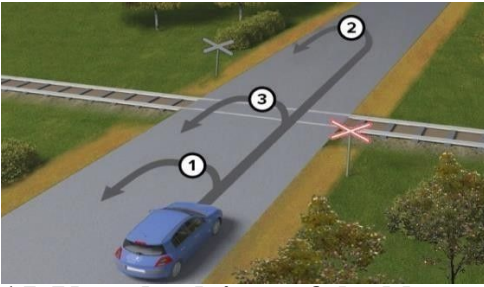
14. You, the driver of the grey car, have decided to change lanes to the right, while the driver of the white car has decided at the same time as you to change lanes to the left. You:



- 1) You have the right of way during a simultaneous lane change, because you are to the left of the driver of the white car.
- 2) You must give way to the driver of the white car, because in a simultaneous lane change the white car has the right of way.

3) Are not obligated to give way according to the Road Traffic Rules in this situation,

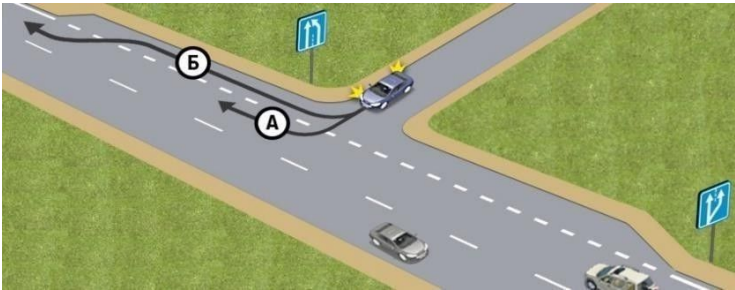
because you are travelling on a one-way road.



15. You, the driver of the blue car:

- 1) You will make a U-turn before the railway crossing.
- 2) You will make a U-turn after the railway crossing.
- 3) You will make a U-turn on the railway crossing.
- 4) You will fulfill the conditions of items 1 or 2.

16. By which path does the driver correctly make a turn onto a road with an acceleration lane?



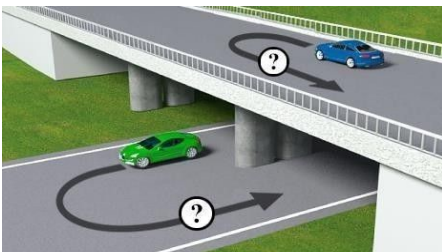
- 1) Via route A.
- 2) Via route B.
- 3) Both options are correct.

17. Is this vehicle allowed to make a U-turn in the technological gap?



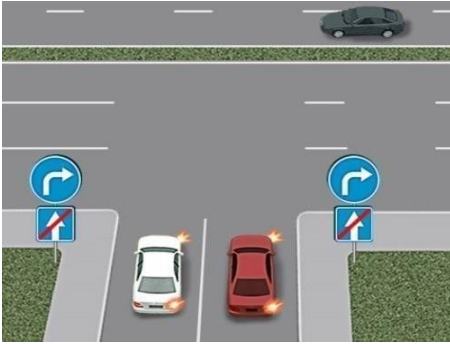
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

18. Which of the drivers violated the Road Traffic Rules by performing a U-turn?



- 1) The driver of the blue car.
- 2) The driver of the green car.
- 3) Both drivers.

19. Will the driver of the white car be allowed to make a right turn?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

20. Is the driver allowed to make a U-turn at this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

21. Is the driver on the left correctly making a right turn?



- 1) Correct.
- 2) Incorrect.

22. Did the driver of the white car correctly exit the roundabout at the same time as the driver of the blue car?



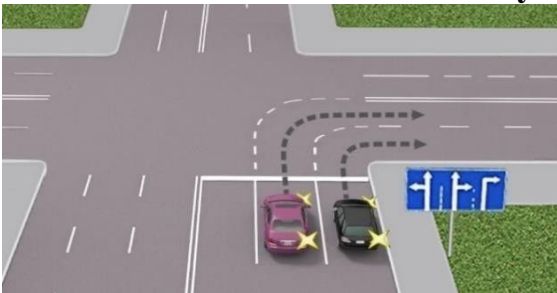
- 1) Correct.
- 2) Incorrect.

23. Which of the drivers correctly took the lane for turning when entering an intersection where a roundabout is organized?



- 1) The driver of the red car.
- 2) The driver of the white car.
- 3) The drivers of both cars.

24. Is the car on the left correctly making a right turn into the second lane?

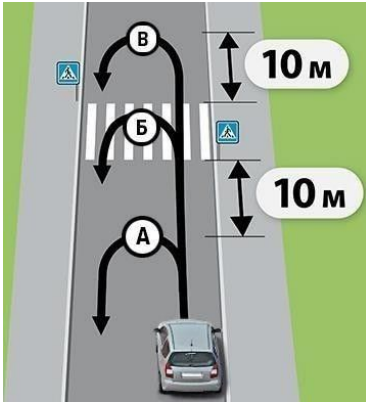


- 1) Incorrect: when turning right, one should travel closer to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Correct.

25. Is the driver allowed to make a U-turn at the intersection as shown in the figure?



- 1) Prohibited, because the distance to the pedestrian crossing is less than 10 m.
- 2) Allowed.



26. In which location did the driver correctly perform the U-turn?

- 1) At location A.
- 2) At locations A, B, and C.
- 3) At locations A and C.
- 4) At location C.

27. You are driving a car and, while travelling, have decided to change lanes to the left. When performing such a manoeuvre, you must:

- 1) Turn on the left direction indicator.
- 2) Look in the left rearview mirror and make sure that it will be safe and will not create obstructions or danger for other road users, while monitoring "blind spot" of the car.
- 3) Give way to vehicles travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.
- 4) Perform all the actions indicated in answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Perform only the actions indicated in answers 1 and 3.

28. You are driving a car and, while travelling, have decided to change lanes to the left. When performing such a manoeuvre, you must give way to:

- 1) Only to motor vehicles travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.
- 2) Only to cars, buses, and cyclists travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.
- 3) To vehicles travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.

29. How must the driver turning left at the intersection act if the car travelling ahead of him has begun to perform a U-turn?

- 1) Give an audible warning signal to prevent a traffic crash.
- 2) Give way to it.

30. You are driving a car and, while travelling, have decided to change lanes to the right. When performing such a manoeuvre, you must:

- 1) Turn on the right direction indicator.
- 2) Look in the right rearview mirror and make sure that it will be safe and will not create obstructions or danger for other road users,

while monitoring the "blind spot" of the car.⁹²

- 3) Give way to vehicles travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.
- 4) Perform all the actions indicated in answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Perform only the actions indicated in answers 1 and 3.

31. You, as the driver, when turning right must:

- 1) Travel closer to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) To keep to the middle of the lane.
- 3) Travel so that a bicycle can fit between you and the kerb.

32. You, as the driver, when turning left outside an intersection must:

- 1) Turn on the left direction indicator.
- 2) Take the appropriate outermost position on the carriageway.
- 3) Give way to oncoming vehicles.
- 4) Perform the actions indicated in answers 1, 2, 3.

33. You, as the driver of a car, have the right to make a U-turn:

- 1) In tunnels.
- 2) On bridges, overpasses, viaducts.
- 3) Under bridges, overpasses, and viaducts.
- 4) On a road with one lane in each direction and in the absence of prohibitory signs and a solid marking line.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

34. From which lane is it allowed to make a turn when entering an intersection where roundabout traffic is organized?

- 1) From the far right.
- 2) Only from the far-right lane and from the adjacent lane.
- 3) From any lane for travel in the same direction.

35. You, the driver of a car, while travelling on a bridge, have realized that you chose the wrong direction. Your actions:

- 1) You will make a U-turn in the opposite direction.
- 2) Turn on the left direction indicator, let the oncoming vehicles pass, and after that make a U-turn.
- 3) You will cross the bridge and then make a U-turn at a permitted location.

36. You, as the driver, have decided to turn right at an intersection. You are obligated to:

- 1) When making a right turn, travel closer to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Take the centre of the lane during a right turn.
- 3) Depending on the travel speed, either option 1 or option 2.

37. You, as the driver, have decided to turn left at an intersection. You need to:

- 1) Turn on the left direction indicator and make the turn.
- 2) Turn on the direction indicator in advance and take the far-left position.
- 3) Perform the turn so that, when exiting the junction of the carriageways, the vehicle does not end up in the lane for oncoming traffic.
- 4) It is mandatory to perform actions 2 and 3.

38. You, as the driver, while turning left, have seen that the car travelling ahead of you has begun to make a U-turn; your actions:

- 1) You will turn left first.
- 2) You are obligated to give way to the car ahead of you that has begun to make a U-turn.
- 3) You will give an audible warning signal to attract his attention and turn left first.

39. You, as the driver, have decided to make a U-turn on a road outside an intersection. What must you necessarily do:

- 1) Take the appropriate outermost position on the carriageway.
- 2) Give way to oncoming vehicles.
- 3) Make sure that this will not create danger or obstruction to other road users.
- 4) Make sure that this is not prohibited by road signs or markings.
- 5) Perform the actions indicated in answers 1, 2, 3, 4.

40. You, as the driver, have decided to make a U-turn on a road outside an intersection. What must you necessarily do:

- 1) Turn on the left direction indicator.
- 2) Take the appropriate outermost position on the carriageway.
- 3) Give way to oncoming vehicles.
- 4) Perform the actions indicated in answers 1, 2, 3.

41. You are driving a car and, while travelling, have decided to change lanes to the right. When performing such a manoeuvre, you must give way to:

- 1) Only to motor vehicles travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.
- 2) Only to cars, buses, and cyclists travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.
- 3) To all vehicles travelling in the same direction in the lane into which you intend to change lanes.

42. You, the driver, have fueled the car and, when pulling out onto the road from the refueling spot, must:

- 1) Before the carriageway or pavement, give way only to cars and cyclists.
- 2) Before the pavement, give way to pedestrians travelling along it, and before the carriageway only to cyclists and motorcyclists.

- 3) Before the carriageway or pavement, give way to pedestrians and vehicles travelling on it.

43. You, the driver, when pulling out onto the road from a parking space, must:

- 1) Before the carriageway or pavement, give way to pedestrians and vehicles travelling on it.
- 2) Before the carriageway or pavement, give way only to cars and cyclists.
- 3) Before the pavement, give way to pedestrians travelling along it, and before the carriageway only to cyclists and motorcyclists.

44. Which requirements must the driver follow when moving the car in reverse?

- 1) He must turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 2) Use the audible warning signal to attract attention.
- 3) He must not create danger or obstructions for other road users.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

45. What must the driver do, if necessary, to ensure road safety when backing up in a vehicle?

- 1) Turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 2) Seek help from other persons.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

46. In which case is travelling in reverse allowed on one-way roads?

- 1) Travel in reverse on one-way roads is prohibited.
- 2) Travel in reverse is allowed on one-way roads provided that traffic safety is ensured and it is impossible to approach the site by another means.

47. At what distance from pedestrian crossings is a U-turn prohibited?

- 1) Closer than 10 m before pedestrian crossings.
- 2) Closer than 10 m to a pedestrian crossing on both sides.
- 3) Closer than 10 m beyond pedestrian crossings.

48. Where is travelling in reverse prohibited?

- 1) At pedestrian crossings.
- 2) At railway crossings.
- 3) 10 m from the pedestrian crossing.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

49. In which locations is travelling in reverse prohibited?

- 1) At intersections.
- 2) On sections of roads with limited sightlines or reduced visibility.
- 3) Under overpasses and viaducts.

4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

5) Answers 1 and 2.

50. If there is a deceleration lane at the point of exit from the road, must the driver always reduce speed in it before turning onto another road?

- 1) He may reduce speed outside the deceleration lane if the speed is low.
- 2) You may slow down and turn from any lane.
- 3) He must change to this lane in a timely manner and reduce speed only in that lane.

51. In which of the listed locations is a U-turn prohibited?

- 1) In tunnels.
- 2) On bridges, overpasses, viaducts.
- 3) Under bridges, overpasses, and viaducts.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

52. Which measures must the driver take if the dimensions of his vehicle do not allow making a turn from the outermost position on the carriageway?

- 1) Turn only from the outermost lanes.
- 2) Do not create danger or obstructions for other road users.
- 3) If necessary, to ensure road safety, one should seek help from other persons.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

53. In which case may a driver make a turn at an intersection not from the outermost position?

- 1) If the vehicle, because of its dimensions, cannot make a turn or U-turn from the appropriate outermost position.
- 2) If this does not conflict with the requirements of prohibitory or mandatory road signs or road markings and will not create danger or obstruction for other road users.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2 are correct.

54. Which rule must vehicle drivers follow if their paths of travel intersect and the order of passage is not specified by the Rules?

- 1) The right of way belongs to the driver who is going straight.
- 2) The driver whom a vehicle is approaching from the right must give way.
- 3) The right of way belongs to the driver who is going straight or turning right.

55. You, as the driver, before starting to move must:

- 1) Make sure that this will be safe.
- 2) Make sure that this will not create obstructions or danger for other road users.

3) Perform the actions indicated in answers 1 and 2.

56. You, as the driver, before turning right must:

- 1) Make sure that this will be safe.
- 2) Make sure that this will not create obstructions or danger for other road users.
- 3) Take the appropriate far-right position.
- 4) Perform all the actions enumerated above.

57. You, the driver of a car, when exiting an area adjacent to the road, before the carriageway or the pavement must give way to:

- 1) Only to pedestrians.
- 2) Only to vehicles.
- 3) To pedestrians and vehicles.

58. You, a cyclist, when exiting an area adjacent to the road, before the carriageway or the pavement must give way to:

- 1) Only to pedestrians.
- 2) Only to vehicles.
- 3) To pedestrians and vehicles.

59. You, as the driver of a car, when turning from the road into an adjacent area, must:

- 1) Give way only to pedestrians.
- 2) Give way only to cyclists.
- 3) Give way to the cyclists and pedestrians whose direction of travel you are crossing.

60. You, as a cyclist, before turning right must:

- 1) Make sure that this will be safe.
- 2) Make sure that this will not create obstructions or danger for other road users.
- 3) Take the appropriate far-right position.
- 4) Perform all the actions enumerated above.

61. Which lane must the driver take before a left turn at an intersection according to the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) The far-left lane.
- 2) Any lane from which a left turn is permitted by road signs or road markings.
- 3) Answers 1 or 2 (depending on the road situation).

62. Are you allowed to perform a U-turn at an intersection within the zone of 10 metres from the pedestrian crossing?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

63. Are you allowed to perform a U-turn immediately after the oncoming car passes in the given situation?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

64. Are you allowed to perform a U-turn if the visibility of the road is less than 100 m in both directions?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

65. The driver of the grey car is entering a roundabout intersection. Is it necessary in such a case to turn on the left direction indicator?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

66. In this case, is the driver of the red car allowed to travel straight ahead?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

67. Are you allowed to turn left in this case?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

68. In which cases is making a U-turn at a pedestrian crossing allowed?

- 1) If there are no vehicles nearby.
- 2) If there are no pedestrians at the pedestrian crossing.
- 3) Prohibited, except in the case of a permitted U-turn at an intersection.

69. If a pedestrian crossing is divided by a safety island, is a U-turn allowed at such a pedestrian crossing?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

70. In which case is making a U-turn while travelling through a tunnel allowed?



- 1) If there are no vehicles nearby. 10
2) If the tunnel is well lit and its width allows making a U-turn quickly and safely.
3) A U-turn in a tunnel is prohibited.

71. While a vehicle is travelling in reverse, the driver, in order to ensure traffic safety, must if necessary seek the assistance of other persons:

- 1) Yes.
2) No.

72. When exiting a parking spot in reverse, can you, in order to ensure travel safety, seek assistance from other persons:



- 1) Yes.
2) No.

73. While travelling on a freeway, the driver of the red car missed the right turn. Is he allowed to travel in reverse if there are no vehicles behind?



- 1) Yes, having first switched on the hazard warning lights.
2) No.

74. Travelling in reverse on a freeway when there are no vehicles behind:

- 1) Allowed.
2) Prohibited.

75. You are travelling downhill on a mountain road. In order to save fuel, may you disengage the gear while travelling on this road?

- 1) Yes.

2) No.

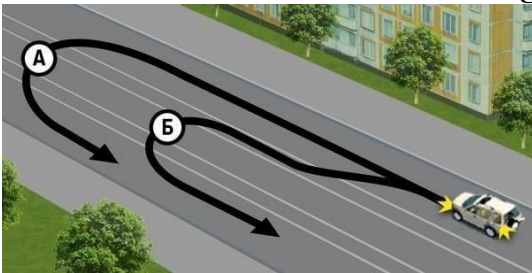
76. Is a U-turn allowed at the technological gaps in the median strip on a freeway?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed if the road is clearly visible in both directions.
- 3) Prohibited.

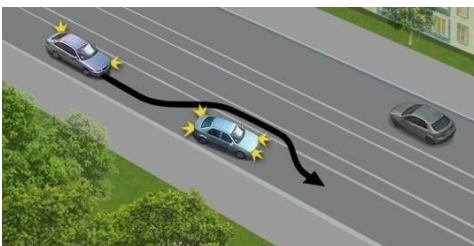
11. POSITIONING OF VEHICLES ON THE ROAD

1. You are allowed a U-turn along trajectory B, because:



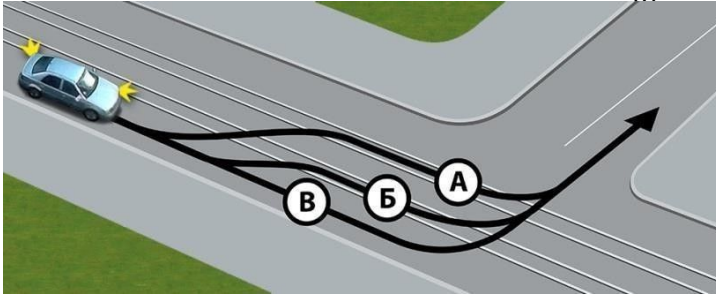
- 1) Trajectory A is permissible only for trucks.
- 2) Trajectory B is shorter than trajectory A.
- 3) The U-turn must be performed from the tram tracks of the same direction.

2. Is a car allowed to move onto the tram track going in the same direction?



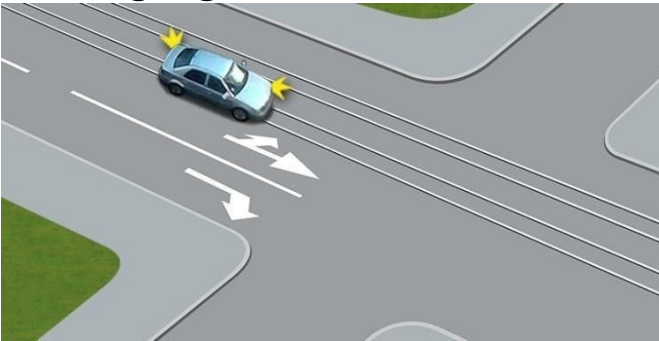
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

3. Along which trajectory is the driver allowed to make a left turn?



- 1) Along trajectory A.
- 2) Along trajectory Б.
- 3) Along trajectory B.

4. In this situation, is the driver allowed to make a left turn from the tram track going in the same direction?



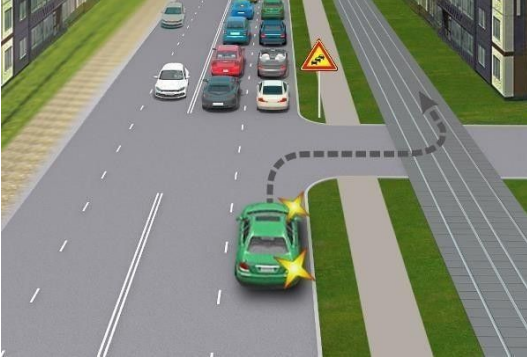
- 1) Allowed, because he must perform the left turn from the tram track in the same direction.
- 2) Prohibited.

5. In this situation, does the driver have the right to make a left turn from the tram track going in the same direction?



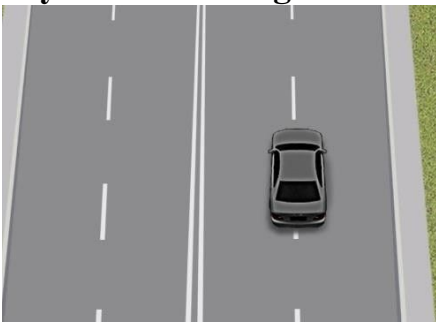
- 1) Does, because he must make the left turn from the tram track running in the same direction.
- 2) No, he does not have the right.

6. In this situation, is the driver allowed to travel on the tram track going in the same direction?



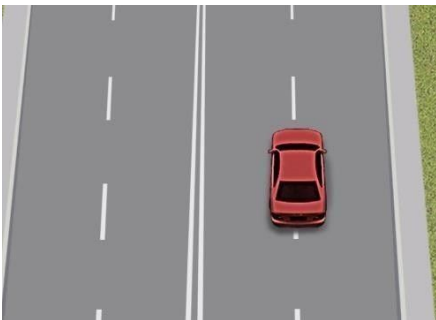
- 1) Allowed only along the tram track in the same direction.
- 2) Prohibited.

7. Is the driver of the car correctly travelling on a road divided into lanes by road-marking lines?



- 1) Correct, if there are no other road users whose travel could be obstructed.
- 2) Incorrect: driving onto broken marking lines is allowed only during a lane change.

8. How must the driver act in this situation when travelling straight ahead?



- 1) Change lanes to the left or right.
- 2) Change to the right lane.
- 3) Remain in the same place, if no obstruction is created for other drivers.
- 4) Change to the left lane.

9. In heavy traffic, is the driver of the white car allowed to make a lane change?



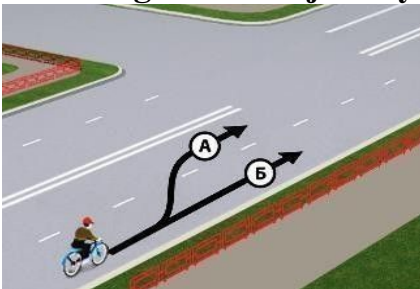
- 1) It is prohibited to change lanes during heavy traffic.
- 2) Allowed for going around an obstacle, a turn, or a U-turn.

10. Along which trajectory may the driver of the white car enter the reversible-traffic lane when turning?



- 1) Along any one.
- 2) Along A.
- 3) Along B.

11. Along which trajectory is the cyclist allowed to continue travelling?



- 1) Along any trajectory.
- 2) Along trajectory A, for a left turn or a U-turn.
- 3) Only along trajectory B.

12. On which of the roads are cyclists, moped drivers, persons driving animal-drawn vehicles, as well as riders, allowed to make a left turn or a U-turn?



- 1) On all roads.
- 2) On roads 1 and 2.
- 3) Only on road 1.
- 4) Only on road 3.

13. Can this vehicle travel in the far-left lane?



- 1) Yes, it can, always.
- 2) No, it cannot; it must always travel as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 3) Yes, it can, in the case of a lane change before a left turn or a U-turn.

14. Which of the drivers has correctly taken the lane before the stop?



- 1) The driver who is on the right.
- 2) The driver who is on the left.
- 3) Both drivers.

15. Which of the figures shows a road on which driving onto the side of the road intended for oncoming traffic is allowed?



- 1) In figure 1.
- 2) In figure 2.
- 3) In figure 3.
- 4) In figures 1, 2, and 3.

16. Is the driver of the yellow car allowed to move onto the oncoming lane?



- 1) Allowed for overtaking if the vehicle is travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 2) Prohibited.

17. Under what conditions is the driver of a passenger car allowed to travel in the leftmost lane on a road with a median strip?



- 1) For a left turn or a U-turn.
- 2) For stopping next to the median strip only in a built-up area.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

18. Is a vehicle whose travel speed for technical reasons does not exceed 40 km/h allowed to travel in the far-left lane?

- 1) Prohibited; a vehicle must always travel as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Allowed for performing a detour or a lane change before a left turn or a U-turn.
- 3) Allowed, if the other lanes are occupied.

19. Can the driver of a vehicle enter the lane designated for oncoming traffic in order to stop or park by the left edge of the carriageway?

- 1) No, he cannot; stopping and parking are allowed only near the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Yes, he can, on all two-way roads that have one lane for travel in each direction, in the absence of a solid road-marking line or corresponding road signs.
- 3) Yes, he can, only in built-up areas, on two-way roads that have one lane for travel in each direction, in the absence of a solid road-marking line or corresponding road signs, and of tram tracks.

20. In which cases is the driver allowed to change lanes in heavy traffic?

- 1) To go around an obstacle.
- 2) For a turn or a U-turn.
- 3) For stopping.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

21. How must drivers of non-rail vehicles travel on roads with two or more lanes for travel in each direction?

- 1) You must travel in any lane regardless of the traffic intensity.
- 2) You must choose the lane of travel depending on the traffic intensity.
- 3) You must travel as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 4) You must travel as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway, except in cases of passing, driving around, or a lane change before a left turn or a U-turn.

22. In which cases may the driver of a non-rail vehicle travel without keeping closer to the right edge of the carriageway on roads that have two or more lanes for travel in each direction?

- 1) When making a detour.
- 2) When passing.
- 3) When changing lanes before a left turn or a U-turn.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

23. In which cases are vehicles allowed to travel on pavements and pedestrian paths?

- 1) Always to carry out work or to service commercial and other establishments located directly next to these pavements or paths, and provided that pedestrians are given the right of way.
- 2) To perform work or service trade and other establishments located directly next to these pavements or paths, in the absence of other access routes and provided that pedestrians are given the right of way.
- 3) Travel of vehicles on pavements and pedestrian paths is prohibited in any case.

24. Under what conditions are vehicles allowed to travel on pavements and pedestrian paths to perform work or service commercial and other establishments located directly next to these pavements or paths?

- 1) Always.
- 2) When giving way to pedestrians.
- 3) In the absence of other access routes and provided that pedestrians are given the right of way.

25. How must cyclists, moped drivers, persons driving animal-drawn vehicles, and also riders travel on the carriageway?

- 1) In any lane.
- 2) Only in a single file in the far-right lane, as far to the right as possible, except in cases when driving around is performed.
- 3) Only in a single file in the far-right lane, as far to the right as possible, except in cases of a left turn or U-turn.
- 4) Only in a single file in the far-right lane, as far to the right as possible, except in cases of a left turn or U-turn on roads with one lane for travel in each direction and without a tram track in the middle.
- 5) Answers 2 and 4.

26. How must a non-rail vehicle travel on a road that has two or more lanes for travel in each direction, free of other vehicles, if there is no need to perform manoeuvres?

- 1) As close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) In any lane — at the driver's discretion.

27. What must the driver of a non-rail vehicle take into account to determine the number of lanes in the absence of road markings and the road signs "Directions of Travel by Lanes" and "Directions of Travel in the Lane"?

- 1) He must take into account the width of the carriageway of the respective direction of travel and the dimensions of the vehicle, while maintaining safe lateral clearances.
- 2) Only the width of the carriageway.
- 3) Only the dimensions of the vehicles.

28. If the road is divided into lanes by lines of road markings, must the driver always travel exactly within the lane?

- 1) Yes, he must, always.
- 2) Yes, he must, except in cases of a lane change.

29. In which cases is it prohibited to move onto the side of the road designated for oncoming traffic?

- 1) If the road has at least two lanes for travel in one direction.
- 2) If a road with two-way traffic is divided by a broken line of road markings.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

30. Is the driver allowed to pass by moving onto the median strip that is separated by solid road-marking lines?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

31. How must a vehicle whose travel speed must not exceed 40 km/h or which for technical reasons cannot reach such a speed travel?

- 1) It must travel as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway, except in cases of driving around or overtaking.
- 2) It must travel as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway, except in cases of a lane change before a left turn or a U-turn.
- 3) It may travel in any lane.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

32. Under what conditions is the driver of a passenger car allowed to move into the leftmost lane on a road with a median strip?

- 1) If the right lanes are occupied.

- 2) For a left turn or a U-turn. 111
3) For stopping or parking on the left side in built-up areas.
4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
5) Answers 1 and 2.

33. When are non-rail vehicles allowed to travel on the same-direction tram track located at the same level as the carriageway?

- 1) Always during passing or before a left turn, as well as before a U-turn.
2) Always to perform a detour.
3) Provided that travel is not prohibited by road signs or road markings, and also during passing or going around, when the width of the carriageway is insufficient to go around without moving onto the tram track.
4) Answers 1 and 2.

34. In which case is it prohibited to drive onto the same-direction tram tracks located at the same level as the carriageway?

- 1) When travel on it is prohibited by road signs or road markings.
2) When the width of the carriageway is sufficient for driving around without moving onto the tram track.
3) If, when moving onto the tram track, an obstruction is created for the travel of a tram.
4) Answers 1 and 2.
5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

35. In which case is it allowed to move onto the tram track of the same direction at intersections?

- 1) In the same cases as outside intersections, if the number of lanes and the permitted directions of travel in the lanes are not defined by road signs.
2) Entering the tram track of the same direction at intersections is prohibited.
3) Only for driving around, a left turn, or a U-turn. In doing so, no obstructions must be created for the travel of the tram.

36. When is it allowed to move into the far-left lane on roads that have two or more lanes for travel in one direction?

- 1) For a left turn or a U-turn.
2) If the right lanes are occupied, and also for stopping or parking on the left side of a one-way road outside built-up areas, if this does not conflict with the rules for stopping (parking).
3) If the right lanes are occupied, and also for stopping or parking on the left side of a one-way road in built-up areas, if this does not conflict with the rules for stopping (parking).
4) Answers 1 and 2.
5) Answers 1 and 3.

37. Does the driver of a vehicle have the right to move onto the tram track going in the oncoming direction?

- 1) Yes, he has the right in any case to make a detour.
- 2) No, he does not have the right; driving onto the oncoming tram track is prohibited.

38. On roads with what minimum number of lanes for travel in one direction is it prohibited to pull out onto the side designated for oncoming traffic?

- 1) Three or more.
- 2) Two or more.
- 3) Four or more.

39. What must the driver of a non-rail vehicle be guided by first and foremost to determine the number of lanes on the carriageway?

- 1) By lines of horizontal and vertical road markings.
- 2) Only by the lines of horizontal road markings.
- 3) Only by the road signs "Direction of Travel by Lanes" and "Direction of Travel in a Lane".
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) By road markings or the road signs "Direction of Travel by Lanes" and "Direction of Travel in the Lane."

12. TRAVEL SPEED

1. In which cases are permanent speed limits introduced by means of road signs?



- 1) On hazardous sections of roads and streets and at the locations of at-grade uncontrolled pedestrian crossings.
- 2) On sections of roads (streets) adjoining the territory of preschool and general-education institutions and children's health camps.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

2. What is the maximum speed at which travel is allowed for a driver with less than two years of experience?



- 1) 60 km/h.

2) 70 km/h.

- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

3. What maximum speed is established for the travel of passenger cars on a freeway (except for vehicles operated by drivers with up to 2 years of experience)?

- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

4. What is the maximum speed at which passenger cars may travel on roads for cars (except for vehicles driven by drivers with up to 2 years of experience)?



- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

5. What is the maximum speed at which travel of passenger cars is permitted on roads with separate carriageways divided from one another by a median strip (except for vehicles driven by drivers with up to 2 years of experience)?



- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

6. What is the maximum speed at which travel of a passenger car is permitted on this road, if it is travelling outside the built-up area (except for vehicles driven by drivers with up to 2 years of experience)?



1) 70 km/h.

image text: Outside the built-up area

2) 80 km/h.

3) 90 km/h.

4) 100 km/h.

5) 110 km/h.

7. What maximum speed is established for a car at this location (except for vehicles operated by drivers with up to 2 years of experience)?



1) 50 km/h until the end of the entire built-up area.

2) 80 km/h until the end of the entire built-up area.

3) 90 km/h when travelling straight ahead; in the case of a right turn, into a developed area – 50 km/h.

8. What maximum speed is established for passenger cars on this road outside built-up areas (except for vehicles operated by drivers with up to 2 years of experience)?

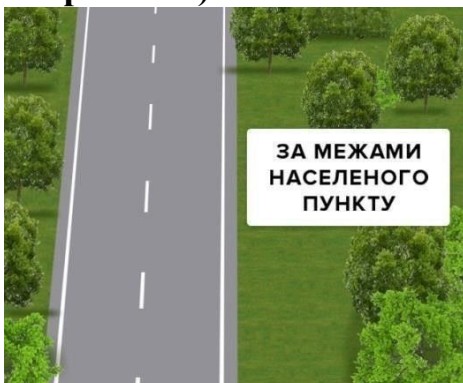


image text: Outside the built-up area

1) 70 km/h.

2) 80 km/h.

3) 90 km/h.

4) 100 km/h.

5) 110 km/h.

9. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the white car is allowed on a road outside built-up areas?



- 1) 40 km/h.
- 2) 50 km/h.
- 3) 60 km/h.
- 4) 70 km/h.

10. What is the maximum speed at which towing is allowed for vehicles on freeways?



- 1) 40 km/h.
- 2) 50 km/h.
- 3) 60 km/h.
- 4) 70 km/h.

11. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the red car is allowed?



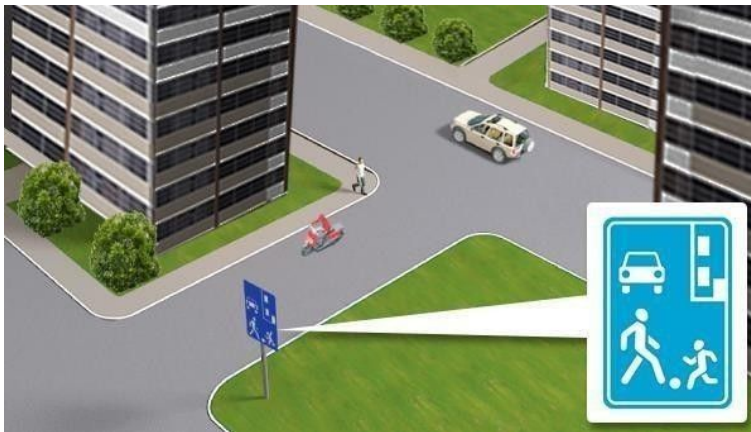
- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 110 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

12. In which cases are temporary speed limits introduced by means of road signs?



- 1) At locations where road work is being performed and locations where mass or special events are being held.
- 2) In cases involving natural (weather) phenomena.
- 3) At locations patrolled by police officers.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

13. Which of the drivers is allowed to travel at a higher speed?



- 1) To the driver of the motorcycle.
- 2) To the driver of the car.
- 3) The speed of both must not exceed 20 km/h.

14. What is the maximum speed at which travel is allowed in residential and pedestrian zones?



image text: Zone

- 1) 20 km/h.
- 2) 40 km/h.
- 3) 60 km/h.
- 4) 50 km/h.

15. The travel speed during the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility must be such that the driver:



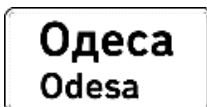
- 1) Had the ability to assess the road situation at a distance of 50-100 m ahead.
- 2) Had the ability to stop the vehicle within the range of visibility of the road.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

16. While travelling along the road, a driver detected an obstruction to travel. How should he act in this situation?



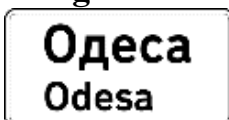
- 1) Reduce speed by 10 km/h, drive around the hazard that has arisen, and, if necessary, stop.
- 2) Reduce speed (up to stopping the vehicle) or, having ensured safety for other road users, drive around the obstruction.
- 3) Drive around the obstacle without reducing speed.

17. What maximum speed of travel is established in built-up areas marked with this road sign?



- 1) 50 km/h.
- 2) 60 km/h.
- 3) 70 km/h.
- 4) 80 km/h.

18. What is the maximum speed at which travel is allowed after passing this sign?



- 1) 50 km/h.
- 2) 60 km/h.
- 3) 70 km/h.
- 4) 80 km/h.

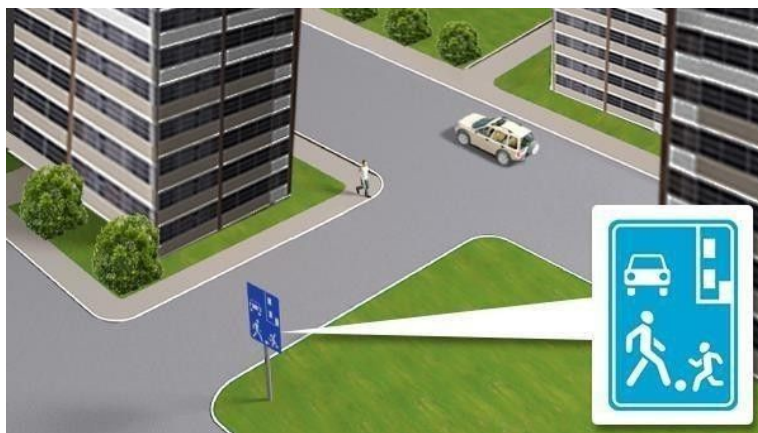
19. What is the maximum speed at which travel is allowed on roads with a median strip in built-up areas?



image text: Built-up area

- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

20. What is the maximum speed at which travel of a car is allowed in the situation shown?



- 1) 20 km/h.
- 2) 40 km/h.
- 3) 60 km/h.
- 4) 50 km/h.

21. Must the driver always take into account the characteristics of the cargo being transported when selecting a safe travel speed?

- 1) No, he is not obligated to, if the load is well secured.
- 2) Yes, he must, always.

22. In which cases, in accordance with the Road Traffic Rules, can a driver not be held liable for violating the established speed limits?

- 1) If the speed-limit signs have been installed in violation of the rules for their introduction.

- 2) If the speed-limit signs have been installed in violation of the requirements of national standards.
- 3) If the speed-limit signs have been left in place after the elimination of the circumstances under which they were installed.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

23. When selecting a safe speed while travelling in winter, must the driver always take into account the condition of the road surface?

- 1) Yes, he must always take it into account.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to, if winter tyres are installed on the vehicle.

24. Is the driver allowed to brake sharply?

- 1) Always prohibited.
- 2) Prohibited, except in cases of preventing a traffic crash.
- 3) Allowed.

25. May the driver travel at a very low speed without need?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited in conditions when this obstructs other vehicles.

26. What is taken into account when choosing a safe travel speed?

- 1) The road situation.
- 2) The characteristics of the cargo being transported.
- 3) The condition of the vehicle.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

27. Is the driver allowed to exceed the maximum permitted speed while towing?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if the length of the flexible coupling is sufficient.

28. Can drivers of vehicles travel in residential and pedestrian zones at a speed exceeding that established for such places?

- 1) Allowed for those who work there or reside in these zones.
- 2) Allowed for those who service establishments.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.
- 4) It is prohibited to exceed the established speed.

29. In which case may the maximum permitted speed on a road in a built-up area be increased?

- 1) When conditions are created that make it possible to travel at a higher speed, by a coordinated decision of the authorized unit of the National Police and the owners of the roads or the bodies to which the right to maintain such roads has been transferred.

2) When the appropriate road signs are installed.

3) Answers 1 and 2.

30. Under what conditions may the maximum permitted travel speed on a road be increased?

- 1) Provided that the appropriate road signs are installed.
- 2) By an agreed decision of the road owners or the bodies to which the right to maintain such roads has been transferred, in the case of creating conditions that make it possible to travel at a higher speed.

3) Answers 1 and 2.

31. Which speed is chosen correctly when travelling during the hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) At which the driver was able to stop the vehicle within the limits of road visibility.
- 2) At which the braking distance equals or does not exceed the visibility in the direction of travel.
- 3) At which the braking distance exceeds the visibility in the direction of travel.

32. What must the speed be when travelling during the hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) By 10 km/h lower than the speed established for the section of road on which the vehicle is travelling.
 - 2) Such that the driver is able to stop the vehicle within the limits of road visibility.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

33. What is the maximum speed at which towing of vehicles is allowed?

- 1) 40 km/h.
- 2) 50 km/h.
- 3) 60 km/h.
- 4) 70 km/h.

34. How must the driver act if a hazard to travel or an obstruction arises that he has detected while travelling?

- 1) Continue travelling without changing speed and be ready to stop the vehicle immediately.
 - 2) Take measures to reduce speed, up to stopping the vehicle, or to drive around the obstacle in a manner safe for other road users.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

35. What is the maximum speed at which travel of vehicles driven by drivers with up to two years of experience is allowed on all roads outside built-up areas?

- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.

- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

36. What is the maximum speed at which travel is allowed in courtyard areas?

- 1) 20 km/h.
- 2) 40 km/h.
- 3) 60 km/h.
- 4) 50 km/h.

37. What is considered a safe speed for you?

- 1) The speed determined by road signs for travel in built-up areas.
- 2) The speed at which you are able to safely operate the vehicle and control its movement in the specific road conditions.
- 3) The speed determined by the technical specification of this vehicle.

38. Are drivers with more than 5 years of driving experience allowed to exceed the maximum permitted speed limit outside built-up areas?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

39. Is the maximum speed when travelling in a residential zone 30 km/h?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

40. A safe travel speed is exclusively the established speed limit:

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

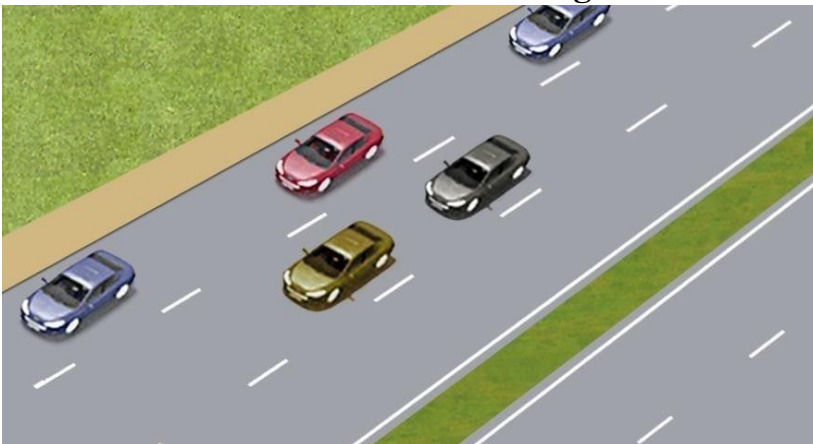
41. The driver of a vehicle travelling at a speed of 68 km/h, when approaching the road sign shown, must:



- 1) He is obligated to increase speed so that the vehicle's speed exceeds 70 km/h.
- 2) He is obligated to continue travelling at the same speed or a lower one, but no greater than 70 km/h.

13. FOLLOWING DISTANCE, LATERAL CLEARANCE, MEETING/ PASSING ONCOMING TRAFFIC

1. What is considered a safe following distance?



- 1) The distance between vehicles travelling in adjacent lanes in the same direction.
- 2) The distance to a vehicle travelling in the same lane, which is 30 m.
- 3) The distance to the vehicle travelling ahead in the same lane that, in the event of its sudden braking or stopping, will enable the driver of the vehicle travelling behind to prevent a collision without performing any manoeuvre.

2. The driver of which car has the right of way on this section of the road?



- 1) Of the red car.

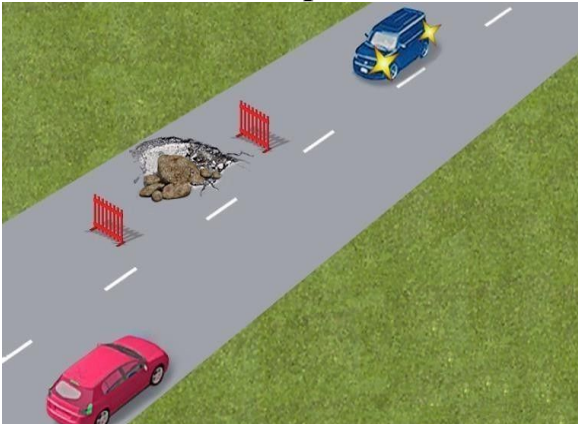
2) The blue car's.

3. The driver of which vehicle must give way when passing oncoming traffic on this section?



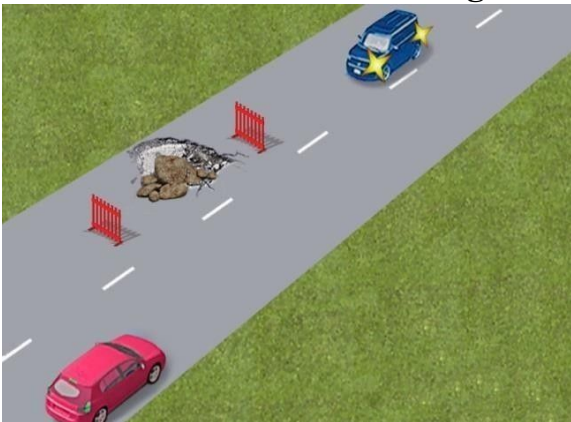
- 1) The driver of the blue car, because there is an obstruction on his side.
- 2) The driver of the white one, because he is travelling downhill.

4. Can the driver of the blue car continue travelling without waiting for the red car to pass if the obstruction is on his side?



- 1) Yes, he can.
- 2) No, he cannot; the blue car must give way.

5. Which of the drivers must give way?



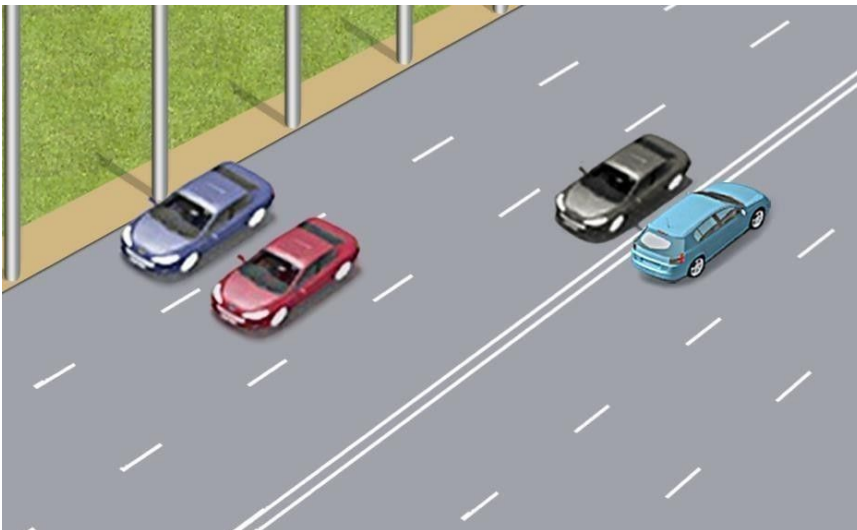
- 1) The driver who is travelling at a lower speed.
- 2) The driver in whose lane there is an obstruction.
- 3) The driver in whose lane there are no obstructions.

6. What following distance must there be between tractors travelling outside built-up areas if their speed does not exceed 40 km/h?



- 1) The following distance must be 2 - 3 m.
- 2) The following distance must be chosen depending on the road situation.
- 3) The following distance must be such that vehicles that are overtaking are able to return to the previously occupied lane without obstruction.

7. What is considered a safe lateral clearance?



- 1) The distance between the side parts of vehicles travelling toward each other in the leftmost lanes.
- 2) The distance between the side parts of vehicles travelling in the same direction.
- 3) The distance between the side parts of moving vehicles, or between them and other objects, at which road safety is guaranteed.

8. Which rule must drivers follow in the case of limited passing of oncoming traffic on sections of road marked with the signs "Steep Ascent" and "Steep Descent"?



- 1) The driver in whose lane there is an obstruction must give way.

- 2) The driver of the vehicle whose dimensions hinder the passing of oncoming traffic must give way.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.
- 4) The driver of the vehicle travelling downhill must give way.

9. When performing which manoeuvres must the driver maintain a safe lateral clearance?

- 1) When overtaking.
- 2) When passing.
- 3) When driving around an obstacle.
- 4) When passing oncoming traffic.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

10. What following distance must the drivers of vehicles whose speed does not exceed 40 km/h maintain outside built-up areas?

- 1) At such a following distance that a rear-end collision from behind is impossible.
- 2) At any speed, at the driver's discretion.
- 3) Such a following distance that the vehicles performing the overtaking are able to return without hindrance to the lane they previously occupied.

11. What must a driver take into account when choosing a safe following distance and lateral clearance?

- 1) The travel speed.
- 2) The road situation.
- 3) The characteristics of the cargo being transported.
- 4) The condition of the vehicle.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

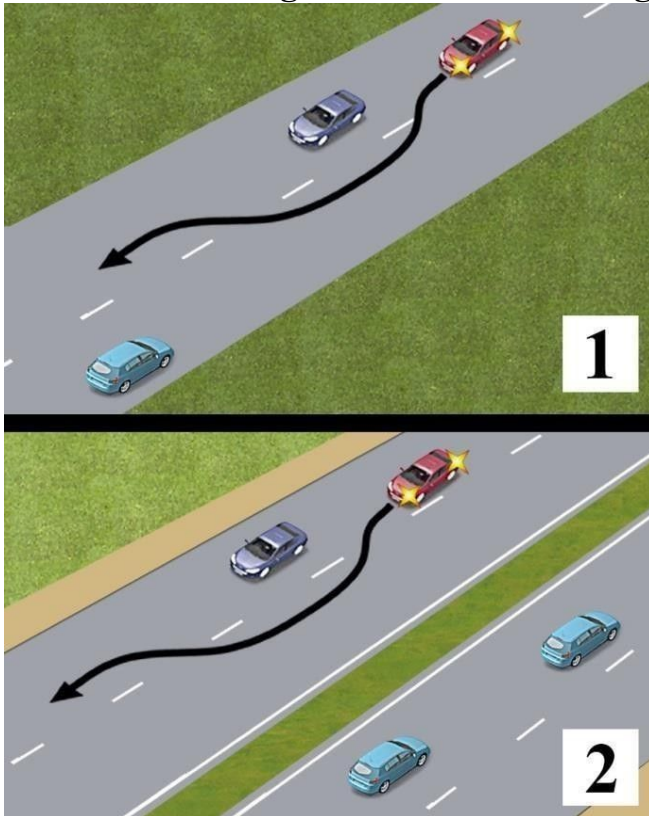
12. You are on a section of road marked with the sign "Steep upgrade"; in your lane there is a stationary obstacle that makes passing oncoming traffic difficult. How are you to pass the oncoming car that is travelling downhill?

- 1) Give way to the oncoming car that is travelling downhill.
- 2) Give way to the oncoming car, since the obstacle is in your lane
- 3) Proceed first, because you have the right of way over the car travelling downhill.

13. Which rule must drivers follow when passing oncoming traffic in places where it is difficult?

- 1) The driver in whose lane there is an obstruction must give way.
- 2) The driver who arrived first has the right of way.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2 are correct.

1. Which of the figures shows overtaking?



- 1) On the first.
- 2) At the second.
- 3) On both.

2. In which case did the driver of the white car correctly perform overtaking before the railway crossing?



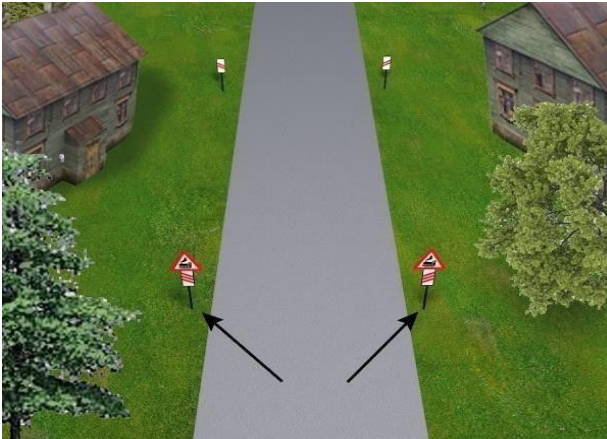
- 1) If he has completed overtaking before the railway crossing.
- 2) If he has completed overtaking 50 m before the crossing.
- 3) If he has completed overtaking 100 m before the crossing.

3. In this situation, how should the driver of the red car act in order to pass the large-size truck?



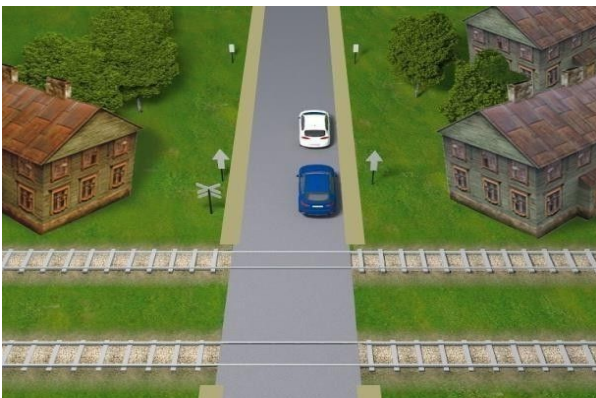
- 1) Perform the overtake at this location if the truck is travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 2) Perform the overtake at this location, exercising particular caution.
- 3) Perform the overtake beyond the railway crossing.

4. Can the driver overtake after driving past these signs?



- 1) No, he cannot.
- 2) Yes, he can, provided that the overtaking is completed 100 m before the crossing.
- 3) Yes, he can, in any case.

5. In this situation, is the driver of the blue car allowed to overtake the white car?



- 1) Prohibited, if the speed of the white car is above 30 km/h.
- 2) Prohibited in any case.

- 3) Allowed.
- 4) Allowed after 100 m.

6. Is overtaking allowed in this situation?



image text: 50 m · Built-up area

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed provided that the speed of the car travelling ahead is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Prohibited.

7. Is overtaking allowed in this road situation?

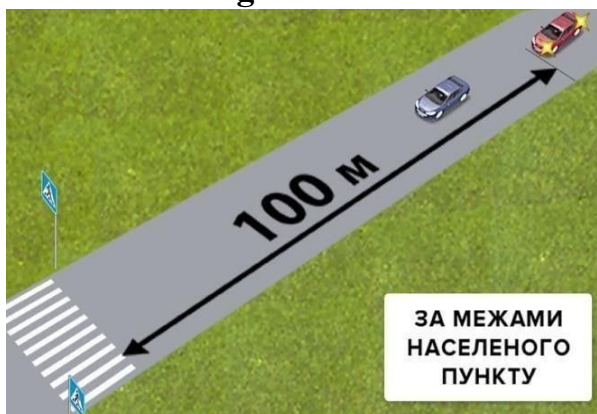


image text: 100 m · Outside the built-up area

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed provided that the speed of the car travelling ahead is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Prohibited.

8. Is the driver of the blue car allowed to begin overtaking in this situation?



- 1) It is allowed.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed if the driver of the white car has turned on the hazard warning lights.

9. Is the driver allowed to overtake at this location?



image text: Dnipro River · Attention! Video surveillance in progress

- 1) Allowed, if no obstruction will be created for oncoming vehicles.
- 2) Allowed provided that the driver of the car travelling ahead has not begun overtaking or changing lanes.
- 3) Allowed in the cases specified in answers 1 and 2.
- 4) Prohibited.

10. Is the driver of the black car allowed to overtake in this situation?



- 1) Allowed, after making sure there are no oncoming cars.
- 2) Allowed, if the speed of the car being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Prohibited.
- 4) Allowed provided that the requirements in answers 1 and 2 are met.

11. Is the driver of the grey car allowed to overtake the white one?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed only in a built-up area.

12. In this situation, is the driver of the green car allowed to overtake?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

13. Is the driver of the white car allowed to overtake in this situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

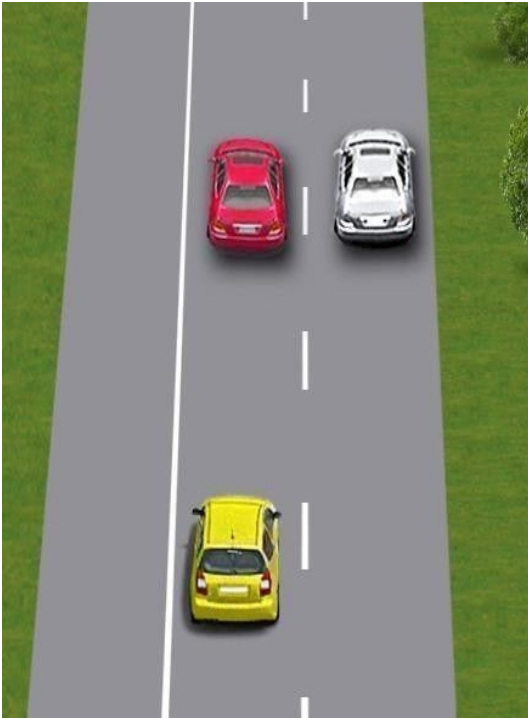
14. Is overtaking allowed in this road situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if the speed of the car being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Allowed, if the oncoming lane is clear.
- 4) Allowed if the conditions specified in answers 2 and 3 are observed.

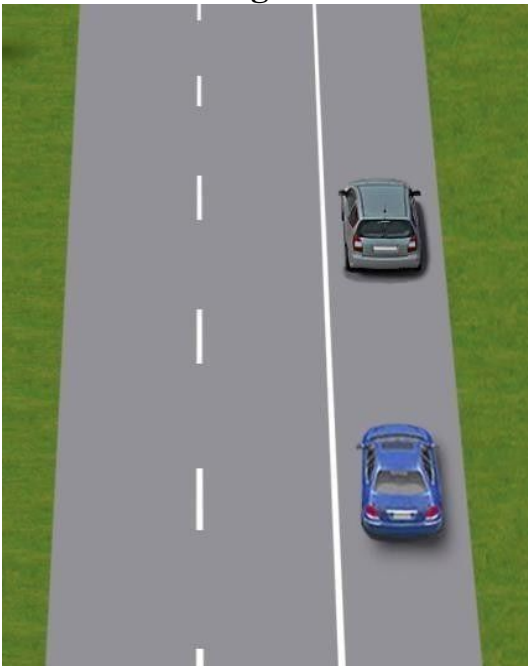
15. Is the driver of the yellow
allowed in the situation?

133 of the car to perform overtaking in this



- 1) Allowed in any case.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed, if the speed of the car being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.

16. Is overtaking allowed in this situation?



- 1) Allowed in any case.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed, if the speed of the car being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.

17. Is the driver allowed to overtake vehicles travelling with flashing beacons of orange in colour?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

18. Did the driver of the green car correctly overtake the blue car?



- 1) Incorrect: overtaking before a railway crossing is prohibited.
- 2) Correct, because overtaking was completed 100 m before the railway crossing.

19. Is the driver of the yellow car allowed to overtake the blue one as shown in the figure?



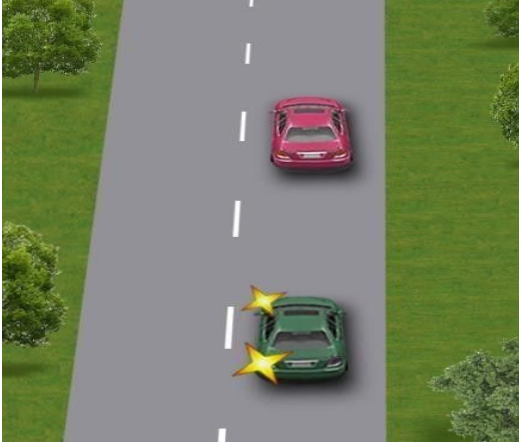
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed in any case.
- 3) Allowed provided that the blue car is travelling slowly.

20. Is the driver of the blue car allowed to pass the moped?



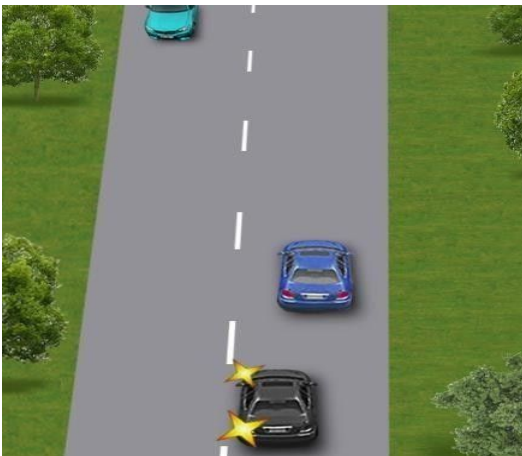
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

21. What must the driver make sure of before beginning to overtake, in the absence of oncoming vehicles and vehicles travelling behind?



- 1) That the carriageway is even.
- 2) That after overtaking, he will be able to return to the lane he occupies without creating an obstruction to the vehicle he is overtaking.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

22. Does the driver of the black car have the right to begin overtaking the blue car?



- 1) No, he does not have the right; he must give way to the oncoming car.
- 2) Yes, he has the right.

23. Can the driver of the green car begin overtaking the grey car?



- 1) Yes, he can, after giving an audible warning signal.

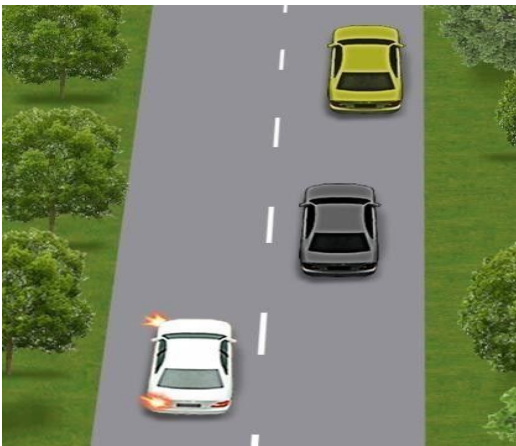
2) No, he cannot; he must wait until the grey car has completed the overtaking.

24. Is a car driver allowed to overtake a motorcyclist at this intersection?



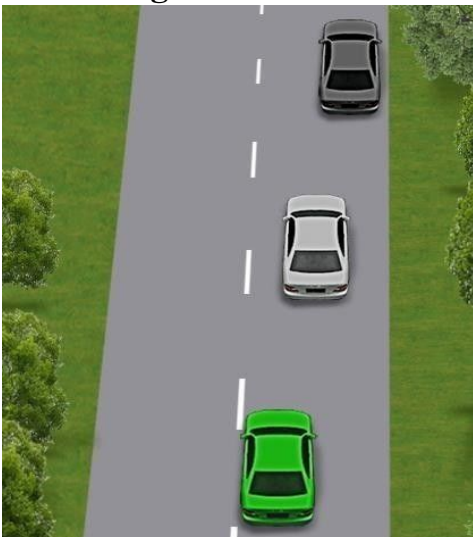
- 1) It is allowed while observing safety measures.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed provided that the motorcyclist's speed is less than 30 km/h.

25. How must the driver of the black car who intends to overtake act in this situation?



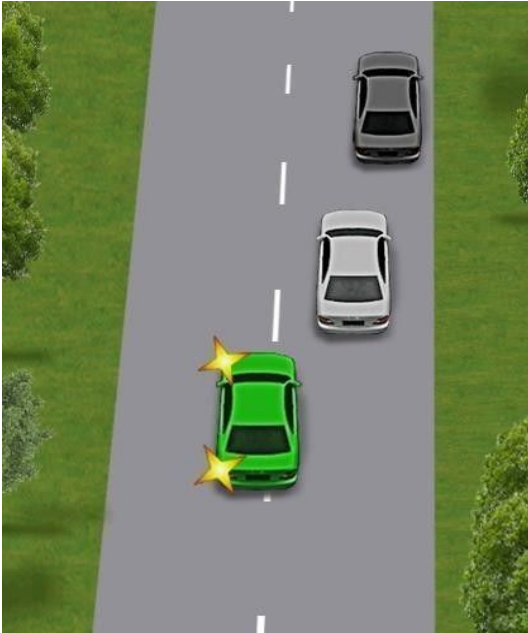
- 1) Allow yourself to be overtaken and after that begin overtaking.
- 2) Do not impede overtaking by increasing speed.
- 3) Perform both actions.

26. In this situation, what must the driver of the green car do before starting to overtake?



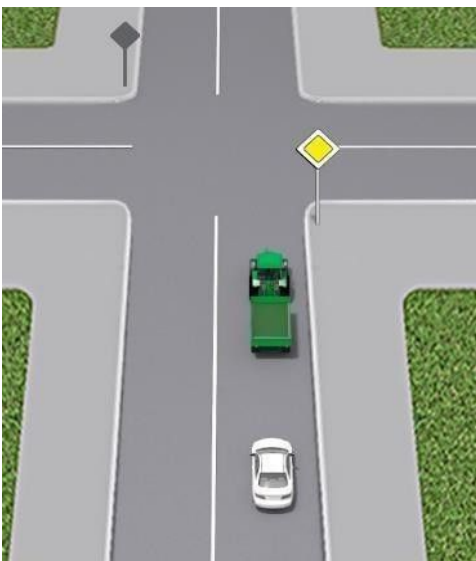
- 1) Make sure that the driver of the grey car has not signalled an intention to turn (change lanes) to the left, and begin overtaking.
- 2) Give an audible warning signal to attract the attention of the driver of the vehicle travelling ahead and, without fail (immediately), begin overtaking.
- 3) Perform all the actions listed above.

27. How must the driver of the grey car who intends to overtake act in this situation?



- 1) Increase speed and, having pulled out in front of the green car, carry out the overtake.
- 2) Wait until the green car overtakes him, and only then perform the overtaking.

28. Is the driver of the white car allowed to overtake the tractor in this situation?



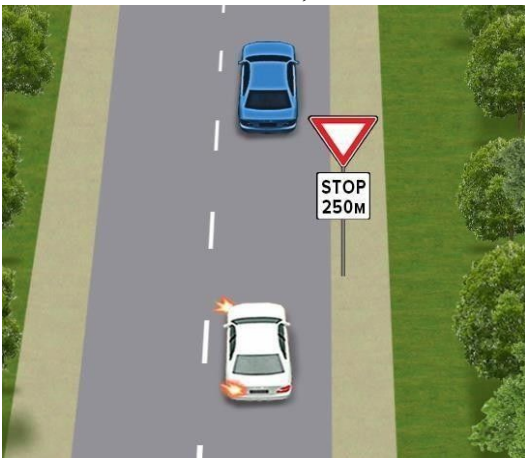
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if the tractor travels at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Allowed, and in doing so he must make sure of the safety of the manoeuvre.

29. How must the driver of the blue car travelling straight ahead act in this situation?



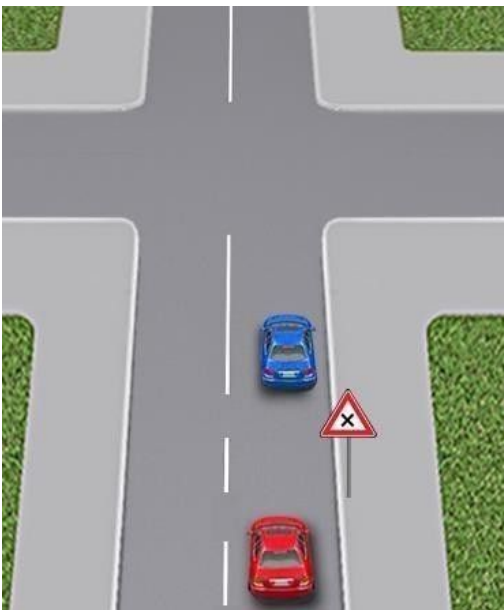
- 1) Stop before the intersection and wait until the purple car has turned left.
- 2) Drive around the purple car on the right, having ensured traffic safety.

30. At this location, is the driver of the white car allowed to overtake?



- 1) Allowed provided that the overtaking is completed before the intersection.
- 2) Allowed, if the speed of the vehicle being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Prohibited.

31. Is the driver of the red car allowed to overtake at this location on the road?



- 1) Overtaking is allowed at an intersection, provided that the speed of the vehicle being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.
- 2) Prohibited.

32. Is overtaking of a vehicle that is performing a bypass or a overtake allowed?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed provided that the single vehicle is travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Allowed.

33. On roads with what minimum number of lanes for travel in one direction is overtaking prohibited?

- 1) One or more.
- 2) Two or more.
- 3) Three or more.
- 4) Four or more.

34. Overtaking is considered to be:

- 1) Travelling in the far-left lane at a higher speed than the speed of travel in the far-right lane.
- 2) Travelling on the right shoulder, because the speed of the vehicle being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Passing of one or more vehicles that involves pulling out into the lane of oncoming traffic.
- 4) The answers specified in items 1, 2.

35. Is the driver allowed to pass a vehicle travelling with only a green flashing beacon and the vehicles it escorts?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

36. Which actions are prohibited for the driver of a vehicle that is being overtaken?

- 1) Obstructing overtaking by increasing travel speed.
- 2) Turn right or stop.

37. Is overtaking allowed at railway crossings?

- 1) It is allowed.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed only at controlled railway crossings.

38. In which cases are you allowed to overtake at an intersection?

- 1) Allowed, if the intersection is controlled.
- 2) Allowed, if you are on the major road.
- 3) Allowed, if the intersection is located outside built-up areas.
- 4) In all the specified cases.

5) Overtaking at any intersection is prohibited.

39. At what distance from a pedestrian crossing is overtaking prohibited?

- 1) Closer than 50 m before and after a pedestrian crossing in a built-up area and 100 m - outside built-up areas.
- 2) Closer than 50 m before a pedestrian crossing in a built-up area and 100 m - outside built-up areas.
- 3) Closer than 100 m before a pedestrian crossing in a built-up area and 150 m - outside built-up areas.

40. Overtaking is prohibited:

- 1) Closer than 50 m before a pedestrian crossing in a built-up area.
- 2) Closer than 100 m before a pedestrian crossing outside built-up areas.
- 3) On roads that have one lane for travel in each direction.
- 4) At the locations specified in answers 1 and 2.
- 5) At the locations specified in answers 1, 2, 3.

41. Which of the listed items must the driver make sure of before starting to overtake:

- 1) That the driver of the vehicle being overtaken understands your actions.
- 2) That after overtaking, he will be able to return to the previously occupied lane without creating an obstruction to the vehicle he has overtaken.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

42. At an intersection, is overtaking of single vehicles that are travelling at a speed less than 30 km/h allowed?

- 1) Overtaking is allowed only for mopeds and animal-drawn carts.
- 2) Prohibited.

43. In which of the listed locations is overtaking prohibited?

- 1) On bridges, viaducts, and overpasses.
- 2) Under overpasses and viaducts.
- 3) In tunnels.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 3.

44. Is the driver allowed to overtake while travelling under conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

45. Is the driver allowed to overtake while travelling in foggy conditions?

- 1) Allowed, if visibility in the direction of travel exceeds 300 m.
- 2) Prohibited.

46. Which of the listed actions corresponds to the term 'overtaking'?

- 1) Passing of one or more vehicles that involves pulling out into the lane of oncoming traffic.
- 2) Passing of a moving vehicle that involves changing lanes to the right lane.
- 3) Passing of a moving vehicle that involves changing lanes to the left lane of the same direction.

47. Are you allowed to begin overtaking in this situation?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

48. Are you allowed to overtake the car in this case if you are travelling on a bridge?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

49. Is the driver of the yellow car allowed to overtake in this case?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

50. When overtaking other vehicles at night, it is necessary to turn on the hazard warning lights:

- 1) Yes.

2) No.

51. While travelling through a tunnel during daylight hours, the driver of a vehicle has the right to carry out overtaking:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

52. Are you allowed to overtake in the given situation?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

53. In which case is overtaking at an intersection allowed?

- 1) If the intersection is controlled and the green traffic-light signal is lit.
- 2) If there are no vehicles in the oncoming lane.
- 3) Overtaking at an intersection is prohibited.

54. Overtaking in a tunnel is allowed in the case of:



- 1) In the absence of vehicles in the oncoming lane.
- 2) The possibility of making the overtake safely.
- 3) In none of the cases.

55. Does the driver have the right to overtake in this road situation?



- 1) No, he does not have the right.
- 2) Yes, he has the right if the speed of the car being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Yes, he has the right if the oncoming lane is clear.
- 4) Yes, he has the right if the conditions specified in answers 2 and 3 are observed.

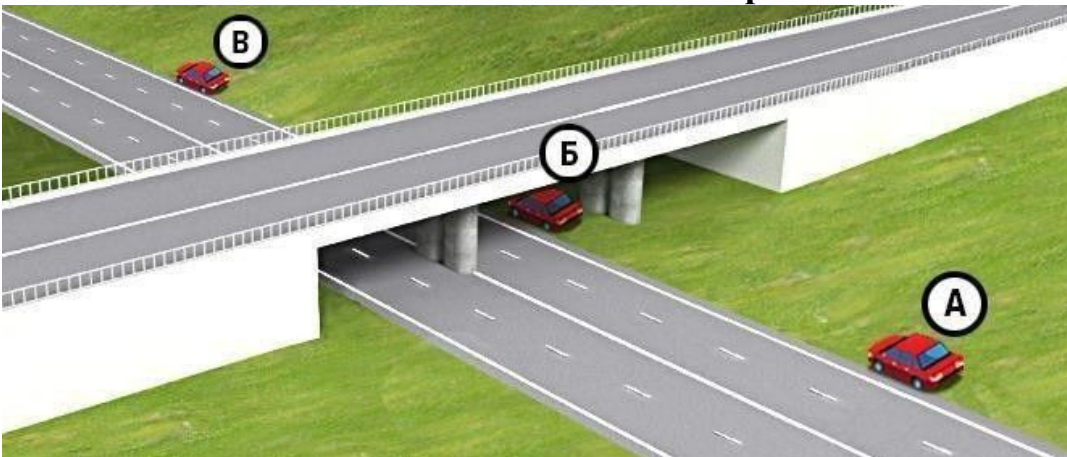
56. Outside a built-up area, is it allowed to give an audible warning signal to attract the attention of the driver of the vehicle being overtaken?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

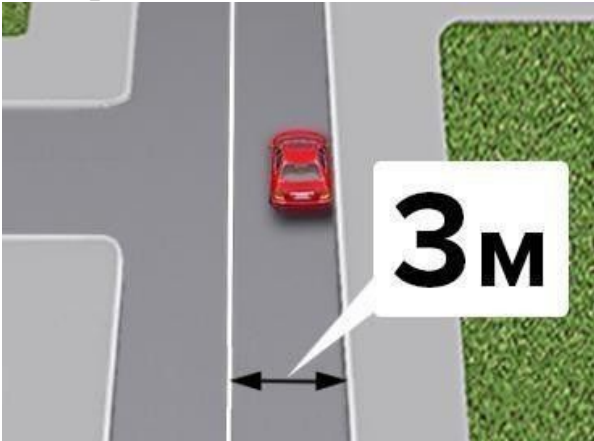
15. STOPPING AND PARKING

1. In which location is the driver allowed to stop?



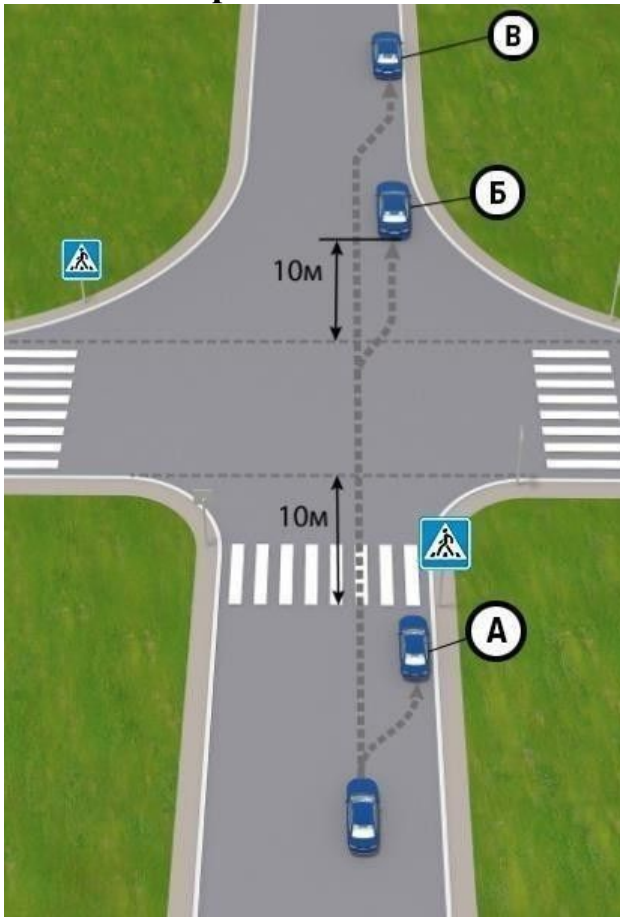
- 1) At location A.
- 2) At locations A and B.
- 3) At locations A, B, and C.
- 4) At locations A and C.

2. Does the driver have the right to stop in 145 at this location?



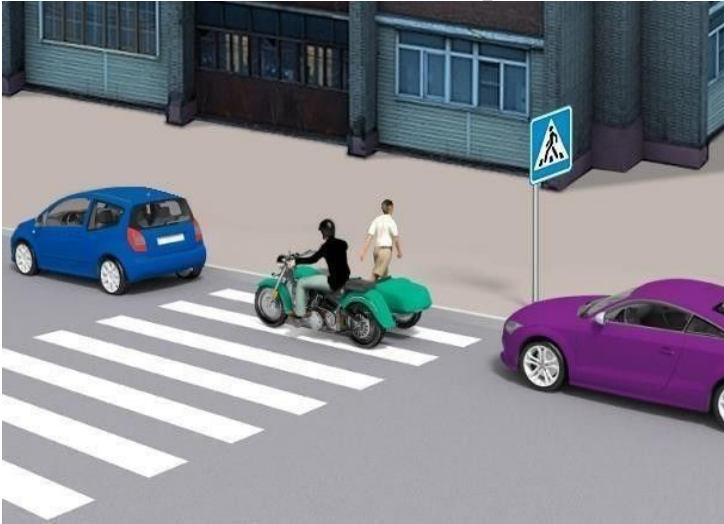
- 1) Yes, he has the right in any case.
- 2) No, he does not have the right.
- 3) Yes, he has the right only for picking up (dropping off) passengers.

3. At which position is the driver of the blue car allowed to make a stop?



- 1) At position A.
- 2) At position B.
- 3) At position C.
- 4) At positions A and C.
- 5) At positions B and C.

4. Which of the drivers, while performing a stop, violated the Road Traffic Rules?



- 1) All drivers.
- 2) Only the driver of the motorcycle.
- 3) The drivers of the blue car and the motorcycle.
- 4) The drivers of the purple car and the motorcycle.

5. At which position is the driver of a passenger car allowed to stop?

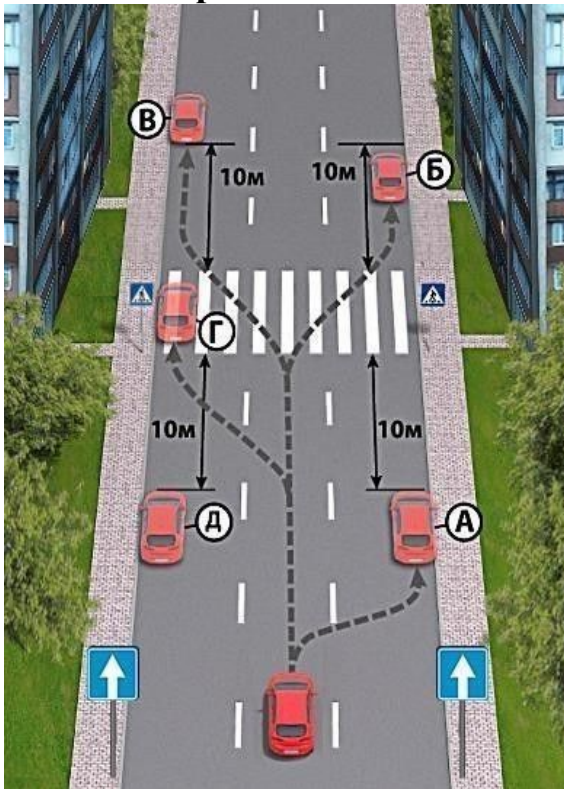
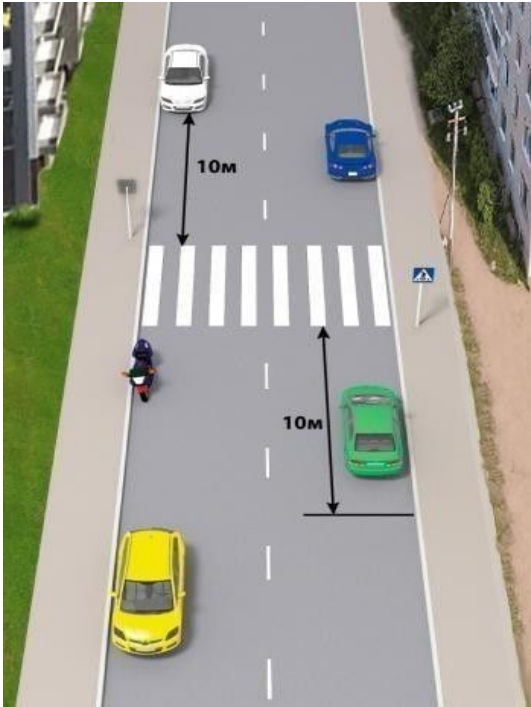


image text: 10 m

- 1) At positions C and E.
- 2) At positions C, D, and E.
- 3) At positions A and B.
- 4) At positions A, C, and E.



6. Which of the drivers is violating the stopping rules?

- 1) All drivers.
- 2) The drivers of the white car and the motorcycle.
- 3) The drivers of the green and blue cars.
- 4) The drivers of the green and blue cars and the motorcycle.
- 5) No one is committing a violation.

7. Which car has stopped in violation of the Road Traffic Rules on a one-way road?

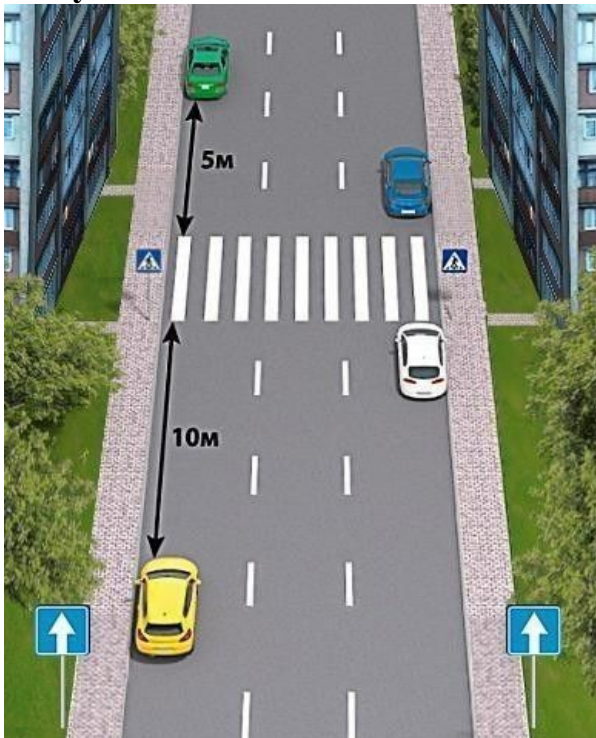


image text: 5 m - 10 m

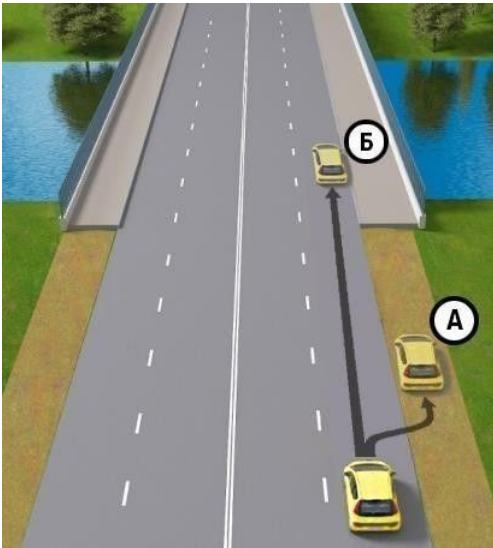
- 1) Green and yellow.
- 2) Yellow, blue, and white.
- 3) Blue and white.
- 4) Blue, white, and green.
- 5) All vehicles are in violation.

8. Which of the drivers violated the Road Traffic Rules while performing stopping?



- 1) Only the driver of the white car.
- 2) Only the driver of the red car.
- 3) Both are violating.
- 4) No one is committing a violation.

9. In which of the locations is the driver allowed to stop?



- 1) At location A.
- 2) At location B.
- 3) At locations A and B.

10. Is the driver of the yellow car allowed to stop at this location?



- 1) Allowed only for the boarding (alighting) of passengers.
- 2) Allowed.
- 3) Prohibited.



11. Is it allowed to stop at this location to pick up passengers?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed only during daylight hours.

12. Is the driver allowed to stop on the bridge at this location?



image text: Dnipro River · Middle of the bridge

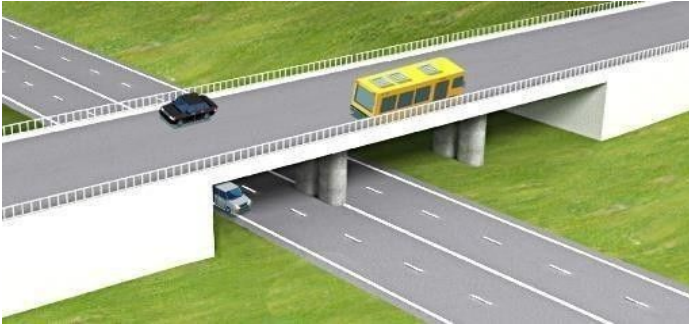
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.
- 3) Allowed only for the boarding (alighting) of passengers.

13. Is the driver of the white car allowed to stop to pick up a passenger at this location?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed for a period of up to 5 minutes.
- 3) Allowed in any case.

14. Which of the drivers violated the Road Traffic Rules by stopping?



- 1) Only the drivers of the black car and the bus.
- 2) Only the drivers of the bus and the grey car.
- 3) The drivers of all vehicles are in violation.

15. In which location is the driver of a passenger car allowed to stop?

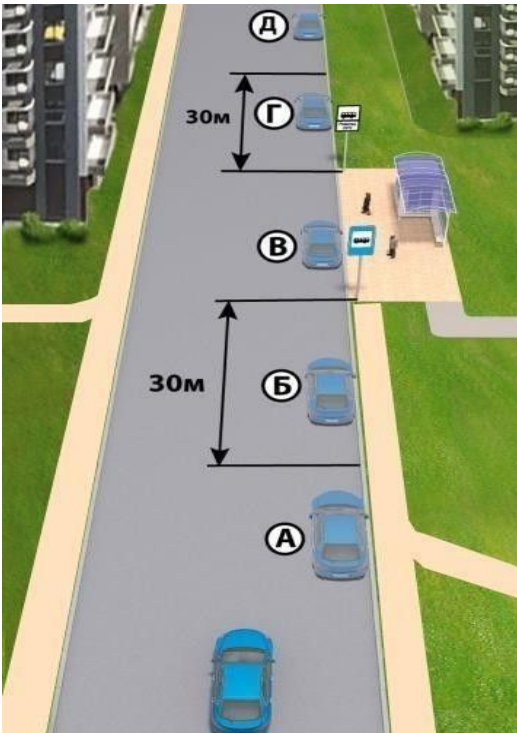


image text: 30 m

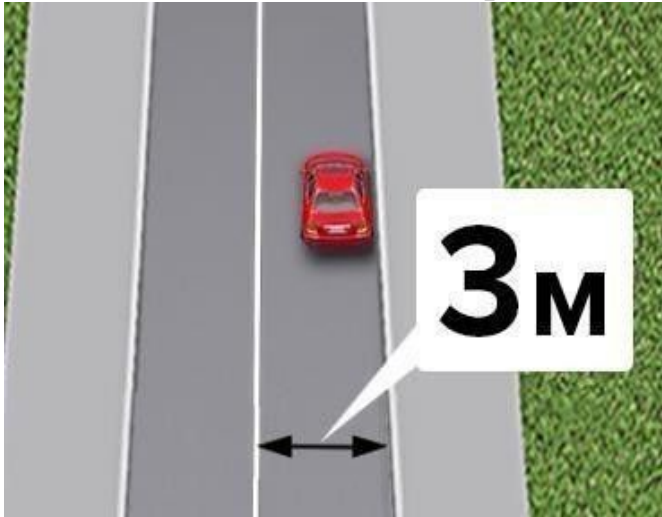
- 1) At locations A and E.
- 2) At locations A, C, and E.
- 3) At location C.
- 4) At locations D and E.
- 5) At all locations.

16. Under what conditions is the driver allowed to stop at this location?



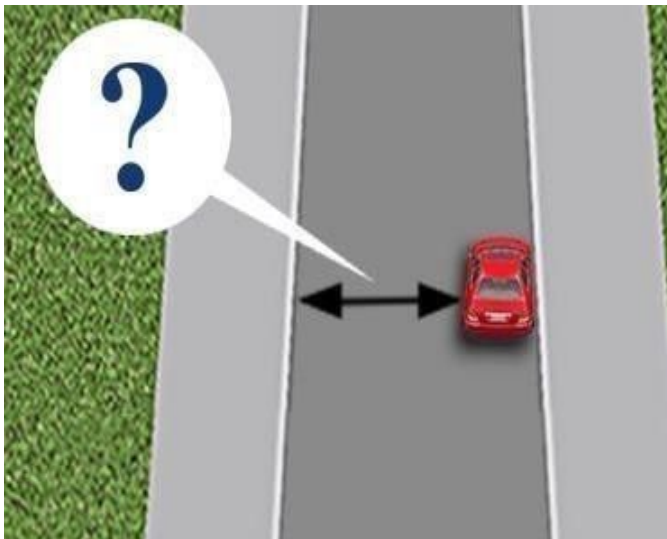
- 1) If the distance between the vehicle and the solid marking is at least 2 m.
- 2) If the distance between the vehicle and the solid marking is at least 3 m.
- 3) Stopping at this location is allowed in any case

17. Is the driver allowed to stop at this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

18. What is the minimum distance that must be between a stopped vehicle and the opposite edge of the carriageway for the stop to be made without violations of the Road Traffic Rules?



- 1) 1.5 m.
- 2) 2 m.
- 3) 2.75 m.
- 4) 3 m.
- 5) 4 m.

19. In which cases, according to the Road Traffic Rules, is the placement of objects that obstruct the passage or parking of vehicles allowed on the carriageway?



- 1) When documenting a traffic crash.
- 2) When performing road work or work involving occupation of the carriageway.
- 3) In the case of restriction or prohibition of the movement of vehicles and pedestrians in cases provided for by law.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

20. Is parking of the white car allowed in this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

21. Is parking of a car allowed in this location?



- 1) Prohibited in any case.
- 2) Allowed.

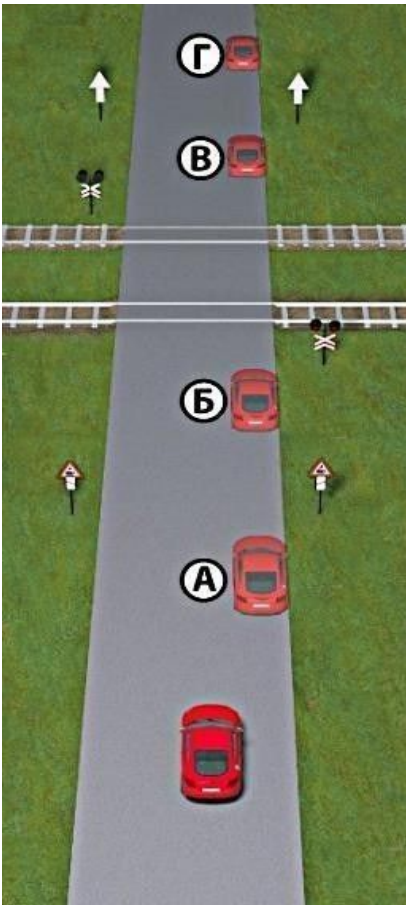
3) Prohibited if the vehicle makes travel of other vehicles impossible or creates an obstruction to the movement of pedestrians.

22. Is the driver of the black car allowed to park at this section of the road, which is outside built-up areas, if the sightlines in one of the directions are less than 100 m?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed in any case.
- 3) Allowed, if daytime running lights are on.

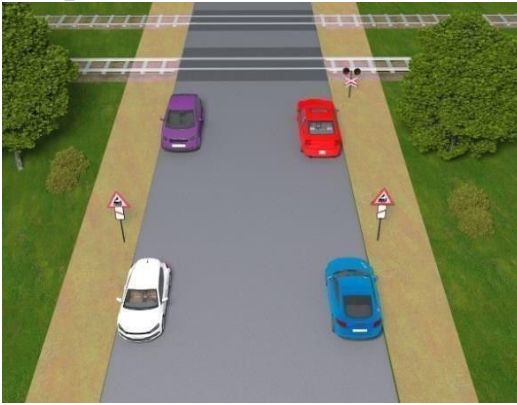
23. In which location is the driver of a passenger car allowed to park?



- 1) At locations A and B.
- 2) At locations C and D.
- 3) At locations A and D.
- 4) At locations A, C, and D.

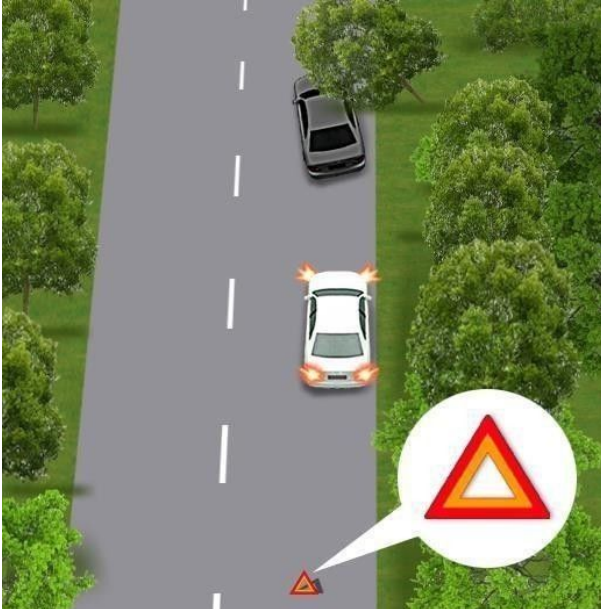
24. Which of the drivers correctly performs

154 parking?



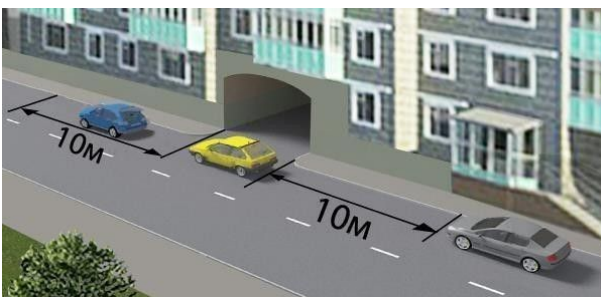
- 1) All drivers.
- 2) The drivers of the purple, white, and blue cars.
- 3) The drivers of the red and blue cars.
- 4) The drivers of the white and blue cars.
- 5) The drivers of the purple and white cars.

25. What can a stop be caused by for it to be considered a forced stop?



- 1) By a technical malfunction of the car or a hazard caused by the cargo being transported.
- 2) By the condition of the road user.
- 3) By the appearance of an obstruction to travel.
- 4) To all of the above.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

26. Which of the drivers violated the stopping rules at the exit from a courtyard?

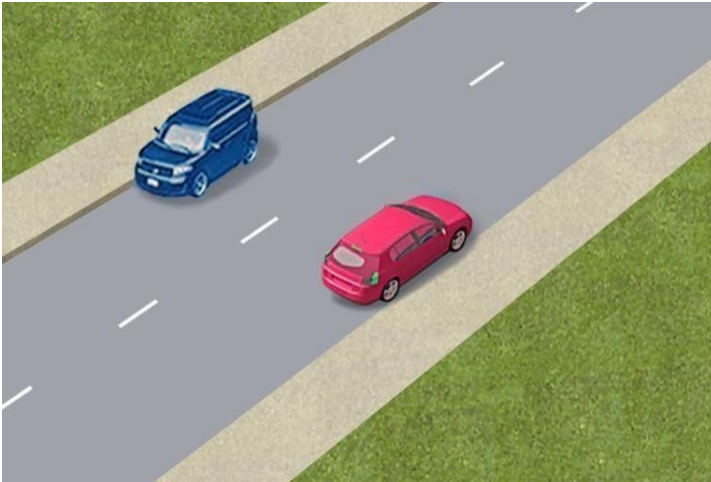


- 1) Only the driver of the yellow car.

- 2) Only the driver of the blue car.
- 3) All are in violation.

- 15b) The drivers of the blue and yellow cars.
- 5) The drivers of the grey and yellow cars.

27. Is stopping of vehicles opposite one another, as shown in the figure, allowed?



- 1) Prohibited in any case.
- 2) Allowed, if meeting/passing oncoming traffic or driving around stopped vehicles will be possible.

28. Can the driver pick up (drop off) passengers in the area of road works?

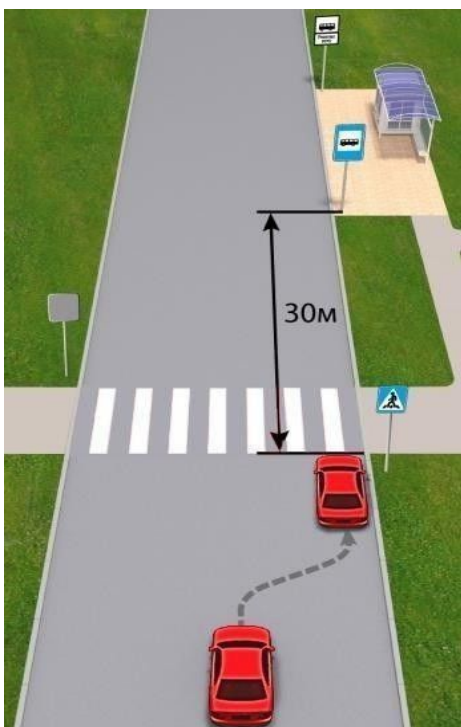


- 1) Yes, he can.
- 2) No, he cannot.

29. At what distance from the marked site of road works is the stopping of vehicles prohibited?



- 1) Closer than 10 m.
- 2) Closer than 15 m.
- 3) Closer than 30 m.

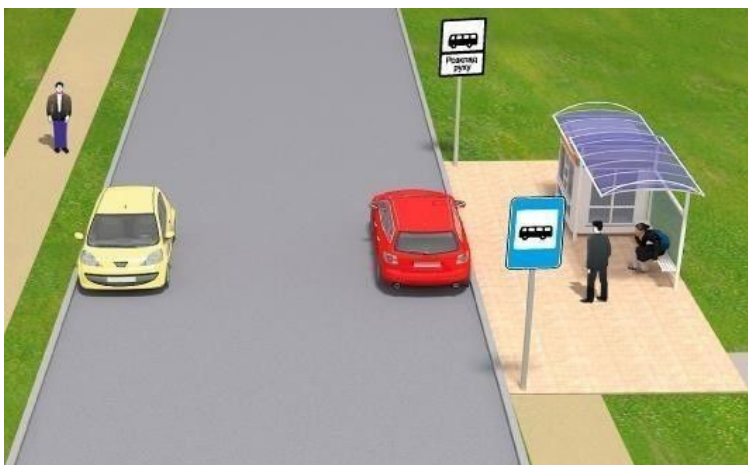


30. Is the driver allowed to stop at this location?

image text: 30 m

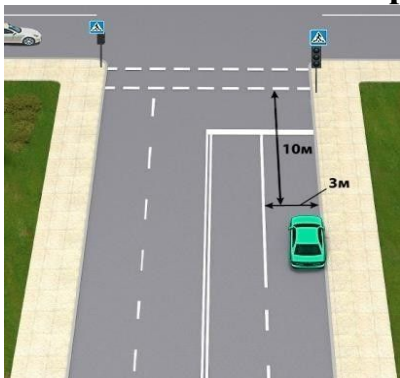
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

31. Which of the drivers, while performing a stop, is violating the Road Traffic Rules?



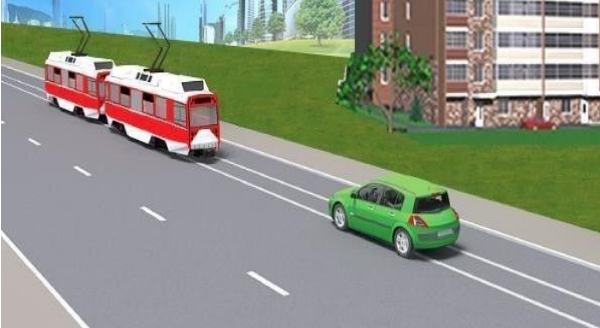
- 1) Both drivers
- 2) The driver of the yellow car.
- 3) The driver of the red car.

32. Does the driver of a passenger car have the right to stop at this location?



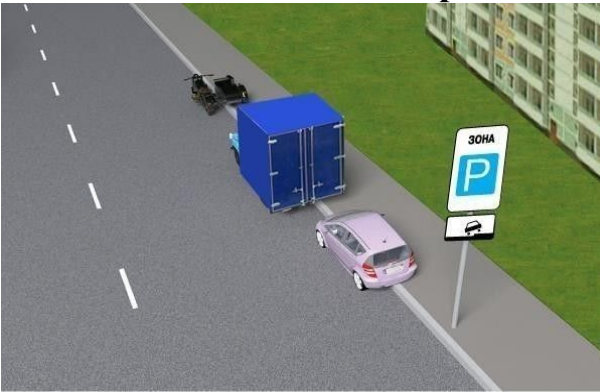
- 1) Yes, he has the right in any case.
- 2) No, he does not have the right.

33. Is the driver of the green car allowed to stop at this location without the need to pick up (drop off) passengers, if it is not required by the Road Traffic Rules?



- 1) It is allowed.
- 2) It is prohibited.

34. Which vehicle has been parked incorrectly?



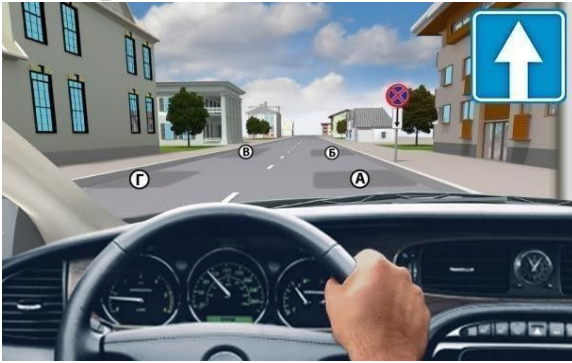
- 1) All are placed correctly.
- 2) A truck.
- 3) A motorcycle with a side trailer.

35. Is the driver of the red car correctly picking up (dropping off) passengers?



- 1) Correct.
- 2) Incorrect.

36. In which location on this one-way road is the driver of a passenger car allowed to stop?



- 1) Only at location B.
- 2) At locations B, C, and D.
- 3) At locations B and C.
- 4) At locations A, B, C, and D.
- 5) At location C.

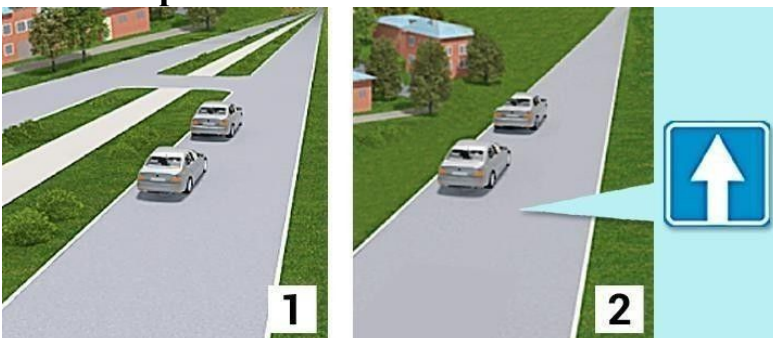
37. Which of the drivers has correctly stopped his vehicle on a two-way road outside a built-up area?



image text: Outside the built-up area

- 1) The driver of the red car.
- 2) The driver of the blue car.
- 3) Both drivers.

38. In which of the figures are the vehicles placed correctly on roads in built-up areas?



- 1) On the first.
- 2) At the second.
- 3) On both.

39. Which of the figures shows a two-way road in a built-up area on which the driver may place a vehicle for parking or stopping on the left side?



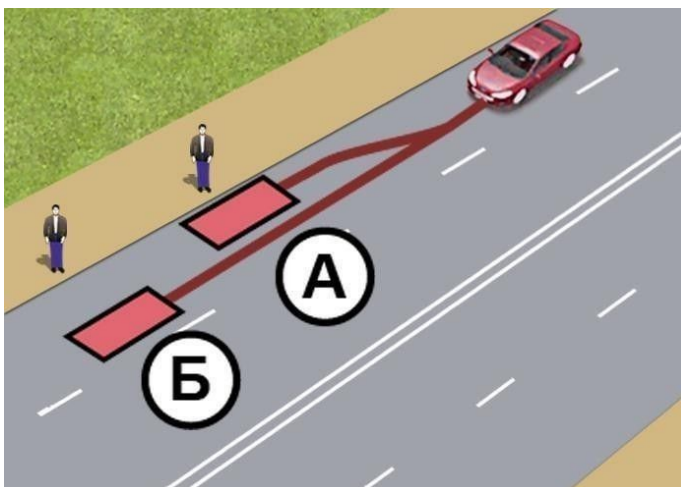
- 1) In figures 1 and 2.
- 2) In figure 1.
- 3) In figure 2.
- 4) In figure 3.

40. Which of the drivers is allowed to park their vehicle on the left side of the road after passing these road signs?



- 1) To the driver of the blue car.
- 2) To the driver of the green car.
- 3) To both drivers.

41. In which location must the driver of the red car stop?



- 1) At location A.
- 2) At location B.
- 3) At location A or B.

42. In which location is the driver of the red car allowed to stop the vehicle on a road in a built-up area?



image text: Built-up area

- 1) Near the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Near the left edge of the carriageway.
- 3) Near the right or left edge of the carriageway.

43. In which location must the driver of the red car stop the vehicle on a road outside built-up areas?



image text: Shoulder · Outside the built-up area

- 1) On the right or left shoulder.
- 2) Only on the right shoulder.
- 3) Near the right edge of the carriageway, as far to the right as possible.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

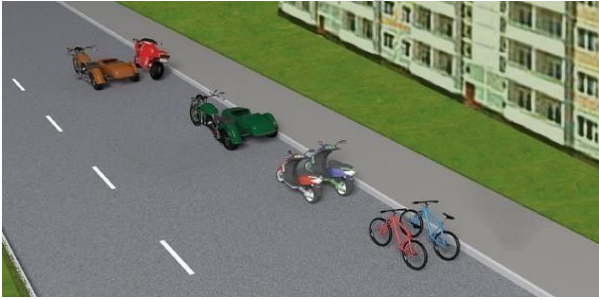
44. Which of the drivers stopped incorrectly?



image text: Outside the built-up area

- 1) The driver of the grey car.
- 2) The driver of the red car.
- 3) Both drivers.

45. Which vehicles are parked in violation of the Road Traffic Rules?



- 1) Bicycles.
- 2) Mopeds.
- 3) The green motorcycle with a sidecar.
- 4) The brown motorcycle with a sidecar.

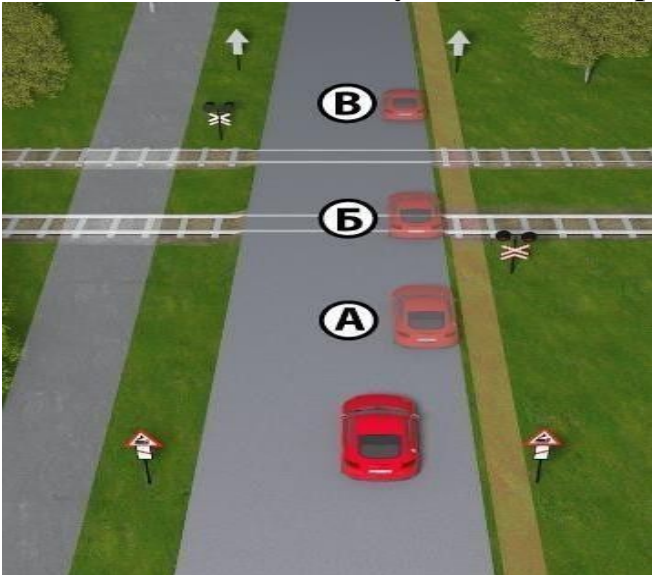
46. In which location on the road may the driver stop his vehicle if stopping and parking on the shoulders are impossible and specially designated places are absent?



image text: Outside the built-up area

- 1) Near the left edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Near the right edge of the carriageway, as far to the right as possible, so as not to obstruct other road users.
- 3) On pavements or pedestrian paths, so as not to obstruct other road users.

47. In which location may the driver stop?



- 1) At location A.
- 2) At location B.
- 3) At location C.
- 4) At location A, B, and C.
- 5) At location A and C.

48. Is the driver of the blue car allowed to stop at this location?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

49. Which vehicle has been parked in violation of the Road Traffic Rules at this location?



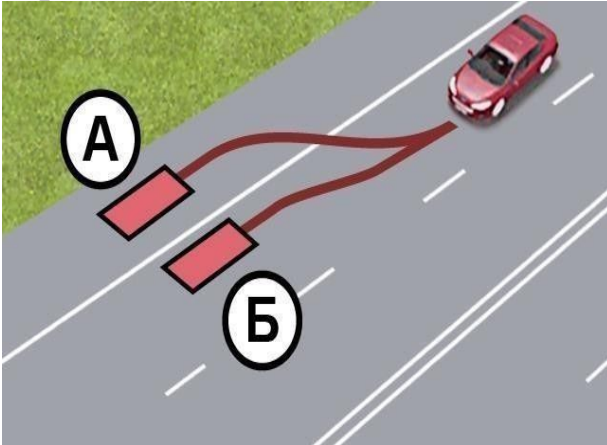
- 1) All are parked correctly.
- 2) A truck and a minibus.
- 3) Only the truck.
- 4) Only the minibus.
- 5) A truck, a minibus, and a motorcycle.

50. Which vehicles are allowed to be placed in places marked with the road signs "Parking Space" or "Parking Zone" installed with such supplementary plates?



- 1) All vehicles.
- 2) Trucks with a maximum permissible mass of less than 3.5 tonnes.
- 3) Only passenger cars.
- 4) Only motorcycles.
- 5) The vehicles indicated in answers 3 and 4.

51. In which location is the driver of a passenger car allowed to stop or park in this situation?



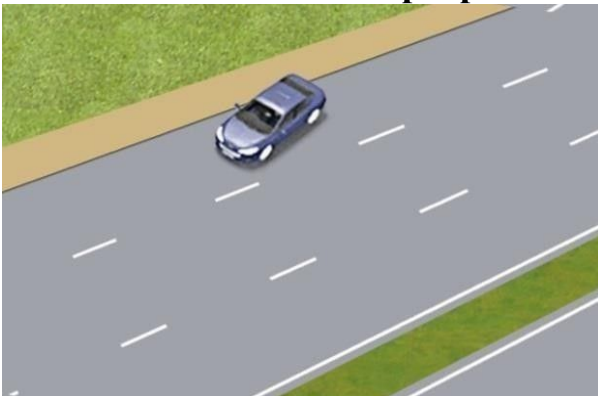
- 1) At location A.
- 2) At location B.
- 3) At locations A or B.

52. Is the white car correctly parked on the upgrade if the sightlines in the direction of travel are less than 100 m?



- 1) Correct, if it does not obstruct the travel of other vehicles.
- 2) Incorrect.
- 3) Correct in any case.

53. Did the driver of the purple car correctly park the vehicle?



- 1) Correct, if this does not obstruct the travel of other vehicles.
- 2) Incorrect.
- 3) Correct.

54. Which vehicle is correctly placed on a one-way road, if it is known that both cars do not obstruct the travel of other vehicles?



- 1) The red car.
- 2) The white car.
- 3) Both cars.

55. Under what conditions are the driver and passengers of a vehicle prohibited from opening the vehicle's doors, leaving them open, and exiting the vehicle?

- 1) If the carriageway of the road is of small width.
- 2) If this threatens road safety.
- 3) If this creates obstructions for other road users.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

56. Closer than what distance from a railway crossing is parking prohibited for the driver of a vehicle?

- 1) 50 m.
- 2) 100 m.
- 3) 150 m.

57. What is prohibited for the driver, as well as the passengers of the vehicle, when opening the doors?

- 1) Only opening the doors of the vehicle if this endangers safety and creates obstructions for other road users.
- 2) Only leaving the doors of the vehicle open if this endangers safety and creates obstructions for other road users.
- 3) Only getting out of the vehicle if this endangers safety and creates obstructions for other road users.
- 4) To open the vehicle's doors, leave them open, and exit the vehicle if this endangers safety and creates obstacles for other road users.

58. How must the driver position his vehicle near the right edge of the carriageway?

- 1) Park as far to the right as possible so as not to obstruct other road users.
- 2) Park at any distance from the edge of the carriageway.
- 3) In such a way as not to obstruct only vehicles.

59. In which of the locations is parking of vehicles prohibited?

- 1) In the zone of dangerous curves and convex breaks in the road's longitudinal profile with visibility or sightlines of less than 100 m in at least one direction of travel outside built-up areas.
- 2) Closer than 50 m to railway crossings.
- 3) More than 100 m before railway crossings outside built-up areas.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

60. In which location on the road must the driver place the vehicle for stopping or parking when there is a shoulder suitable for stopping or parking?

- 1) Near the right edge of the carriageway or on the shoulder.
- 2) Only on the shoulder.

61. In which locations is the parking of vehicles prohibited?

- 1) At locations where a standing vehicle would make the movement of other vehicles impossible.
- 2) At locations where a standing vehicle would create an obstruction to the movement of pedestrians.
- 3) On lawns.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

62. Which vehicles are allowed to park on pavements?

- 1) Only to passenger cars.
- 2) Only to motorcycles.
- 3) To passenger cars and motorcycles.

63. At what distance from household waste collection containers, whose location or installation complies with the requirements of the law, is the parking of vehicles prohibited?

- 1) Closer than 5 m.
- 2) Closer than 10 m.
- 3) Closer than 15 m.

64. Is parking of vehicles allowed on lawns?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

65. Where on roads outside built-up areas is parking of vehicles allowed during the hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) On the shoulder.
- 2) In parking areas.
- 3) Outside the road.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

66. Which measures must the driver of a vehicle take in the event of a forced stop in a place where stopping is prohibited, when there is no possibility of removing the vehicle?

- 1) Only to switch on the hazard warning lights.
- 2) Only to place the emergency-stop sign or a flashing red lantern.
- 3) Perform the action from answer 1 or 2, and in the cases established by the Road Traffic Rules — both actions simultaneously.

67. In which location must the driver park outside built-up areas during hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) Park only off the road.
- 2) Park only in parking areas.
- 3) Park only in parking areas or off the road.
- 4) Park on the shoulder, turning on only the parking lights.

68. Under what conditions does a driver have the right to park a vehicle at the right edge of the carriageway?

- 1) In the absence of specially designated places or a shoulder.
- 2) When stopping or parking is impossible on the shoulders or in specially designated places.
- 3) Always, if the driver has stopped to pick up or drop off passengers.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

69. Which measures must the driver take before leaving his vehicle?

- 1) Measures to prevent the car from moving on its own.
- 2) Measures to prevent entry into it and/or unlawful taking of it.
- 3) Measures to ensure the integrity of the cargo being transported.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

70. What must the driver make sure of before opening the vehicle's door?

- 1) That the carriageway is free of other vehicles.
- 2) That this does not endanger road safety.

- 3) That this does not create obstructions for other road users.

4) Answers 2 and 3.

71. At what distance from a railway crossing is the driver of a car allowed to park?

- 1) At a distance no closer than 50 m from the crossing.
- 2) At a distance no closer than 100 m from the crossing.
- 3) In all the listed cases.

72. Which measures, according to the Road Traffic Rules, must the driver of a passenger car parked on an ascent or descent along the edge of the carriageway take?

- 1) Turn the steered wheels to eliminate the possibility of the vehicle moving on its own.
- 2) It is mandatory to use wheel chocks.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

73. In accordance with the Road Traffic Rules, stopping is prohibited:

- 1) Only before railway crossings.
- 2) Only beyond railway crossings.
- 3) Only at the railway crossings themselves.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

74. Placing a vehicle at an angle to the edge of the carriageway is allowed:

- 1) In places where it will not obstruct the travel of other vehicles.
- 2) Near pavements or other places with pedestrian traffic only with the front part, and on upgrades only with the rear part.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

75. At what distance from a pedestrian crossing is the stopping of vehicles allowed?

- 1) At a distance of no less than 10 m on both sides of the pedestrian crossing.
- 2) At a distance of no less than 10 m before the pedestrian crossing.
- 3) At a distance of no less than 20 m on both sides of the pedestrian crossing.
- 4) At a distance of no less than 30 m on both sides of the pedestrian crossing.

76. Under which condition is it allowed to park vehicles at an angle to the edge of the carriageway, if another manner is not specified by road signs or markings?

- 1) In the absence of pavements or other places with pedestrian traffic.
- 2) If this will not obstruct the travel of other vehicles.

77. Is it allowed to place vehicles in two rows on the carriageway?

- 1) Allowed to park only bicycles and mopeds.
- 2) It is prohibited to park all vehicles.

- 3) Allowed to park only bicycles, mopeds, and motorcycles without a sidecar.

78. In which of the listed locations is stopping of vehicles prohibited?

- 1) At locations where the distance between a solid marking line, a median strip, or the opposite edge of the carriageway and a stopped vehicle is less than 3 m.
- 2) At intersections and closer than 10 m from the edge of the intersecting carriageway where there is no pedestrian crossing, except for stopping to give way and stopping opposite the side passage at T-shaped intersections where there is a solid marking line or a median strip.
- 3) At pedestrian crossings and closer than 10 m to them on both sides.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

79. Are stopping and parking allowed near median strips or boulevards?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed for the boarding or alighting of people.

80. In which of the locations is stopping prohibited?

- 1) On bridges.
- 2) On overpasses and viaducts.
- 3) Under bridges, overpasses, and viaducts.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

81. Are drivers of passenger cars allowed to stop or park on the left side of a road that has one lane for travel in each direction, without tram tracks in the middle and not divided by a solid marking, as well as on the left side of a one-way road in a built-up area?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

82. On which roads in built-up areas is the driver of a passenger car allowed to place his vehicle near the left edge of the carriageway?

- 1) On roads that have one lane for travel in each direction, without tram tracks in the middle and not divided by a solid marking.
- 2) On a road with one-way traffic.
- 3) On all roads that have one lane for travel in each direction.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

83. In which locations is the stopping of vehicles prohibited?

- 1) At locations where passing oncoming traffic will be impossible.
- 2) At locations where going around a stopped vehicle will be impossible.
- 3) At locations where a vehicle blocks traffic-light signals or road signs from other drivers.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

84. At what distance from the exits of adjacent areas are drivers allowed to stop?

- 1) No closer than 10 m.
- 2) No closer than 15 m.
- 3) No closer than 20 m.

85. Is parking allowed in locations where the Road Traffic Rules prohibit stopping of vehicles?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed for a period of up to 20 minutes.
- 3) Allowed.

86. In which of the locations is parking of vehicles prohibited?

- 1) On pavements in any case.
- 2) On pavements, except in places marked with the corresponding road signs installed together with supplementary plates.
- 3) On pavements, except for passenger cars and motorcycles, which may be parked at the edge of pavements where at least 2 m remains for pedestrian travel.
- 4) More than 100 m from the railway crossing.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

87. In which cases are vehicles allowed to park on the pavement?

- 1) On pavements, only for passenger cars and motorcycles, in places marked with signs installed together with supplementary plates.
- 2) At the edge of pavements where at least 2 m remains for pedestrian travel — only for passenger cars and motorcycles.
- 3) On all pavements where no obstruction to pedestrian travel is created.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

88. What width must be left for the travel of pedestrians if a passenger car or motorcycle is placed at the edge of the pavement in accordance with the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) Not less than 1 m.
- 2) Not less than 1.5 m.

- 3) Not less than 2 m.
- 4) Not less than 3 m.

89. Where is the driver prohibited from stopping?

- 1) On embankments.
- 2) On bridges, overpasses, and viaducts.
- 3) In tunnels.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

90. Is parking of the black car allowed in this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

91. Is the driver of the grey car allowed to stop at this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

92. Which of the drivers, while performing a stop, violated the Road Traffic Rules?



- 1) Both drivers.
- 2) Only the driver of the yellow car.
- 3) The driver of the white car.

93. Does the driver of the white car have the right to stop at this location?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

94. Is the driver of the grey car allowed to stop at this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

95. Did the driver of the black car violate the stopping rules?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

96. Is parking of a car allowed

174 at this location?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, provided that there are 2 metres for pedestrian travel.
- 3) Allowed, provided that there are no other parking spaces nearby.

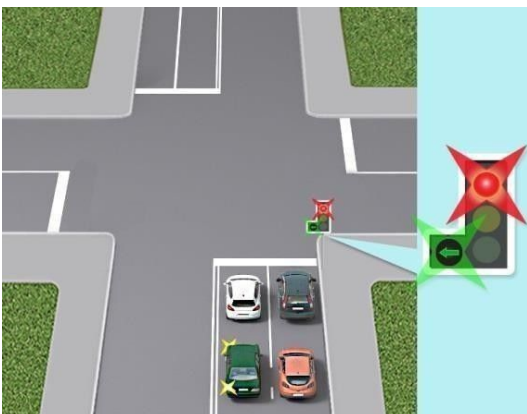
97. Is the driver of the black car allowed to stop as shown in the figure?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

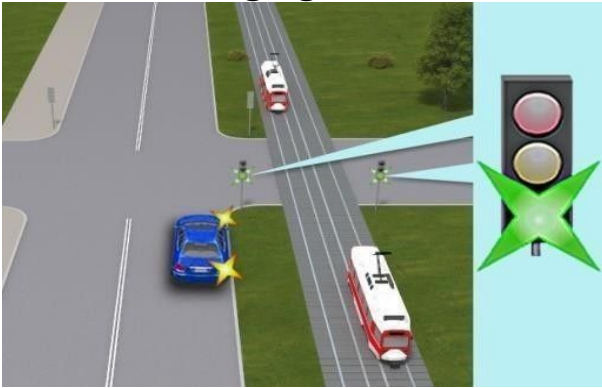
1. PASSING THROUGH INTERSECTIONS (CONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS)

1. How must the driver of the white car, who is waiting for the traffic-light signal permitting travel to come on in order to travel straight ahead, act in this situation?



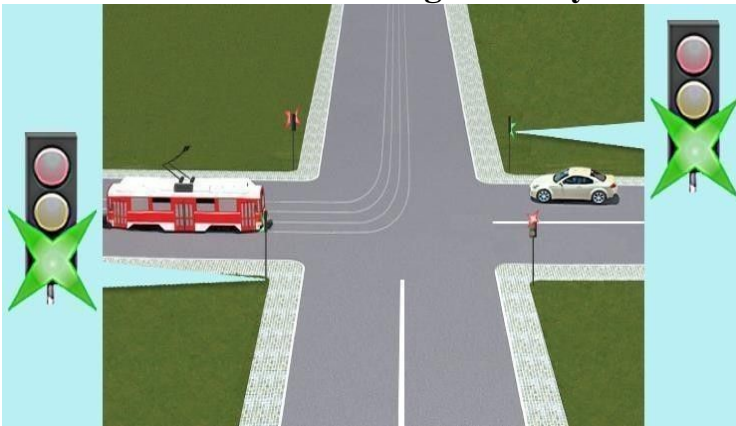
- 1) Continue travelling in the intended direction only when the green traffic-light signal is turned on.
- 2) Turn on the left direction indicator, continue travelling in the direction indicated by the arrow turned on in the supplementary section.
- 3) Change to the right lane.

2. When turning right, the driver of the blue car must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way only to the oncoming tram.
- 3) Give way to both trams.
- 4) Give way only to the tram travelling in the same direction.

3. Which vehicle has the right of way in this situation?



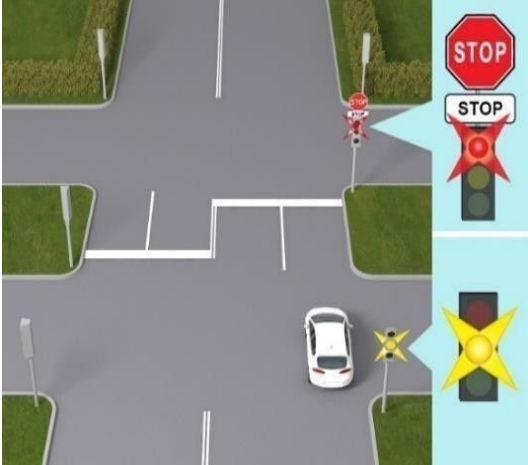
- 1) The tram.
- 2) A car.

4. How must the driver of the white car act if he has entered the junction of the carriageways on a traffic-light signal permitting travel?



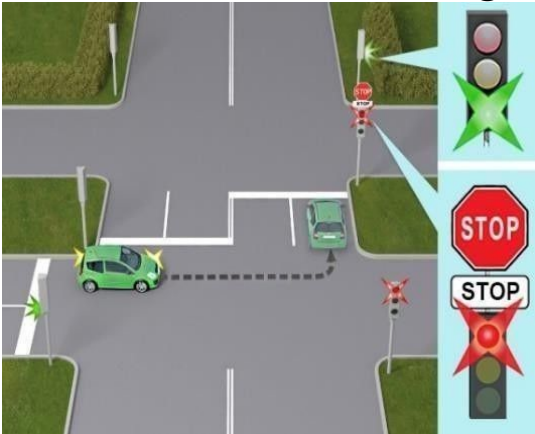
- 1) Stop before the traffic light on the route of travel and, having waited for the green signal to turn on, continue travelling.
- 2) Complete the left turn regardless of the traffic-light signal along the path of travel.

5. How must the driver of the white car, who has entered the junction of the carriageways on a green traffic-light signal, act?



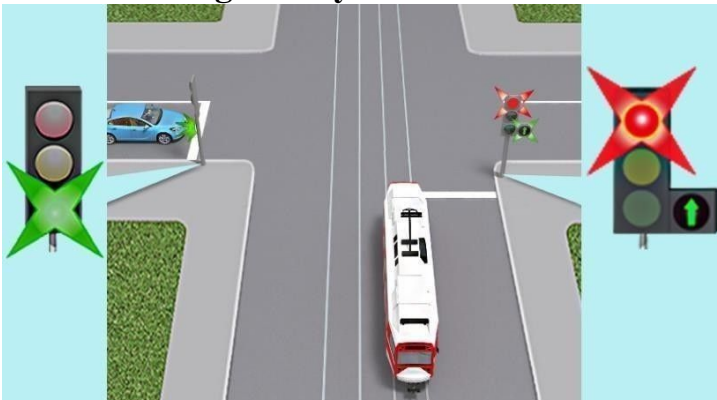
- 1) He must continue travelling in the intended direction, despite the prohibiting traffic-light signal being on.
- 2) He must stop before the "Stop line" road markings and continue travelling when the green traffic-light signal comes on.

6. How must the driver of the green car turning left act in this situation?



- 1) Drive out in the intended direction regardless of the traffic-light signal in your path of travel.
- 2) Stop before the "Stop line" road marking and continue travelling when the green traffic-light signal turns on.

7. Who must give way in this situation?



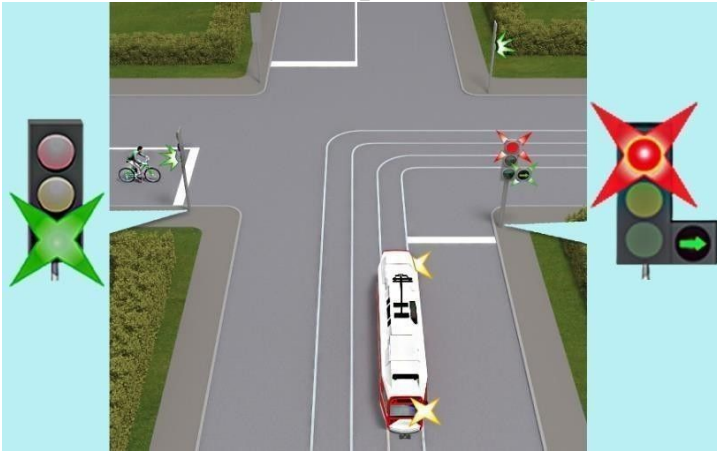
- 1) The driver of the car.
- 2) The driver of the tram.

8. Which vehicle will proceed through this intersection first?



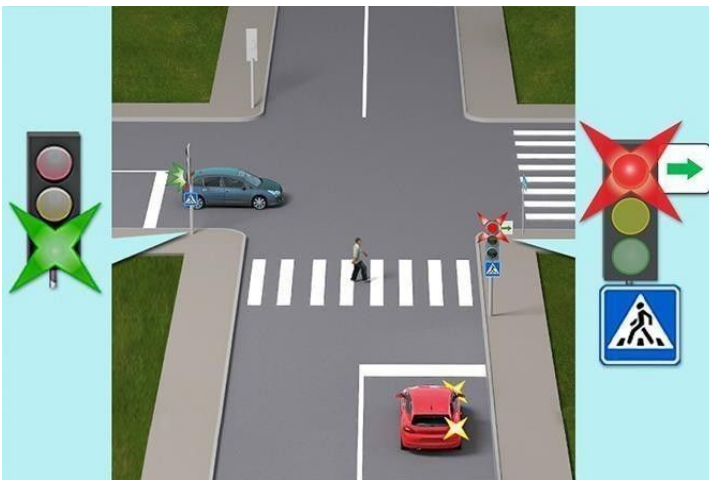
- 1) The red car.
- 2) The blue car.

9. How will the cyclist proceed through the intersection in this case?



- 1) He will give way to the tram.
- 2) He will proceed first, having the right of way.

10. How must the driver of the red car who intends to turn right act in this situation?



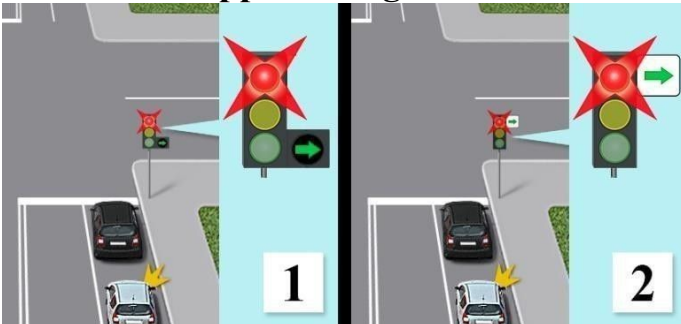
- 1) Continue travelling only after the green traffic-light signal is turned on.
- 2) Turn right, having gave way to pedestrians and vehicles travelling from other directions.
- 3) Turn right, having gave way only to vehicles travelling from other directions.

11. Are you allowed to turn right in this situation when the red traffic-light signal is on?



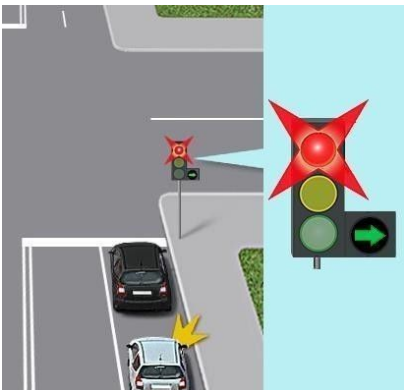
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, after giving way to pedestrians.
- 3) Allowed, after giving way to vehicles and pedestrians travelling from other directions.

12. In which figure must the driver of the black car, who has stopped at the prohibiting traffic-light signal in order to then travel straight ahead, necessarily continue moving to the right (in the direction of the arrow) when a vehicle approaching from behind has signalled a right turn?



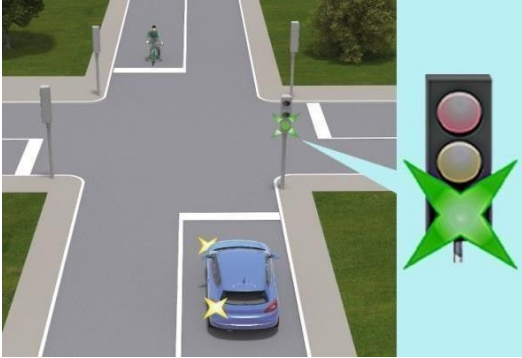
- 1) On both.
- 2) On the first.
- 3) At the second.

13. What must the driver of the black car, who intends to go straight, do if he saw a vehicle with its right direction indicator on in the rearview mirror?



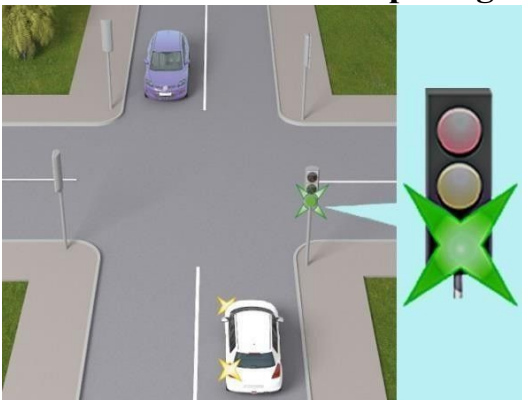
- 1) Continue travelling in the intended direction only when the green traffic-light signal is turned on.
- 2) Continue travelling in the direction indicated by the arrow illuminated in the additional section.
- 3) Change to the left lane.

14. In this situation, must the driver of the blue car give way to a cyclist?



- 1) Yes, he must.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to.

15. What is the order of passage for the cars at this intersection?



- 1) White, purple.
- 2) Purple, white.

16. When turning left at the intersection, the driver of the white car must:



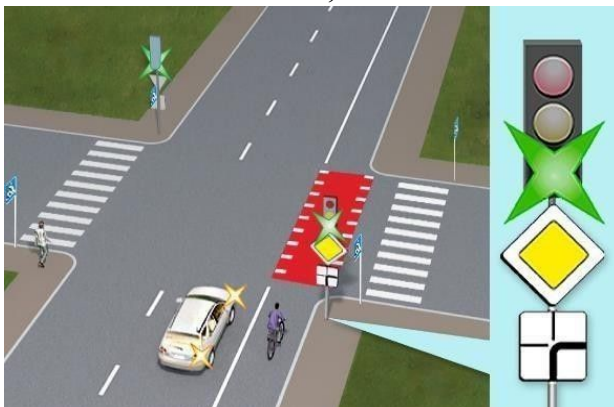
- 1) Give way only to the grey car.
- 2) Give way only to the green car.
- 3) Give way to the grey and green cars.

17. How must the driver of the white car approaching the intersection proceed through this intersection?



- 1) Stop before the "Stop line" marking and then continue travelling.
- 2) Stop before the "Stop line" marking and, having gave way to other vehicles, continue travelling.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection without stopping.

18. In this situation, must the driver of a car give way to a cyclist?



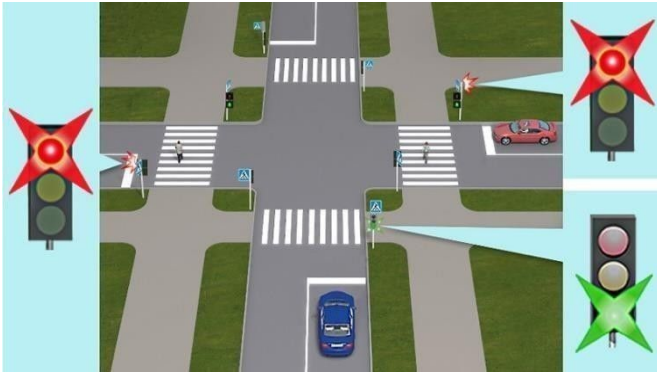
- 1) Yes, he must.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to; the cyclist is travelling on the bicycle path.
- 3) No, he is not obligated to; he is travelling on a traffic-light signal that permits travel.

19. Must the driver of a car, when turning right at an intersection, give way to a cyclist travelling straight ahead in the same direction?



- 1) Yes, he must, if the cyclist is travelling on the bicycle path.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to.
- 3) Yes, he must, always.

20. Must the driver of the blue car give way to pedestrians when turning right or left at this intersection?



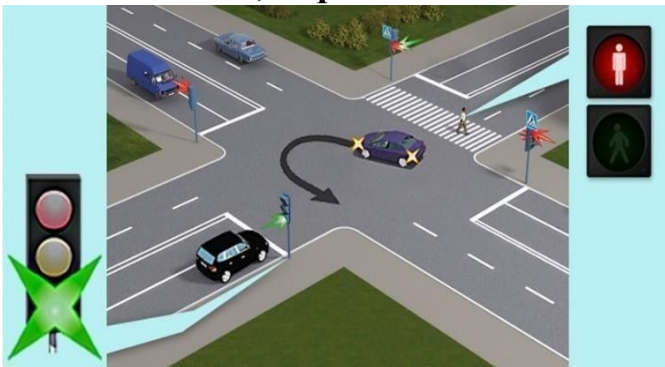
- 1) He must give way when turning in any direction.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to give way.
- 3) He must give way only when turning right.
- 4) He must give way only when turning left.

21. Is the driver of the red car allowed to enter the intersection on a green flashing traffic-light signal if a traffic jam has formed beyond the intersection and he will need to stop within the intersection?



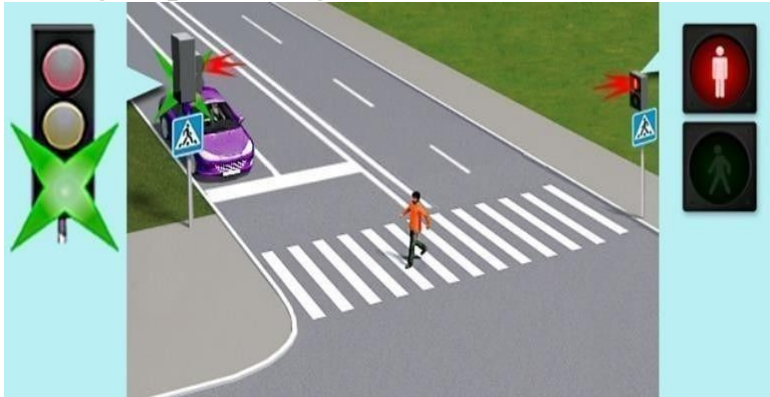
- 1) Entering the intersection is prohibited.
- 2) Entering the intersection is allowed, since the flashing green traffic-light signal does not prohibit travel.

22. How is the driver of the black car, for whom the green traffic-light signal has come on, required to act?



- 1) Give way only to the purple car that is finishing crossing the intersection.
- 2) Give way only to the pedestrian who is finishing crossing the carriageway.
- 3) Give way to the purple car and the pedestrian that are finishing crossing the intersection.

23. How must the driver of the car act in this situation when the traffic-light signal permitting travel has come on for him?



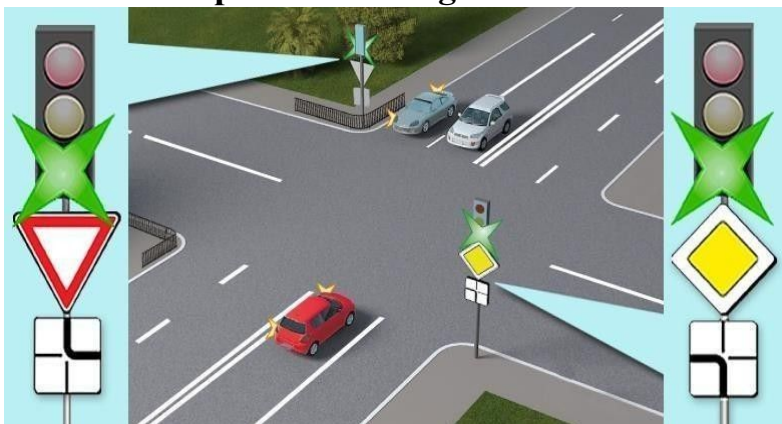
- 1) Give an audible warning signal to the pedestrian and start moving, forcing the pedestrian to return to the middle of the carriageway.
- 2) Begin to move, having safely driven around the pedestrian.
- 3) Give way to the pedestrian so that he has the opportunity to finish crossing.

24. How must the driver of the blue car act when the green traffic-light signal comes on?



- 1) Begin to move, without giving way to the green car.
- 2) Give way to the green car that is completing its travel through the intersection.

25. Who will proceed through this intersection first?



- 1) The red car.
- 2) The white and blue cars.

26. How must you act when turning left in this situation?



- 1) Proceed first.
- 2) Give way to the oncoming car.

27. How must you act in this situation when travelling straight ahead?



- 1) Give way to the oncoming car and after that proceed through the intersection.
- 2) Proceed through the intersection first.

28. Under what conditions is the driver prohibited from entering the intersection?

- 1) If the vehicle travelling ahead is moving at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 2) If a vehicle with an orange flashing beacon is approaching.
- 3) If a traffic jam has formed beyond the intersection that will force the driver to stop at the intersection, and this will create an obstruction to the travel of other vehicles and pedestrians.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

29. How must the driver act when the traffic-light signal permitting travel comes on?

- 1) Immediately begin travelling, guided by the traffic-light signal that permits travel.
- 2) Give way only to vehicles that are completing their travel through the intersection.
- 3) Give way only to pedestrians who are finishing crossing the intersection.
- 4) Give way to all vehicles and pedestrians that are completing their travel through the intersection.

30. Which vehicle is given the right of way if the traffic controller's signal or the green traffic-light signal simultaneously permits the travel of a tram and non-rail vehicles?

- 1) To the tram.
- 2) Non-rail vehicles.

31. Which intersection is considered controlled?

- 1) An intersection where the order of passage is regulated only by road signs.
- 2) An intersection where the order of passage is regulated only by traffic-light signals.
- 3) An intersection where the order of passage is regulated only by a traffic controller's signals.
- 4) An intersection where the order of passage is regulated by road signs, traffic-light signals, or a traffic controller's signals.
- 5) An intersection where the order of passage is regulated by the signals of a traffic light or a traffic controller.

32. You plan to proceed straight through the intersection; at the same time, the traffic controller's signal permits you to travel straight, while the traffic-light signal prohibits it. You:

- 1) You will proceed straight.
- 2) You will stop and wait for the traffic-light signal permitting travel.

33. When approaching an intersection where, in addition to a working traffic light, you see a traffic controller whose signals differ from the traffic-light signals. You will be guided by:

- 1) By the traffic controller's signal.
- 2) By the traffic-light signal.

34. Is the driver of the black car allowed to turn right in this case?



1. Allowed.
2. Prohibited."

2. PASSING THROUGH INTERSECTIONS (UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS)

1. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Give way only to the red and grey cars.
- 2) Give way to all vehicles.
- 3) Give way only to the grey car.

2. You must proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) After giving way to the blue car.

3. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to the red car.

4. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) You, and then the white car.
- 2) The white car, and then you.

5. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to the blue car.

6. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The green car, and then you.
- 2) You, and then the green car.

7. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to the yellow car.

8. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to the white car.

9. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to the grey car.

10. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed first.
- 2) Give way to the purple car.

11. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) You, and then the white car.
- 2) The white car, and then you.

12. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The blue car, and then you.
- 2) You, and then the blue car.

13. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) After giving way to the black car.
- 2) First.

14. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The grey car, and then you.
- 2) You, and then the grey car.

15. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Give way only to the vehicle with a blue flashing beacon turned on.
- 2) Give way only to the vehicle with a blue flashing beacon turned on and to the red car.
- 3) Give way to all vehicles.

16. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



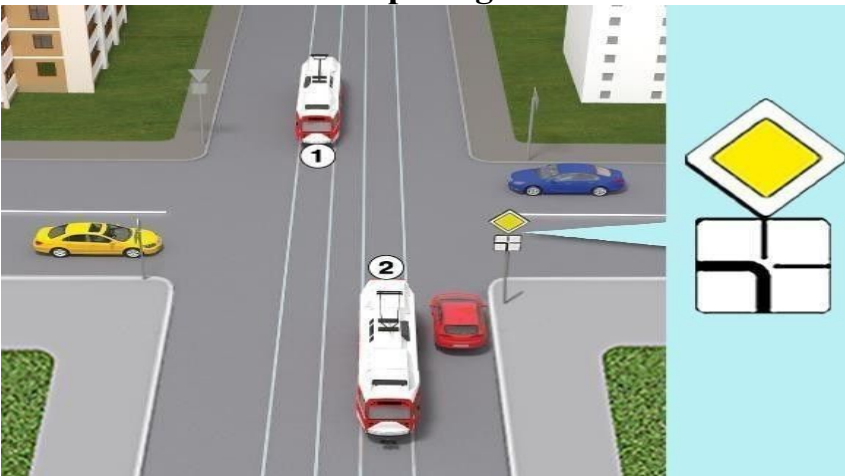
- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way only to the white car.
- 3) Give way to the white and yellow cars.

17. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Give way only to the tram.
- 2) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection after the tram and the blue car.

18. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) Tram 2 and tram 1, the red, yellow, and blue cars.
- 2) Tram 2, the yellow and red cars, tram 1, the blue car.
- 3) Tram 2 simultaneously with the red car, the yellow car, tram 1, the blue car.

19. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) After the black and white cars.
- 3) After the black, white, and blue cars.

20. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) Last.
- 2) After the yellow and purple cars, the tram.
- 3) First.

21. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) After the tram.
- 2) After the tram, the white and black cars.
- 3) First.

22. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) You, and then the grey car.
- 2) The grey car, and then you.

23. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) After giving way to the white car.

24. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) After giving way to the cyclist.

25. When travelling straight through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed, without giving way to the cyclist.
- 2) Proceed, giving way to the cyclist.

26. When entering this intersection, you must:



- 1) To enter the intersection where a roundabout is organized, the driver of the purple car must give way to you.
- 2) Give way to the purple car that is already travelling around the circle, and after that enter the intersection.

27. When turning left in this situation, you must:



- 1) Proceed first, without giving way.
- 2) Give way to the cyclist.

28. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first, without giving way.
- 2) Give way to the white car.

29. When turning left in this situation, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Proceed through the intersection second, giving way only to the motorcycle.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection last — after the motorcycle and the car.

30. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Proceed through the intersection second, giving way only to the white car.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection last — after the tram and the white car.

31. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way only to the tram.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection after the tram and the grey car.

32. You will turn left at this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) Second.
- 3) Third.

33. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The blue, your, and white cars.
- 2) Your, white, blue cars.
- 3) White, your, blue cars.

34. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) After the green car.
- 3) After the grey car.

35. How must the driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection at which there are no priority signs, and where the presence of a surface on the road cannot be determined due to weather or other conditions, act?



- 1) Assume that it is on the major road.
- 2) Assume that it is on the minor road.
- 3) Give way only when turning left.

36. How must the driver behave in a situation where the presence of a surface on the road cannot be determined, in the absence of priority signs?



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first, because he is travelling straight.
- 2) Assume that it is on the minor road.

37. When turning left in this situation, you must:



- 1) Proceed first, without giving way.
- 2) Give way to the blue car.

38. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) After the red car.
- 3) Last.

39. How must the driver of the yellow car act in this situation?



- 1) He must proceed first, because he has the right of way, since he is on the roundabout.
- 2) He must give way to you.

40. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



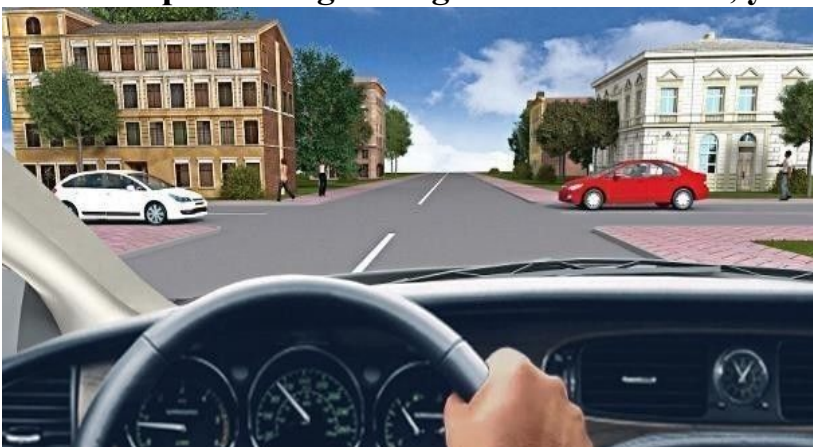
- 1) The blue and your cars.
- 2) Your, blue cars.

41. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) Your, blue, white cars.
- 2) The blue, the white, and your cars.
- 3) White, blue, your cars.

42. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Proceed, giving way only to the white car.
- 3) Proceed, giving way to both cars.
- 4) Proceed, giving way only to the red car.

43. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Proceed, giving way only to the blue car.
- 3) Proceed, giving way to the blue car and the cyclist.
- 4) Proceed, giving way only to the cyclist.

44. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) Second — after the tram.
- 3) Third, giving way only to the tram and the yellow car.
- 4) Last, after the tram and the white and yellow cars.

45. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The red, black, and your cars.
- 2) The black car, the red car, and your car.
- 3) Your, red, black cars.

46. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) Second — after the tram has passed.
- 3) Last, after the tram and the cyclist.

47. You will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) After the tram.
- 3) After the tram and the white car.

48. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The tram, the blue car, the yellow car, your car.
- 2) Yellow, your car, the tram, blue cars.
- 3) The tram simultaneously with the yellow car, your car, the blue car.

49. When travelling straight through this intersection, you must:



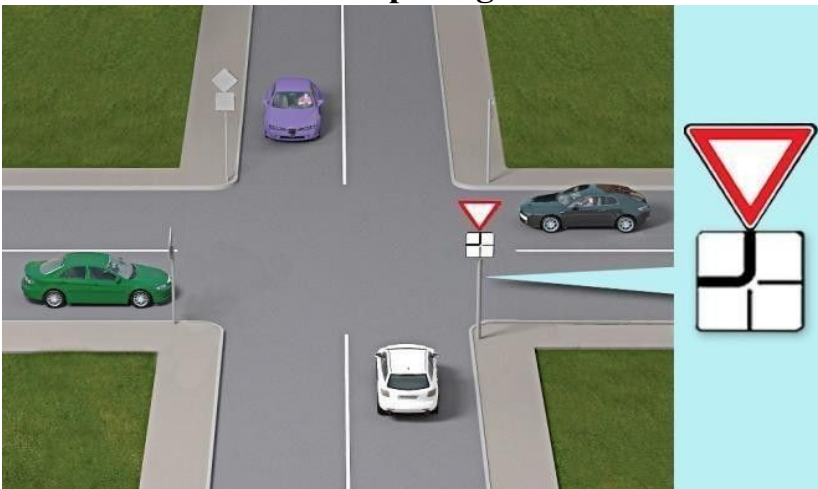
- 1) Proceed through the intersection first, without giving way to anyone.
- 2) Give way only to the tram.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection after the tram and the blue car.

50. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



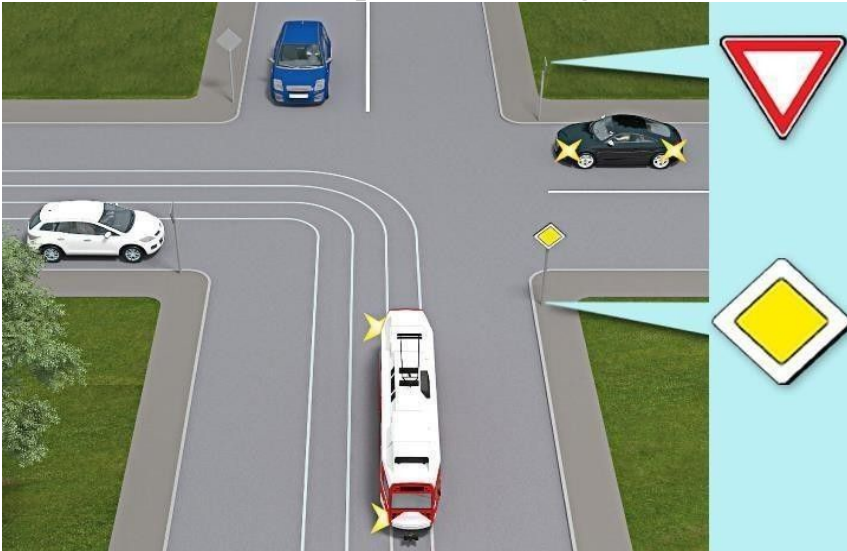
- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to the red car.

51. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection:



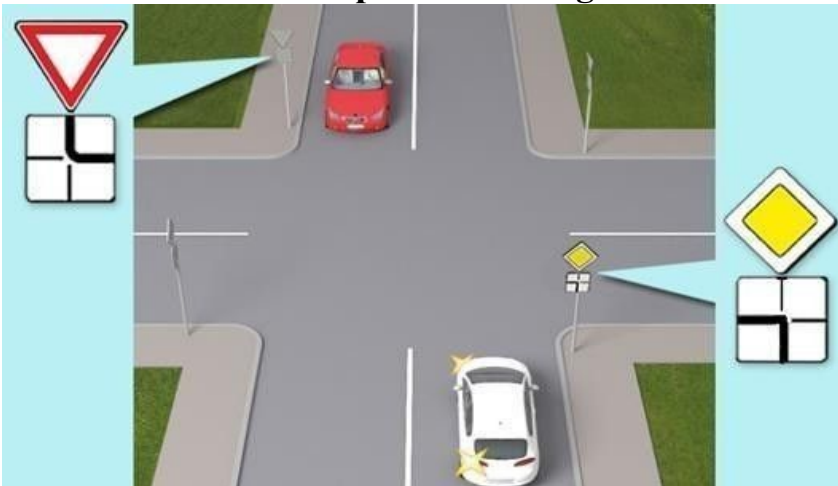
- 1) The black, purple, white, and green cars.
- 2) The purple, black, white, and green cars.
- 3) The green, purple, black, and white cars.
- 4) White, green, purple, black cars.

52. Which vehicle will proceed through the intersection third?



- 1) The tram.
- 2) The blue car.
- 3) The black car.
- 4) The white car.

53. Which vehicle will proceed through this intersection second?



- 1) The red car.
- 2) The white car.

54. How must you proceed through this intersection?



- 1) Give way to the purple car.
- 2) Proceed first, without giving way to the purple car.

55. You will proceed through the intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) Second.
- 3) Third.

56. At this intersection, the driver of the brown car must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to all vehicles travelling on the road onto which he is entering.

57. How must the driver of the blue car act in this situation?



- 1) Proceed first without giving way to the tractor.
- 2) Give way to the tractor and proceed second.

58. When travelling straight through this intersection, you must:



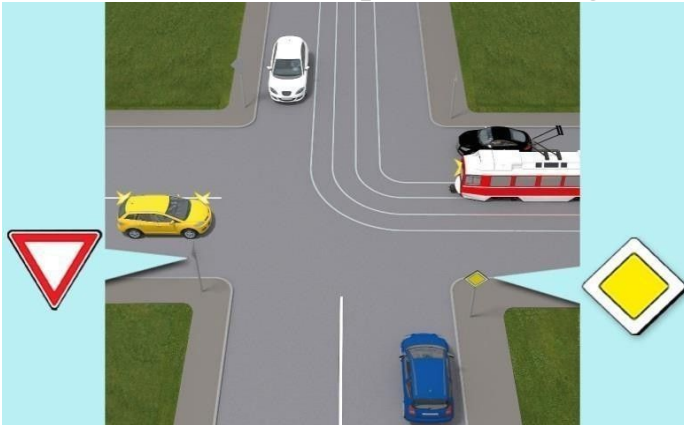
- 1) Proceed through the intersection first, without giving way to the tram.
- 2) Proceed second, giving way to the tram.

59. At this intersection, you must:



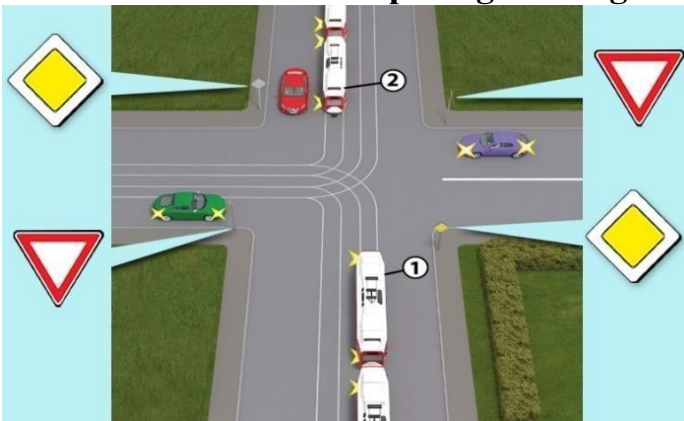
- 1) Give way to the tram.
- 2) Proceed first, because you have the right of way.

60. Which vehicle will proceed through the intersection last?



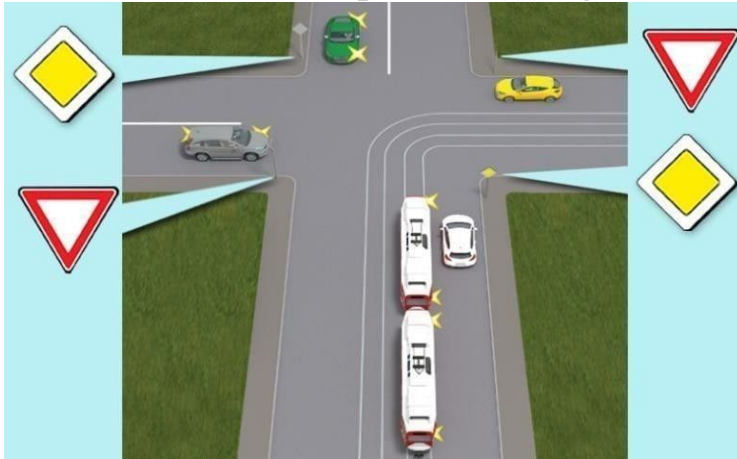
- 1) The tram.
- 2) The yellow car.
- 3) The blue car.
- 4) The black car.
- 5) The white car.

61. What is the order of passage through this intersection?



- 1) Tram 1, tram 2, the red, purple, and green cars.
- 2) Tram 2, tram 1, the red, green, and purple cars.
- 3) Tram 2, tram 1, the purple, red, and green cars.
- 4) Tram 2, the red car, tram 1, the purple and green cars.

62. Which vehicle will proceed through the intersection last?



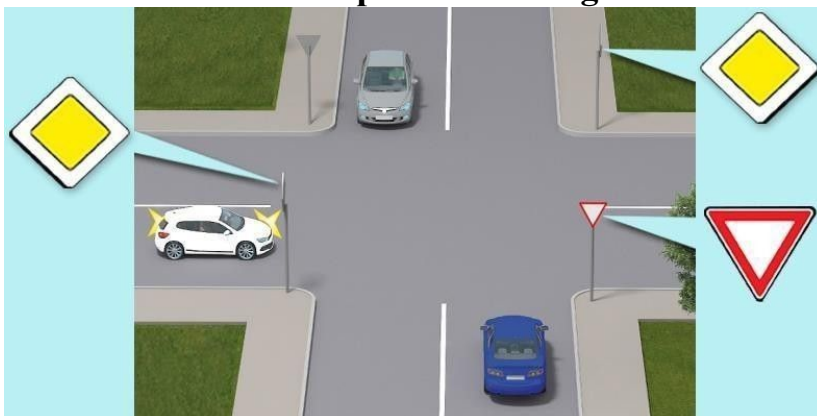
- 1) The yellow car.
- 2) The grey car.
- 3) The green car.
- 4) The white car.

63. What is the order of passage through this intersection?



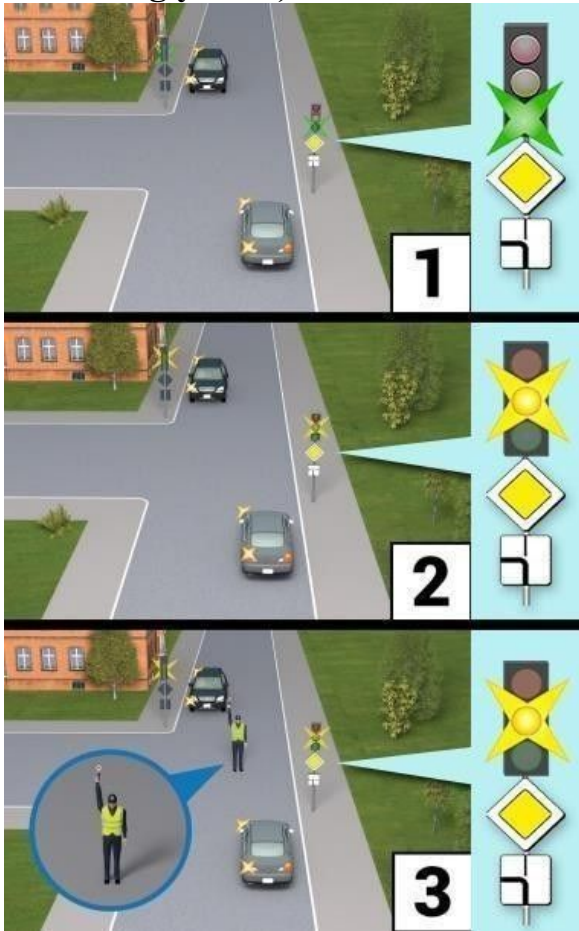
- 1) The green and grey cars.
- 2) The grey and the green car.

64. The white car will proceed through this intersection:



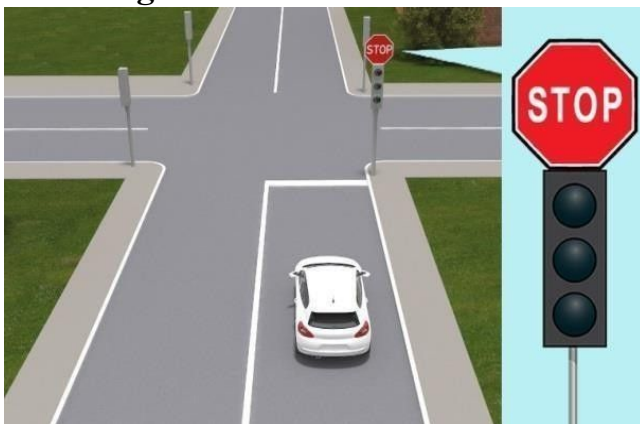
- 1) First.
- 2) Second.
- 3) Third.

65. In which figure is an uncontrolled intersection shown (in figures 2 and 3, a flashing yellow)?



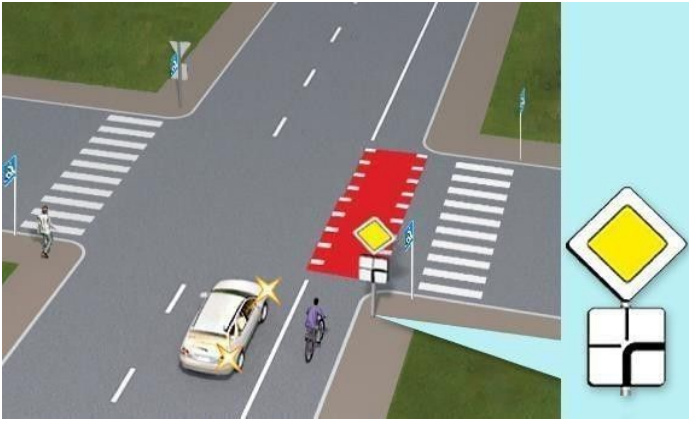
- 1) On the first.
- 2) At the second.
- 3) On the third.
- 4) In all the figures.

66. How must the driver of the white car approaching the intersection proceed through this intersection?



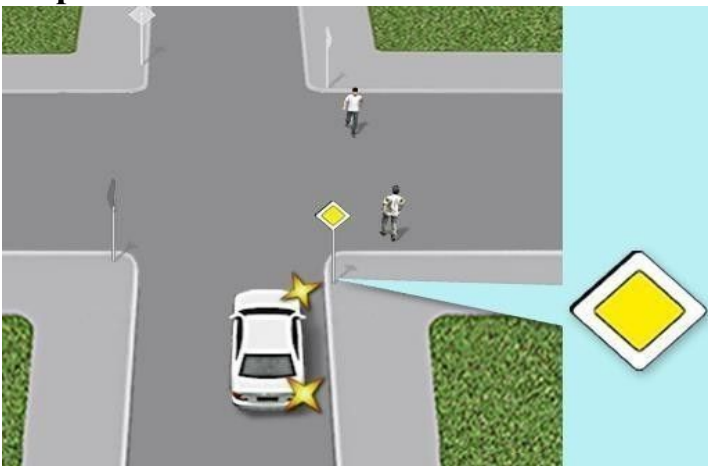
- 1) Stop before the "Stop line" road marking and then continue travelling, without giving way to anyone.
- 2) Stop before the "Stop line" road marking, having complied with the requirement of the "Passage without stopping prohibited" sign.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection without stopping.

67. In this situation, must the driver of a car give way to a cyclist?



- 1) No, he is not obligated, because he is travelling on the major road.
- 2) No, he is not obligated, because the cyclist is travelling on the bicycle path.
- 3) Yes, he must give way.

68. Must the driver of the white car give way to pedestrians who are crossing the carriageway at the intersection along the line of the pavement's continuation?



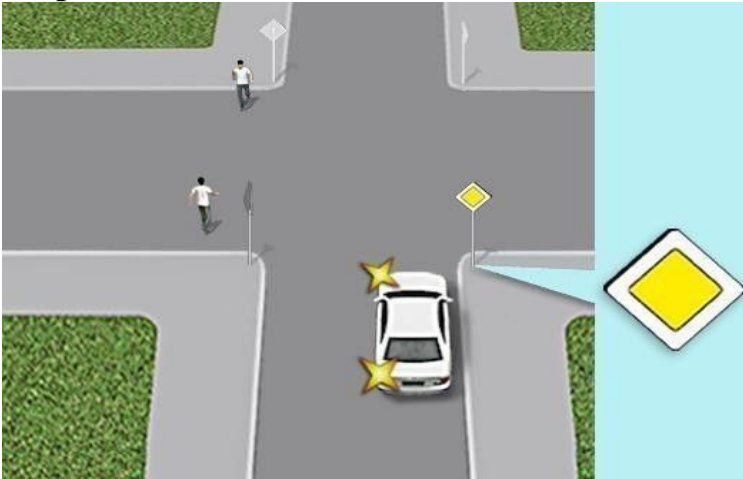
- 1) No, he is not obligated to.
- 2) Yes, he must, always.

69. Which of the drivers must give way to pedestrians?



- 1) Both drivers.
- 2) Only the driver of the white car.
- 3) Only the driver of the blue car.

70. Must the driver of the white car give way to pedestrians who are crossing the carriageway at the intersection along the line of the pavement's continuation?



- 1) No, he is not obligated to.
- 2) Yes, he must, always.

71. At which position must the driver stop his vehicle when stopping to fulfill the requirement to give way?



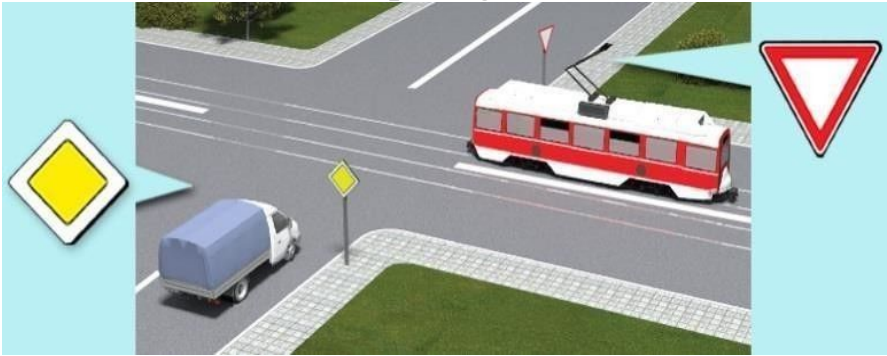
- 1) At position A.
- 2) At position B.
- 3) At position A or B.

72. In this situation, can the driver of the white car enter the intersection?



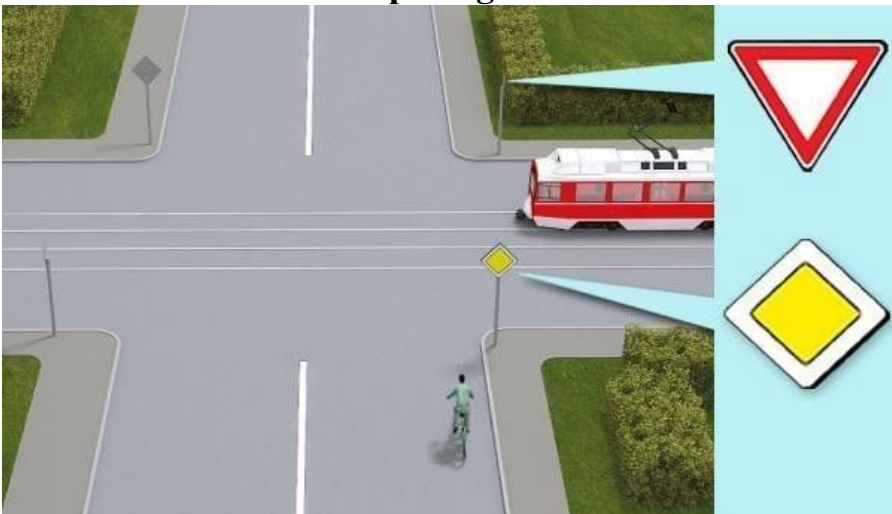
- 1) Yes, he can, because it is on the major road.
- 2) No, he cannot; having stopped, he would create an obstruction to the travel of other vehicles.
- 3) Yes, he can, because it is travelling straight ahead.

73. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



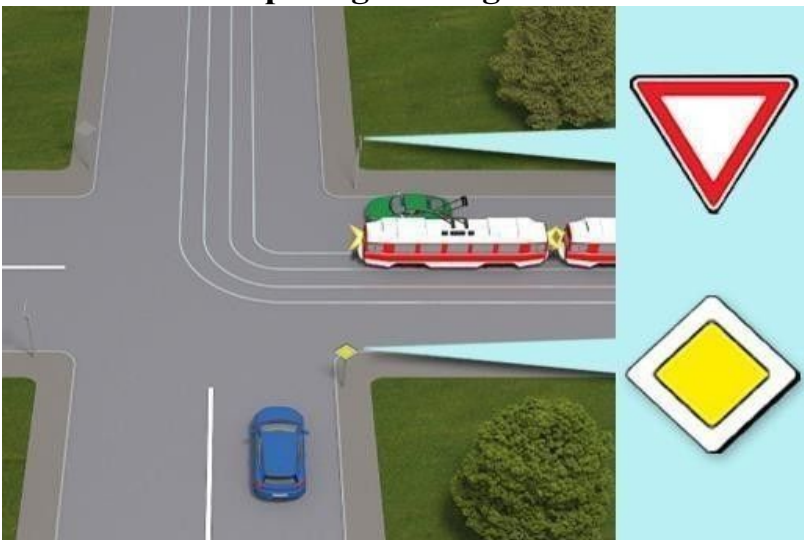
- 1) The tram, the car.
- 2) A car, a tram.

74. What is the order of passage at this intersection?



- 1) A cyclist, a tram.
- 2) The tram, the cyclist.
- 3) It depends on the speed of the vehicles.

75. The order of passage through this intersection:



- 1) The blue car, the green car, the tram.
- 2) The tram, the blue car, the green car.
- 3) The tram and the green car, the blue car.
- 4) The blue car, the tram, the green car.

76. What is the order of passage for the cars at this intersection?



- 1) Blue, white, yellow, green.
- 2) Yellow, green, white, blue.
- 3) White, blue, yellow, green.
- 4) White, green, blue, yellow.

77. At this intersection, when turning left, it is necessary to:



- 1) Give way to all cars.
- 2) Give way only to the oncoming car.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection first.

78. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Having the right of way, proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) After giving way, proceed through the intersection second.

79. When proceeding straight through this intersection, you must:



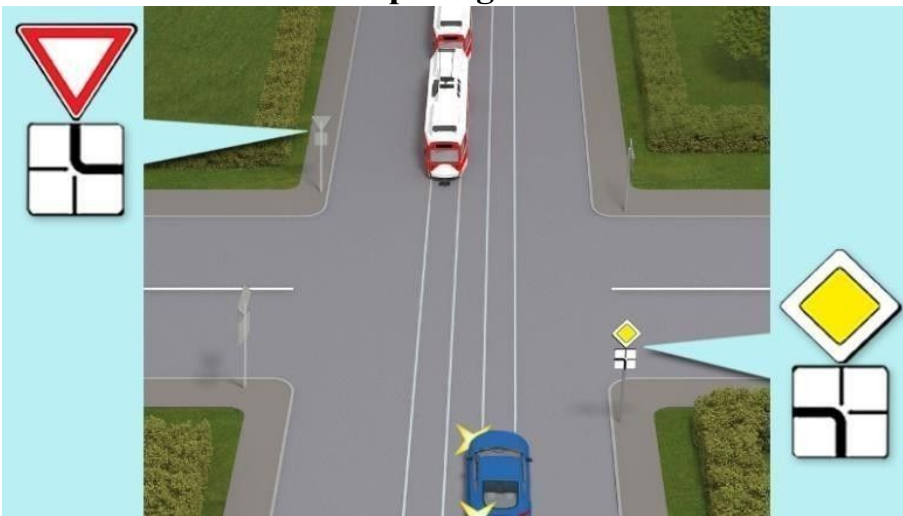
- 1) Give way to the cyclist.
- 2) Do not give way to the cyclist.

80. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



- 1) Give way only to the truck and the white car.
- 2) Give way only to the red car.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection first.

81. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The tram, the car.
- 2) A car, a tram.
- 3) It depends on the travel speed of the vehicles.

82. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



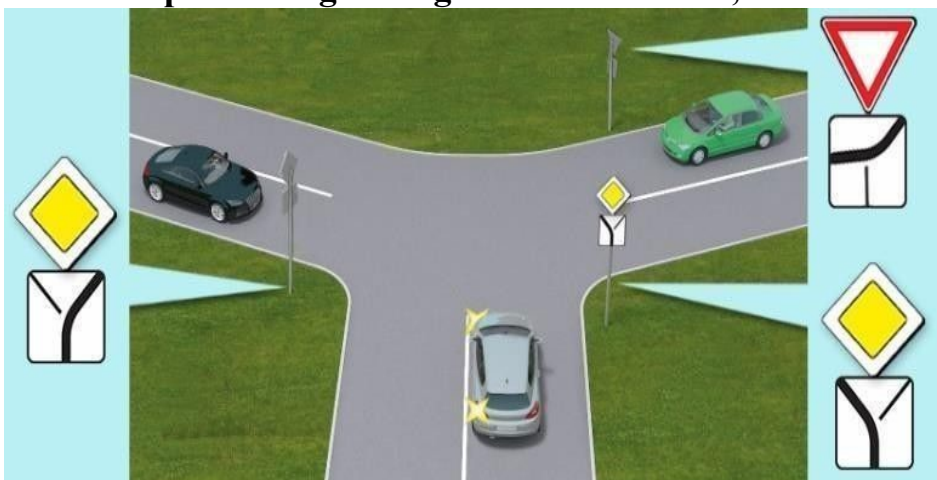
- 1) Give way to the tram.
- 2) Proceed through the intersection first.

83. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



- 1) Give way only to the vehicle with a blue flashing beacon turned on.
- 2) Give way to the vehicle with a blue flashing beacon turned on and to the grey car.

84. When proceeding through this intersection, the driver of the grey car must:



- 1) Give way to both cars.
- 2) Give way only to the green car.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection first.

85. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) The grey, green, and red cars.
- 2) The red, grey, and green cars.
- 3) The grey, red, and green cars.

86. When travelling straight through this intersection, you must:



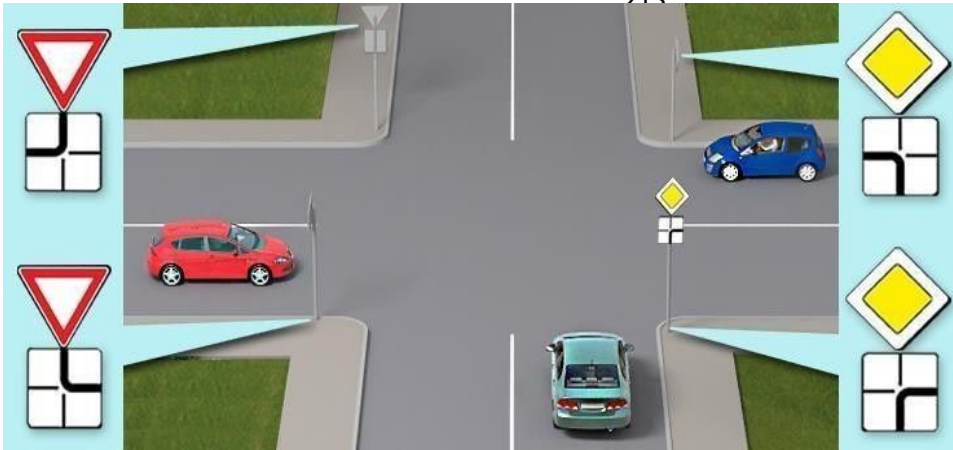
- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Proceed through the intersection last, giving way to both cars.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection second, giving way only to the black car.

87. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



- 1) Give way to the car with its flashing beacons on.
- 2) Give way to both vehicles.

88. What is the order of passage for the cars at this intersection?



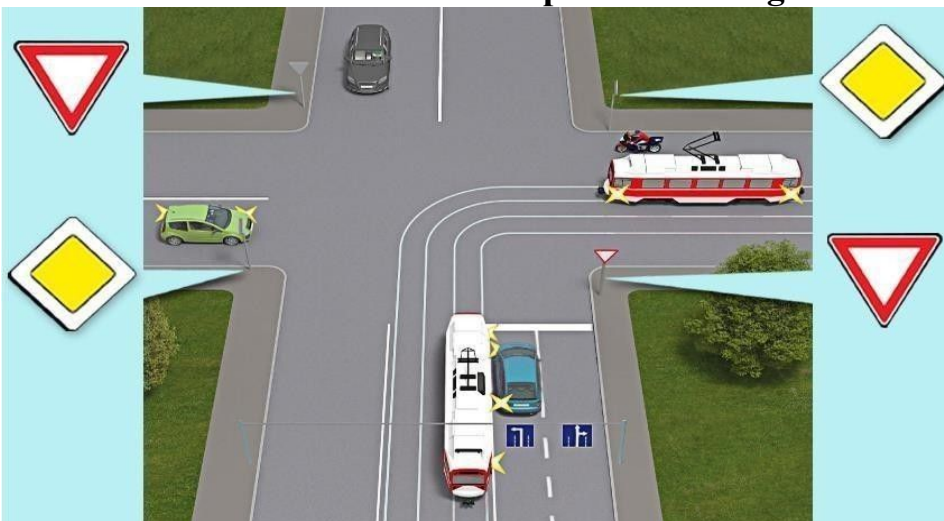
- 1) The green, blue, and red cars.
- 2) The red, green, and blue cars.
- 3) The blue, green, and red cars.

89. What is the order of passage for the cars through this intersection?



- 1) The blue, red, and white cars.
- 2) White, red, blue cars.
- 3) The red, white, and blue cars.

90. The driver of the blue car will proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) Second.
- 3) Third.
- 4) Fourth.
- 5) Last.

91. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



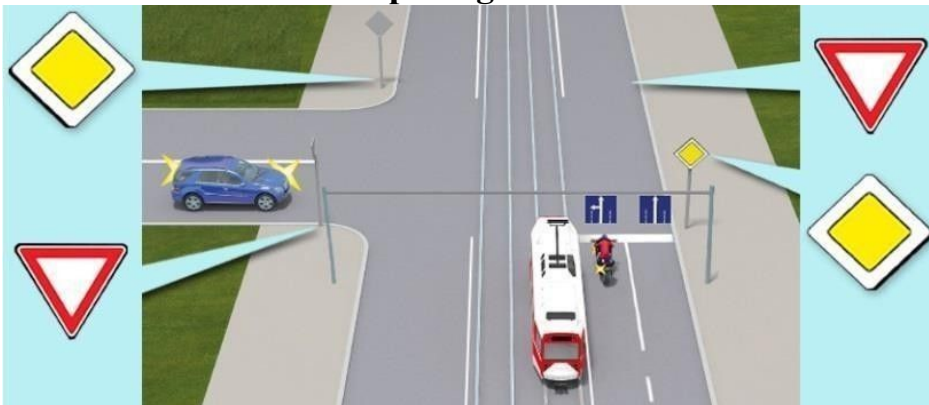
- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way only to the cyclist and proceed through the intersection second.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection last.

92. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) White, blue cars, a bicycle, a red car.
- 2) White, red cars, a bicycle, a blue car.
- 3) White, red, blue cars, a bicycle.

93. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) A passenger car, a tram, a motorcycle.
- 2) A motorcycle, a tram, a passenger car.
- 3) The tram, the motorcycle, the passenger car.

4) The tram, the passenger car, the motorcycle.

94. How will you proceed through this intersection?



- 1) First, without giving way to anyone.
- 2) Last, having gave way to the red and blue cars.
- 3) Second, after giving way only to the red car.

95. What is the order of passage for the vehicles at this intersection?



- 1) Blue, yellow, purple.
- 2) Yellow, blue, purple.
- 3) Yellow, purple, blue.
- 4) Purple, yellow, blue.

96. How will a cyclist turning left proceed through this intersection?



- 1) He will proceed first.
- 2) He will proceed after giving way to the car.
- 3) The cyclist is prohibited from turning left in this situation.

97. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way to the tram and turn left after it.
- 3) Give way to the tram and the red car, and after that turn left.

98. When proceeding through this intersection, you must:



- 1) Having the right of way, proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Give way only to the tram.
- 3) Give way to the tram and the car.

99. You must proceed through this intersection:



- 1) First.
- 2) Proceed after the vehicle with a blue flashing beacon turned on and the grey car.
- 3) Proceed through the intersection last.

100. When turning left at this intersection, you must:



- 1) Proceed through the intersection first.
- 2) Proceed through the intersection after the cyclist.
- 3) Proceed after the cyclist and the red car.

101. Which intersection is considered uncontrolled?

- 1) An intersection where the traffic light is switched off or is operating in flashing-yellow mode.
- 2) An intersection where there are no traffic lights and no traffic controller.
- 3) An intersection where the order of passage is regulated only by priority road signs.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

102. If you are travelling straight ahead, must you let the vehicles approaching from the left pass?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

103. In the situation shown, in the absence of priority signs, which vehicle will proceed through the intersection last?



- 1) The grey car.
- 2) The blue car.
- 3) Your car.

104. In the situation shown, in the absence of priority signs, which vehicle will proceed through the intersection first?



- 1) The grey car.
- 2) The blue car.
- 3) Your car.

105. Must you be guided by the rule for passing through uncontrolled intersections and by the corresponding road signs installed at the intersection if you are approaching a traffic light operating in the flashing-yellow-signal mode?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

106. Are you allowed to turn right in this case?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed, after letting the pedestrian pass.
- 3) Prohibited.



107. Are you allowed to turn left in this case?

- 1) Allowed
- 2) Prohibited.

108. In this case, are you allowed to turn only to the right?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

109. You plan to turn right. Must you give way to the car approaching from the left side?



- 1) You must.
- 2) Are not obligated.

1. Which vehicles are allowed to travel in the lane for public transit vehicles in this situation?



- 1) To taxicabs.
- 2) To all vehicles.
- 3) To buses and minibuses.
- 4) To public transit vehicles travelling along an established route, taxis, mopeds, motorcycles (except motorcycles with a sidecar, motorized carriages, three-wheeled vehicles), and cyclists.

2. Along which trajectory is the driver of the blue car allowed a right turn?



- 1) Along trajectory A.
- 2) Along trajectory B.
- 3) Along trajectories A and B.

3. Along which trajectory must the driver of the white car travel?



- 1) Along trajectory A.
- 2) Along trajectory B.
- 3) Along trajectories A and B.

4. In this situation, does the driver of the white car have the right to move onto and stop in the lane for public transit vehicles to pick up a passenger?



- 1) Yes, he has the right.
- 2) No, he does not have the right; driving onto the lane is prohibited for him.

5. In which case is the driver of the white car allowed to move onto the lane for public transit vehicles in this situation?



- 1) Entering the lane is prohibited.
- 2) Only for boarding or alighting passengers.
- 3) Only for making a right turn.
- 4) For boarding or alighting of passengers or for making a right turn.

6. Which of the drivers must give way in this situation?



- 1) The driver of the car.
- 2) The driver of the tram.

7. You, as the driver of a car, when approaching a bus in a built-up area that is starting to move from a marked stop located in a pull-in "pocket," must:

- 1) Reduce speed and, if necessary, stop to allow the public transit vehicle to begin moving.
- 2) It is mandatory to change to the left lane.
- 3) Pass by the bus without reducing speed, because the driver of the bus must give way before starting to move.

8. How must the driver of the white car act, in the situation shown in the figure, when approaching a bus that is beginning to move off from a marked stop located in a pull-in 'pocket' outside a built-up area?



- 1) He must reduce speed and, if necessary, stop in order to allow the public transit vehicle to begin travelling.
- 2) The driver of the white car has the right of way."

9. Does a taxi driver have the right to travel on a road with a lane for public transit vehicles?

- 1) Yes, he has the right to travel.
- 2) No, he does not have the right to travel.

10. Does a taxi driver have the right to pick up and drop off passengers within the lane for public transit vehicles?

- 1) Yes, he has the right to pick up and drop off passengers.
- 2) No, he does not have the right to pick up and drop off passengers.

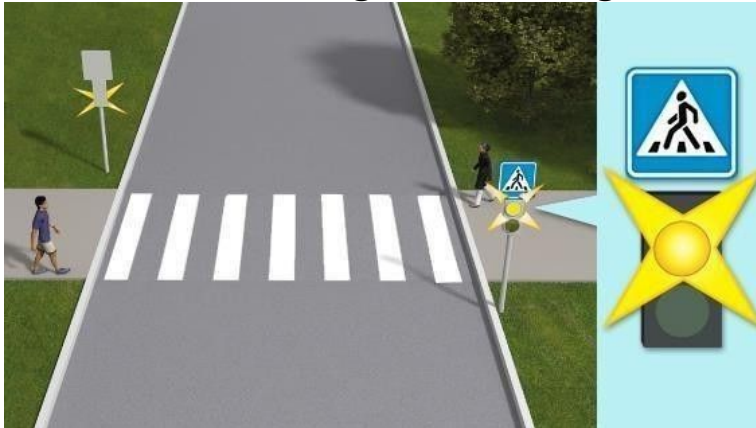
11. On a road with a lane for public transit vehicles marked by road sign 5.8 or 5.11, are travel and stopping of other vehicles prohibited?



- 1) The travel and stopping of other vehicles are prohibited.
- 2) Travel and stopping of other vehicles are allowed.
- 3) Travel and stopping are allowed only for taxis, mopeds, motorcycles (except for motorcycles with a sidecar, motorized carriages, three-wheeled vehicles), and cyclists.

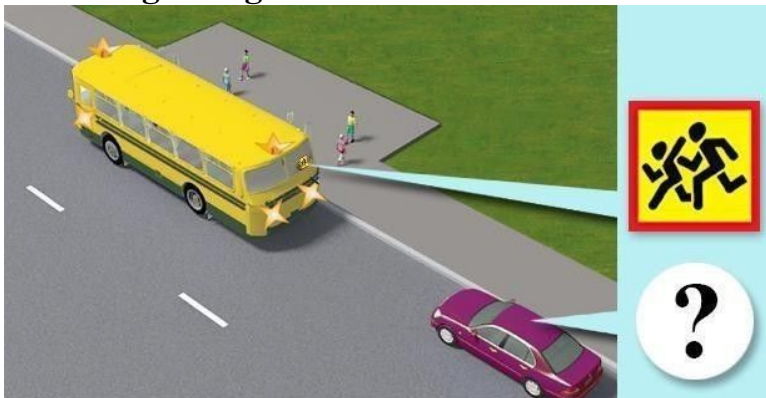
18. PASSING THROUGH Pedestrian crossings AND VEHICLE STOPS

1. What is the meaning of two flashing traffic-light signals in this situation?



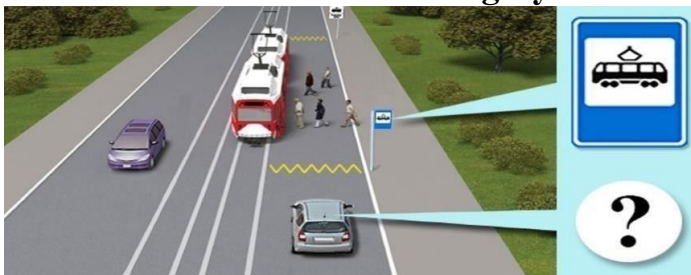
- 1) They prohibit travel.
- 2) They inform of the presence of pedestrians at the pedestrian crossing.
- 3) They inform of the presence of a dangerous uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.
- 4) They inform of the presence of a dangerous controlled pedestrian crossing.

2. How must drivers act when approaching a vehicle bearing the 'Children' identification sign that is standing with its hazard warning lights and a flashing orange beacon turned on?



- 1) Only to reduce speed.
- 2) It is mandatory to stop before this vehicle.
- 3) Reduce speed and, if necessary, stop in order to avoid hitting children.

3. How must the driver of the grey car act in this situation?



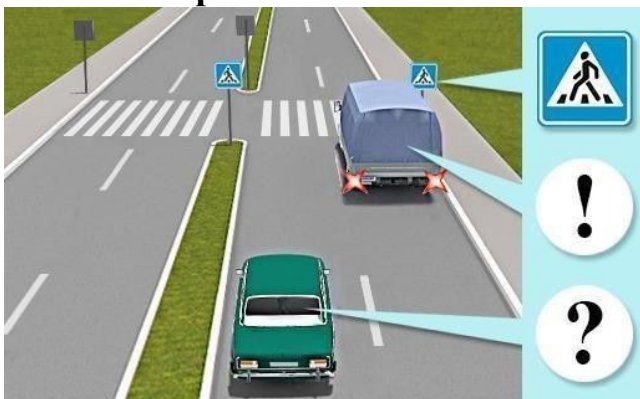
- 1) Give an audible warning signal and, having reduced speed, continue travelling, having gave way to pedestrians.
- 2) Drive around the tram on the left, having gave way to oncoming vehicles.
- 3) Stop to give way to pedestrians. Continuing to travel is allowed only when the pedestrians have left the carriageway and the tram's doors have closed.

4. Which measures must drivers take when driving past pedestrians who are waiting for the permitting traffic-light signal to come on at safety islands or on the line separating traffic flows?



- 1) Give an audible warning signal.
- 2) Maintain a safe lateral clearance.

5. How must the driver of the car act if the car travelling ahead of him has begun to reduce speed before an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing?



- 1) Give an audible warning signal and continue travelling further, exercising caution.
- 2) Reduce speed and continue travelling while observing safety measures.
- 3) Reduce speed (if necessary — stop) and continue travelling only after making sure that there are no pedestrians in the pedestrian crossing for whom an obstruction or danger could be created.

6. How must drivers act in a situation where a pedestrian stepping onto the carriageway gives a signal with a white cane pointed forward?



- 1) Give an audible warning signal, because at this location the crossing of the road is Prohibited.
- 2) Let the pedestrian pass.
- 3) Reduce speed and, keeping a safe lateral clearance, drive past the pedestrian.

7. You have stopped to give way to pedestrians who are boarding and alighting from a tram. When are you allowed to continue travelling?

- 1) When the pedestrians have left the carriageway.
- 2) When the tram's doors have closed.
- 3) When the pedestrians have left the carriageway and the tram's doors have closed.

8. How must you act in a situation where a tram has stopped ahead of you to pick up and drop off passengers?

- 1) Reduce speed and pass by the tram.
- 2) Drive around the tram on the left side.
- 3) Stop to give way to pedestrians. Continuing to travel is allowed only when the pedestrians have left the carriageway and the tram's doors have closed.

9. How must you act in a situation where a traffic jam has formed beyond the pedestrian crossing?

- 1) Stop before the pedestrian crossing.
- 2) Stop at the pedestrian crossing, leaving room for pedestrians to pass.
- 3) Stop at the pedestrian crossing only if there are no pedestrians on it.

10. What must the driver of a vehicle do if another vehicle travelling in the adjacent lane ahead of him has begun to reduce speed or has stopped completely before an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing?

- 1) He must only reduce speed to make sure there are no pedestrians.
- 2) He must stop without fail to make sure there are no pedestrians.
- 3) Before a pedestrian crossing, must reduce speed (if necessary, stop) and continue travelling only after making sure that there are no pedestrians on the pedestrian crossing for whom an obstruction or danger could be created.
- 4) Give an audible warning signal to warn the pedestrians.

11. How must you act in a situation where a minibus has stopped before a pedestrian crossing at an uncontrolled intersection?

- 1) Continue travelling, because the "Major Road" sign is installed for you.
- 2) Reduce speed (if necessary — stop) and continue travelling only after making sure that there are no pedestrians in the pedestrian crossing for whom an obstruction or danger could be created.

12. How must you act in a situation where the car driving in front of you first began to reduce speed and then stopped completely before an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing?

- 1) Give an audible warning signal and reduce the speed of travel.
- 2) Reduce speed and carefully pass through the pedestrian crossing.
- 3) Reduce speed (if needed — stop) and continue travelling only after making sure that there are no pedestrians in the pedestrian crossing for whom an obstruction or danger could be created.

13. What must the driver of a vehicle do when a traffic-light signal permitting travel comes on, if there are pedestrians in front of him finishing crossing the carriageway?

- 1) Safely drive around the pedestrians.
- 2) Give an audible warning signal so that the pedestrians speed up their crossing of the carriageway.
- 3) Give way to pedestrians.

14. How must the driver of a vehicle act when approaching an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing if there are pedestrians on it?

- 1) Reduce speed and safely drive around the pedestrians who are crossing.
- 2) It is mandatory to stop in order to give way to pedestrians who are crossing.
- 3) Reduce speed and, if necessary, stop in order to give way to pedestrians.

15. How must you act if the traffic light is operating in flashing-yellow-signal mode?

- 1) Are not obligated to give way to pedestrians.
- 2) You must reduce speed and, if necessary, stop in order to give way to pedestrians.
- 3) You must only reduce speed in order to give way to pedestrians.

16. How must you act when approaching an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing?

- 1) You must drive around the pedestrians from behind.
- 2) You must only stop in order to give way to pedestrians.
- 3) You must only reduce speed in order to give way to pedestrians.
- 4) You must reduce speed and, if necessary, stop in order to give way to pedestrians.

17. How must you act in a situation when approaching a bus that is picking up or dropping off organized groups of children?

- 1) Reduce the travel speed and be careful.
- 2) Reduce speed and, if necessary, stop in order to avoid hitting children.
- 3) Give an audible warning signal to attract attention to yourself.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

- 18. In this case, the driver of the white car may continue travelling only when the pedestrians have left the carriageway and the doors on the tram have closed.**



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

- 19. In this case, does the driver of the white car have the right to drive around the pedestrians?**



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

19. USE OF EXTERNAL LIGHTING DEVICES

- 1. The hours of darkness are considered to be:**



- 1) The part of the day from the end of evening twilight (30 min after sunset) to the beginning of morning twilight (30 min before sunrise).
- 2) The part of the day from sunset to sunrise.

- 2. How must you act in the event of deteriorating visibility in the direction of travel caused by the headlights of oncoming vehicles?**

- 1) Increase speed in order to pass the oncoming vehicles more quickly.

3. What is turned on in a vehicle during a stop on the road during the hours of darkness?

- 1) Hazard warning lights.
- 2) Fog lights.
- 3) Marker lights or parking lights.

4. What is turned on in a vehicle during a forced stop on the road during the hours of darkness?

- 1) Hazard warning lights.
- 2) Fog lights.
- 3) Marker lights or parking lights.
- 4) Marker lights or parking lights together with hazard warning lights.

5. What is turned on in a vehicle during a stop on the road in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) Parking lights.
- 2) Fog lights.
- 3) Marker lights or parking lights; additionally, it is allowed to turn on low-beam headlights or fog lights and rear fog lights.
- 4) Marker lights or parking lights simultaneously with hazard warning lights.

6. How must you act in the event of a forced stop on the road during the hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility if the marker lights are faulty?

- 1) Position the vehicle further to the right.
- 2) Turn on the fog lights.
- 3) The vehicle should be removed beyond the limits of the road. If this is not possible, it must be marked in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.

7. How are fog lights allowed to be used in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) Only together with the low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 2) Only separately from the low-beam headlights.
- 3) Both separately and together with low-beam or high-beam headlights.

8. How are fog lights allowed to be used during the hours of darkness?

- 1) Only together with the low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 2) Only separately from the low-beam headlights.
- 3) Both separately and together with low-beam or high-beam headlights.

9. During the hours of darkness, is the driver allowed to travel with fog lights on without low-beam or high-beam headlights?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

10. Under which conditions are drivers of emergency vehicles allowed to use a spotlight or a searchlight?

- 1) When performing official duties, having taken measures so as not to blind other road users.
- 2) Always during hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility.

11. Is it allowed to connect brake signals to the rear fog lights?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

12. Under which conditions is the use of the rear fog light allowed?

- 1) During hours of darkness on unlit sections of roads.
- 2) Under conditions of reduced visibility.
- 3) Under any conditions.

13. How must you act if, during the hours of darkness, you were blinded by the driver of an oncoming vehicle?

- 1) While giving an audible warning signal, stop.
- 2) Stop on the shoulder.
- 3) Stop, without changing lanes, and turn on the hazard warning lights.

14. How must the driver of a vehicle travelling with high-beam headlights during the hours of darkness act if the drivers of oncoming vehicles located at a distance of more than 250 m periodically switch their headlights?

- 1) Immediately switch to low-beam headlights.
- 2) Immediately switch to fog lights.
- 3) Switch to low beam only at a distance of 250 m.

15. While travelling in conditions of reduced visibility, on a moving motor vehicle the following external lighting devices must be turned on:

- 1) Low-beam headlights.
- 2) Fog lights.
- 3) Low-beam (high-beam) headlights. It is allowed to turn on the fog lights either separately or together with low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 4) Marker lights.

16. Which external lighting devices on a vehicle being towed must without fail be turned on when travelling during the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility?

- 1) Rear fog light and hazard warning lights.
- 2) Marker lights and hazard warning lights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.

- 17. Which external lighting devices on a moving motor vehicle must be turned on during the hours of darkness, during heavy rain or fog?**
- 1) Fog lights.
 - 2) Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
 - 3) Low-beam headlights.
- 18. Which external devices must the driver of a motor vehicle necessarily turn on when entering a tunnel?**
- 1) Low-beam headlights.
 - 2) Fog lights.
 - 3) Marker lights.
 - 4) Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 19. Which external devices must the driver of a motor vehicle turn on when entering a lit tunnel?**
- 1) Marker lights.
 - 2) Fog lights.
 - 3) Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 20. Which external devices must the driver of a motor vehicle turn on when entering any tunnel, regardless of its degree of illumination?**
- 1) Marker lights.
 - 2) Fog lights.
 - 3) Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
 - 4) Low-beam headlights.
- 21. Which external lighting devices on animal-drawn carts (sleds) must be turned on when travelling during the hours of darkness, regardless of the degree of road illumination?**
- 1) The presence of installed retroreflectors is sufficient.
 - 2) Headlights or lanterns.
- 22. Under what conditions are drivers of motor vehicles allowed to use high-beam headlights during hours of darkness or in conditions of reduced visibility?**
- 1) Provided that the road on which they are travelling has a median strip.
 - 2) Provided that the driver cannot dazzle other drivers, in particular those travelling in the same direction.
 - 3) Answers 1 and 2.
- 23. In which mode must the headlights of a vehicle travelling behind another vehicle be turned on during hours of darkness?**
- 1) In low-beam mode.
 - 2) In high-beam mode.

24. At what distance from an oncoming vehicle must high beam be switched to low beam during the hours of darkness?

- 1) At a distance of no less than 50 m.
- 2) At a distance of no less than 150 m.
- 3) At a distance of no less than 250 m.
- 4) At a distance of no less than 350 m.

25. In which mode must your headlights be turned on when meeting oncoming traffic at night?

- 1) In high-beam mode.
- 2) In low-beam mode.
- 3) In fog-light mode.

26. While travelling during hours of darkness, regardless of the degree of road illumination, on a moving motor vehicle the following external lighting devices must be turned on:

- 1) Marker lights together with fog lights.
- 2) Only the low-beam headlights.
- 3) Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 4) Only the fog lights.

27. At night, when you are approaching an oncoming vehicle, you turn on the high-beam headlights so that your car is more visible:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

28. High-beam headlights are recommended to be turned on when approaching oncoming vehicles:

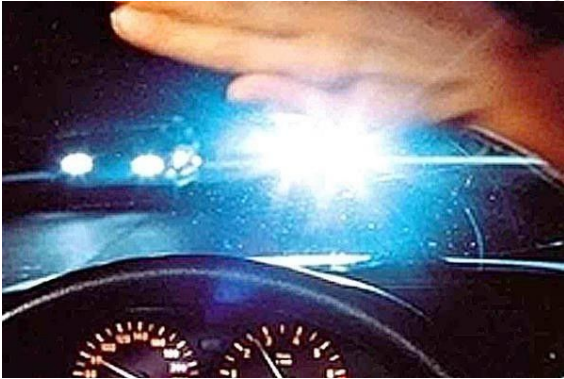
- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

29. When travelling along an insufficiently lit street, the driver of a passenger car must switch on the following exterior lighting devices:



- 1) Marker lights.
- 2) Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 3) Fog lights and a rear fog light.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

30. Is it allowed to stop, after changing lanes, in the event of being blinded?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

31. You are travelling at night in a vehicle; there are no other vehicles ahead. Are you allowed to turn on the high-beam headlights?

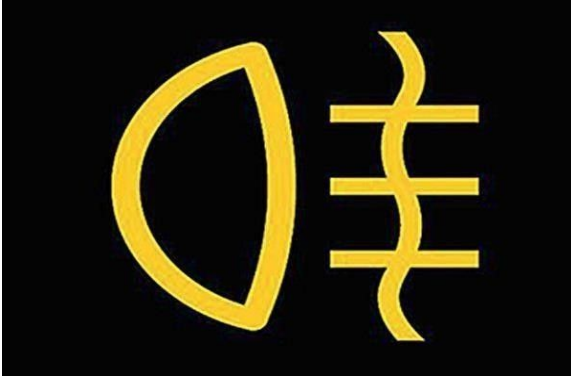
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

32. During the hours of darkness, on unlit sections of roads, may fog lights be used only together with low-beam or high-beam headlights?



- 1) No.
- 2) Yes.

33. At night, is it allowed to turn on the rear fog light when conditions of reduced visibility are absent?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

20. TRAVEL ACROSS Railway CROSSINGS

1. In this situation, is travel across the crossing in two rows allowed?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

2. How must you act in this situation where a traffic jam has formed at a railway crossing that will force you to stop?



- 1) Enter the railway crossing and stop on it.
- 2) Drive around the vehicles that are standing.
- 3) Stop before the railway crossing (entry onto it is prohibited).

3. In this situation, is travel across the crossing in two rows allowed?



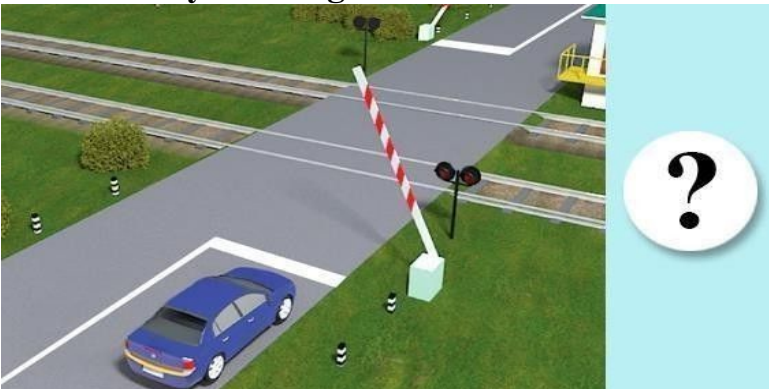
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed in any case.
- 3) Allowed, if this does not create an obstruction for oncoming vehicles.

4. Is it allowed to open the barrier at a railway crossing without authorization?



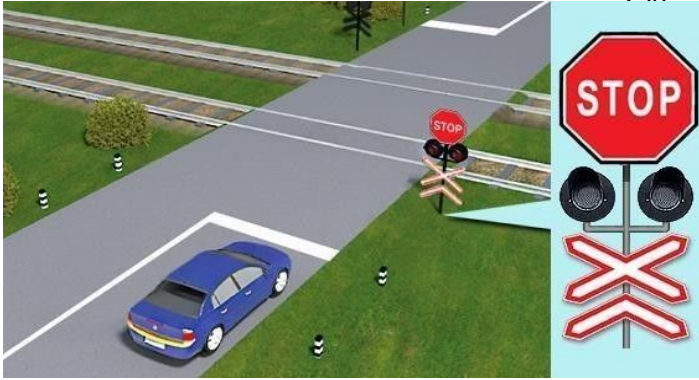
- 1) Allowed, if the audible and light signalling is turned off.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed for a short time to let a passenger car pass.

5. What must the driver of the vehicle be guided by when passing through this railway crossing?



- 1) By light and sound signalling.
- 2) By the instructions and signals of the attendant on duty at the crossing.
- 3) By the position of the barrier gate.
- 4) By road markings.
- 5) To all of the above.

6. What must the driver of the vehicle be guided by when passing through this railway crossing?



- 1) By road signs.
- 2) By road markings.
- 3) By light and sound signalling.
- 4) To all of the above.
- 5) Only by road signs and road markings.

7. Is travel through the railway crossing allowed in the situation shown in the figure?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

8. Is travel through the railway crossing allowed in the situation shown in the figure?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

9. How must you act in this situation where the light and sound signals have come on at a railway crossing, but the gates have not yet begun to lower?



- 1) Proceed through the railway crossing.
- 2) Stop at the designated location, since proceeding through the crossing under these conditions is prohibited.
- 3) Stop only if the barriers have begun to lower.
- 4) Proceed through the railway crossing after making sure that no train is approaching it.

10. In the case of a forced stop of a vehicle at a railway crossing, the driver is obligated to immediately:

- 1) Let the people out.
- 2) Take measures to clear the crossing.
- 3) Perform both actions.

11. Which measures must the driver of a vehicle take in the event of a forced stop at a railway crossing if he is unable to clear the railway crossing?

- 1) When possible, send two people along the tracks in both directions from the crossing for at least 1000 m (if one, then toward the likely appearance of a train, and at single-track crossings — toward the poorer visibility of the railway track), having explained to them the rules for giving a stop signal to the engineer of an approaching train (locomotive, handcar).
- 2) Remain near the vehicle and, giving general-alarm signals, take all measures to clear the crossing.
- 3) If a train appears, run toward it, giving a stop signal.
- 4) Perform everything listed.

12. What is the train-stop signal given by a person in the event of a forced stop of a vehicle at a railway crossing or other danger?

- 1) A circular movement of the arm with a piece of bright cloth or any clearly visible object in daylight hours, and in the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility — with a torch or lantern.
- 2) Hand gestures with a piece of bright fabric or any clearly visible object during daylight hours, during hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility — with a torch or lantern.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

13. How must you act in a situation where, on approaching a railway crossing, you saw an approaching train, but the sound and light signals of the railway crossing are not on?

- 1) Continue travelling across the crossing.

2) Stop at the designated location, since proceeding through the crossing is prohibited.

14. How must you act in a situation if you have stopped before a railway crossing at the prohibiting traffic-light signal, when the train has already passed but the light and sound signals have not yet turned off?

- 1) Continue travelling across the crossing in any case.
- 2) Continue travelling across the crossing only after making sure there is no approaching train.
- 3) Wait for the prohibiting traffic-light signal and the audible signal to switch off, and also make sure there is no approaching train, after which continue travelling.

15. How must you act in a situation where the light and sound signals have come on at a railway crossing, but the train has not yet appeared within sight?

- 1) Proceed through the railway crossing.
- 2) Stop at the designated location, since proceeding through the crossing is prohibited.

16. How must you act in this situation where the gates in front of you have begun to lower?

- 1) Proceed further.
- 2) Stop at the designated location, since proceeding through the crossing is prohibited.
- 3) Stop only if the prohibiting traffic-light signal is on or the audible signal is on.

17. The following is considered a railway crossing:

- 1) An intersection of the road with tram tracks at the same level.
- 2) A crossing of a road with railway tracks at the same level.
- 3) A crossing of a road with railway tracks at different levels.
- 4) The answers specified in items 1 and 2.

18. Where must the driver of a car stop his vehicle to let an approaching train pass when there are no traffic-control devices at the crossing?

- 1) 5 m from the nearest rail.
- 2) 10 m from the nearest rail.
- 3) 15 m from the nearest rail.
- 4) 20 m from the nearest rail.

19. What must the driver make sure of when approaching any railway crossing?

- 1) That there is the "Stop Line" road marking before the crossing.
- 2) That there is the road sign "Travel Without Stopping Prohibited" before the crossing.
- 3) That no train (locomotive, handcar) is approaching.

20. What must the drivers of vehicles be guided by when passing through any railway crossings?

- 1) By the signals and instructions of the crossing attendant.
- 2) By the position of the barrier gate.
- 3) By light and sound signalling.
- 4) By road signs and road markings.
- 5) To all of the above.

21. Where are drivers of vehicles allowed to cross railway tracks?

- 1) Only at railway crossings.
- 2) Only at railway crossings, and where there are none, in places where the road is clearly visible in both directions.

22. The drivers of vehicles may cross railway tracks only:

- 1) At railway crossings with a barrier.
- 2) At railway crossings without a barrier.
- 3) At any place where the railway tracks are clearly visible.
- 4) At any railway crossing.
- 5) Answers 3 and 4.

23. What is the audible general-alarm signal at railway crossings?

- 1) A series of signals consisting of one long and three short signals.
- 2) A series of signals consisting of three long and one short signal.
- 3) A series of signals consisting of two long and three short signals.

24. In which case may you pass under a barrier that is lowering at a railway crossing?



- 1) If the approaching train is still far enough away.
- 2) If you have time to pass through without damaging this barrier.
- 3) In none of them. Travel under these conditions is prohibited.

25. If you are approaching a railway crossing, you must stop:

- 1) Before the "stop line" markings.
- 2) Before the "proceeding without stopping is prohibited" road sign.
- 3) Before the traffic light, so as to see the signals.
- 4) In any of the situations listed above.

26. Under which condition is it allowed to perform overtaking at a railway crossing:

- 1) If the railway crossing is controlled.

- 2) If the barrier is raised.
- 3) Overtaking at a railway crossing is prohibited.

27. Under which condition is it allowed to perform overtaking at a railway crossing:

- 1) If the speed of the car travelling ahead does not exceed 30 km/h.
- 2) If it is necessary to overtake only one vehicle.
- 3) In cases 1 and 2.
- 4) Overtaking at a railway crossing is prohibited.

28. Are you allowed to pass through the railway crossing if the barrier has not lowered but only the light and sound signals have come on?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

29. Are you allowed to travel through the railway crossing in reverse if you missed the right turn?

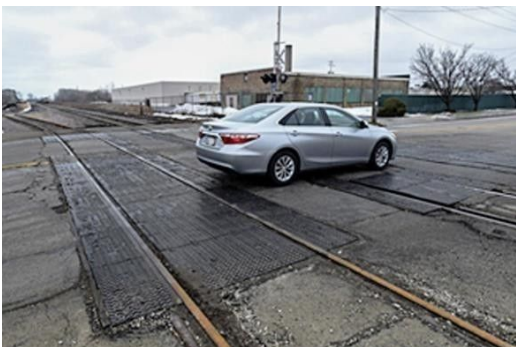
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

30. In this case, is the driver allowed to begin travelling in reverse?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

31. In this case, is the driver allowed to make a U-turn if there are no vehicles ahead of or behind him?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

21. TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

1. In what number are passengers allowed to be transported in a vehicle equipped for this purpose?

- 1) In a number that ensures the safety of passenger transport.
- 2) In a number corresponding to the actual number of seats in the vehicle.
- 3) In the number provided for by the vehicle's technical specifications.

2. In what number are passengers allowed to be transported in any vehicle?

- 1) No more than eight.
- 2) In the number provided for by the vehicle's technical specifications.
- 3) In a number at which the axle loads defined by the vehicle's technical specifications are not exceeded.

3. What is prohibited for the driver of a public transit vehicle when transporting passengers?

- 1) To talk with passengers.
- 2) Eat and drink.
- 3) Use communication devices while holding them in the hand.
- 4) Smoking.
- 5) All of the above.

4. Is the driver allowed to open the vehicle's doors before it stops?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if there are no passengers on the footboards.
- 3) Allowed in any case.

5. In which case is it allowed to transport passengers outside the cab of a vehicle?

- 1) In the body of a truck with a flat-bed platform that is equipped for transporting passengers.
- 2) In the van body of a truck that is equipped for transporting passengers.
- 3) In the bed of a tractor.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

6. Is it allowed to transport children in child restraint systems in an unbuckled position?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) At the parents' discretion.
- 3) Prohibited.

7. Under what conditions is it allowed to transport a child in a passenger car without using child restraint systems that make it possible to buckle the child with seat belts?



- 1) If the child's height is less than 145 cm.
- 2) If the child's height is 150 cm or more.
- 3) If the child has reached the age of 12."

8. Which statement concerning child restraint systems is incorrect?



- 1) Children must be in child restraint systems in a fastened position.
- 2) Child restraint systems are installed on seating positions, except for the first row.
- 3) When transporting a child under three years of age in a passenger car in a first-row seat, the installation of child restraint systems that are installed against the direction of travel without deactivating the frontal airbag of that seat is permitted.

9. What is the safest place to position a child restraint system in a car?



- 1) The middle rear seat.
- 2) The front seat.
- 3) The seat behind the driver.

10. Is it mandatory to deactivate the frontal airbag of this seating position when installing a child restraint system on the front seat?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

11. When transporting a child under three years of age in a passenger car in a first-row seat, child restraint systems are installed:



- 1) In the direction of travel of the passenger car.
- 2) Against the direction of travel of the passenger car.

12. In what position must children be in child restraint systems?



- 1) In a fastened position.
- 2) In a position that ensures a comfortable stay for the child.

22. TRANSPORT OF CARGO

1. Beyond what minimum distance from the outer edge of the front or rear marker light must a load project in width for its marking with warning boards or flags to be mandatory in accordance with the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) By 0.2 m.
- 2) By 0.3 m.
- 3) By 0.4 m.
- 4) By 0.5 m.
- 5) By 0.6 m.

2. Beyond what minimum distance from the outer edge of the front or rear extremity of the vehicle must a load project in length for its marking with warning boards or flags to be mandatory in accordance with the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) By 0.4 m.
- 2) By 0.5 m.
- 3) By 1 m.
- 4) By 2 m.

3. Which safety measures is the driver of a vehicle transporting cargo required to take before starting to move, as well as while moving?

- 1) Ensure reliable positioning of the cargo.
- 2) Ensure reliable fastening of the cargo.
- 3) All of the above.

4. To prevent the load from falling and dragging, injury to accompanying persons, or the creation of obstructions to road traffic, a driver transporting cargo must:

- 1) Before starting to travel, check the secure placement and fastening of the cargo.
- 2) While travelling, monitor the security of the placement and fastening of the cargo.
- 3) Perform both actions.

5. Upon meeting which conditions is the transport of cargo allowed?

- 1) Provided that the cargo does not endanger road users, does not create noise, does not raise dust, and does not pollute the carriageway and the environment.
- 2) Provided that the cargo does not disturb the vehicle's stability and does not impede operation of the vehicle.
- 3) Provided that the cargo does not limit the driver's sightlines.
- 4) Provided that the cargo does not obscure the external lighting devices, reflectors, licence plates and identification signs, and also does not interfere with the perception of signals given by hand.
- 5) If all the conditions listed above are met.

6.

is required to check the reliability of the positioning and securing of the cargo, so that the cargo:

- 1) Did not endanger road users, did not create noise, did not raise dust, and did not pollute the carriageway and the environment.
- 2) Did not limit the driver's sightlines.
- 3) Did not fall, did not drag, did not injure accompanying persons, and did not create obstructions to travel.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

23. TOWING AND OPERATION OF VEHICLE COMBINATIONS

1. Under what conditions is towing a vehicle with a defective braking system on a rigid coupling allowed?

- 1) While observing a maximum travel speed of 40 km/h.
- 2) Provided that the actual mass of the towed vehicle does not exceed half the actual mass of the towing vehicle.

2. A rigid coupling must ensure a distance between vehicles of no more than:



- 1) 1 m.
- 2) 2 m.
- 3) 3 m.
- 4) 4 m.
- 5) 5 m.

3. Can passengers be in a towed passenger car in the case of towing on a rigid or flexible coupling?

- 1) They cannot.
- 2) They may.

4. Where must passengers be during the towing of a vehicle by the method of partial loading?

- 1) In both vehicles.

- 2) Only in the cargo bed of the towing truck.
- 3) Only in the cab and cargo bed of the towing car.
- 4) Only in the cab of the towing car.

5. During towing, by which of the methods may passengers be present in the towed vehicle?

- 1) When towing with a rigid coupling — in a truck.
- 2) When towing with a rigid coupling during daylight hours.
- 3) When towing with a rigid or flexible coupling — in a passenger car.
- 4) Always, during any towing — in any car being towed.

6. Towing is considered to be the moving of one vehicle by another that does not fall under the operation of road trains (vehicle combinations):

- 1) With a rigid or flexible coupling.
- 2) By the method of partial loading onto a platform or onto a special supporting device.
- 3) By the method of full loading onto a platform or a special supporting device.
- 4) The answers specified in items 1, 2.
- 5) The answers specified in items 1, 2, 3.

7. Is towing on a flexible coupling allowed during icy conditions?

- 1) It is allowed at a speed of no more than 40 km/h.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed when the length of the flexible coupling exceeds 5 m.
- 4) It is allowed on roads with light traffic.

8. By what method is towing of vehicles allowed during icy conditions?

- 1) Only on a rigid coupling.
- 2) Only by the method of partial loading.
- 3) Only on a flexible coupling.
- 4) With a rigid coupling or by the method of partial loading.

9. In which case is towing of two or more vehicles allowed?

- 1) Towing more than one vehicle is prohibited.
- 2) While travelling outside a built-up area.
- 3) While travelling on roads with light traffic.
- 4) By agreement with an authorized unit of the National Police.

10. By what method must a vehicle with inoperative steering be towed?

- 1) Only on a flexible coupling.

- 2) Only on a rigid coupling.
- 3) With a rigid coupling or by the method of partial loading.
- 4) Only by the method of partial loading.

11. By what method must the towing of non-motor vehicles be carried out?

- 1) With a flexible or rigid coupling.
- 2) Only on a flexible coupling.
- 3) Only on a rigid coupling.

12. Under what conditions must the towing of vehicles be carried out?

- 1) Provided that a technically serviceable coupling device is present only on the towed vehicle.
- 2) Provided that a technically serviceable coupling device is present only on the towing vehicle.
- 3) Provided that both the towed vehicle and the towing vehicle have a serviceable coupling device.

13. What distance must be ensured between the vehicles when towing with a flexible coupling?

- 1) 3–5 m.
- 2) 4–5 m.
- 3) 4–6 m.
- 4) 5–7 m.
- 5) 4–7 m.

14. How must a flexible coupling be marked?

- 1) Every metre — with signal panels or flags measuring 200×200 mm with red and white stripes applied diagonally on them.
- 2) With the use of a coating made of retroreflective material.
- 3) By one of the above methods.

15. In the case of towing a vehicle with a flexible coupling, the following systems must be in working order in the towed vehicle:

- 1) Only the steering system.
- 2) Only the braking system.
- 3) Steering control and the braking system.

16. With which of the listed malfunctions is towing of vehicles by flexible coupling prohibited?

- 1) With a faulty brake system.
- 2) With faulty steering.
- 3) With a defective fuel system.
- 4) With a faulty suspension.
- 5) With a defective braking system and steering.

17. With which of the malfunctions is the towing of all vehicles on a rigid coupling prohibited?

- 1) With defective steering.
- 2) With a non-airtight brake system.
- 3) With faulty hazard warning lights.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

18. Is towing of vehicles on a rigid or flexible coupling with defective steering allowed?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

19. Under which condition, during towing of a vehicle by rigid coupling, may the driver be absent in the towed vehicle?

- 1) Always.
- 2) When towing in built-up areas.
- 3) Provided that the design of the rigid coupling ensures that the towed vehicle follows the path of travel of the towing vehicle regardless of the magnitude of the turns.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

20. Is towing of a vehicle with a trailer allowed?

- 1) It is prohibited.
- 2) It is allowed.

24. INSTRUCTIONAL DRIVING

1. Is instruction in driving a vehicle allowed on roads marked by such road signs?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

2. Is training driving allowed in residential zones?



- 1) Prohibited.

- 2) Allowed.
- 3) Allowed while travelling on a training route.

3. Which of the road signs mark(s) a road on which training driving in a passenger car is not prohibited?



- 1) By signs 3, 4, and 5.
- 2) By signs 4 and 5.
- 3) By signs 1, 2, 4, and 5.
- 4) By all the signs indicated.

4. Which of the road signs marks a road on which training driving is prohibited?



- 1) By all of them.
- 2) By signs 1, 2, 3, and 5.
- 3) By signs 1, 2, and 3.
- 4) By signs 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- 5) By signs 1, 2, and 5.

5. The mandatory condition under which learning to drive a vehicle is allowed is:

- 1) The presence of minimal driving skills.
- 2) Reaching 18 years of age.
- 3) Absence of medical contraindications, confirmed by a valid medical certificate of the established form.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

6. Initial instruction in driving a vehicle must be conducted:

- 1) In closed areas, on driving ranges, or in places where there are no other road users.
- 2) Immediately on the streets of a built-up area, where there are other road users, and, at the end, on a driving range.
- 3) At complex intersections and on one-way roads.

7. Which of the listed items must cars with a manual transmission that are systematically used for driver training be equipped with?

- 1) With additional clutch and brake pedals, as well as an accelerator pedal (if the vehicle's design allows for the possibility of being equipped with such a pedal).
- 2) With a rearview mirror or mirrors for the driver-training specialist, as well as with "Training Vehicle" identification signs installed in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2 are correct.

8. Cars that are systematically used for driving instruction must be equipped with:

- 1) With "Training Vehicle" identification signs installed in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) With additional pedals for the clutch (if the vehicle's design provides for a clutch pedal), the accelerator (if the vehicle's design allows for the possibility of being equipped with such a pedal), and braking.
- 3) With a rearview mirror or mirrors for the driver-training specialist.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2 are correct.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3 are correct.

9. Is training driving on roads allowed without the presence of a driver-training specialist?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed provided that a driver with at least three years of experience is present.
- 3) Allowed in the presence of any experienced driver.

10. Where must the initial training in driving a vehicle be conducted?

- 1) Only in closed areas and on driving ranges.
- 2) Only in places where there are no other road users.
- 3) On roads with light traffic.
- 4) In closed areas, on driving ranges, or in places where there are no other road users.

11. Must a person learning to drive a vehicle know and comply with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) No, he is not obligated.
- 2) It must, without fail.

12. From what age is it allowed to learn to drive a car?

- 1) From 14 years of age.
- 2) From 16 years of age.
- 3) From 17 years of age.
- 4) From 18 years of age.
- 5) From 19 years of age.

13. A person learning to drive a vehicle:

- 1) He is not obligated to know the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) He may begin driving instruction before studying the rules for passing through intersections.
- 3) The person is obligated to know and comply with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.

14. Are persons learning to drive allowed not to buckle up while travelling in a built-up area?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

25. TRAVEL OF VEHICLES IN COLUMNS

1. How are vehicles travelling in a column marked if they are not escorted by emergency vehicles?

- 1) On each vehicle, the 'Convoy' identification mark is installed at the front and rear.
- 2) On each vehicle, low-beam headlights are turned on.
- 3) On each vehicle, daytime running lights or low-beam headlights are turned on.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1 and 3.

2. How are vehicles travelling in a column that is escorted by emergency vehicles with red, blue and red, green, or blue and green flashing beacons and/or special audible signals turned on marked?

- 1) On each vehicle, the 'Convoy' identification mark is mandatorily installed.
- 2) On each vehicle, low-beam headlights are turned on.
- 3) On each vehicle, daytime running lights or low-beam headlights are turned on.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1 and 3.

3. How must the vehicles of a column be positioned on the road?

- 1) The column must travel in a single file as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.

- 2) The column may travel in any lane.
- 3) The column must travel in a single file as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway, except in cases when it is escorted by emergency vehicles.

4. The travel speed of the convoy and the following distance between vehicles are established:

- 1) Only by the column leader in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules on the given section of road.
- 2) Only according to the travel mode of the lead vehicle in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules on the given section of road.
- 3) By the head of the column or according to the travel mode of the lead vehicle in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules on a given section of road.

5. How must a column that is not escorted by emergency vehicles travel so as not to create obstructions for overtaking vehicles?

- 1) Travel only in a single file as close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Travel at a speed of no more than 50 km/h.
- 3) It must be divided into groups of up to five vehicles each; the following distance between groups must be sufficient for performing an overtake.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 3.

6. When a column stops on the road, on all vehicles of the column, the following are turned on:

- 1) Fog lights.
- 2) Low-beam headlights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.
- 4) Orange flashing beacons.
- 5) Answers 3 and 4.

7. Can outside vehicles take a place for continuous travel in a column that is not escorted by emergency vehicles?

- 1) They cannot.
- 2) They may.

8. In which case are outside vehicles allowed to join a column travelling without an escort of emergency vehicles?

- 1) For further travel in it.
- 2) When passing a column.
- 3) When overtaking a column.

26. TRAVEL IN A RESIDENTIAL AND PEDESTRIAN ZONE

1. The following are considered a residential zone:



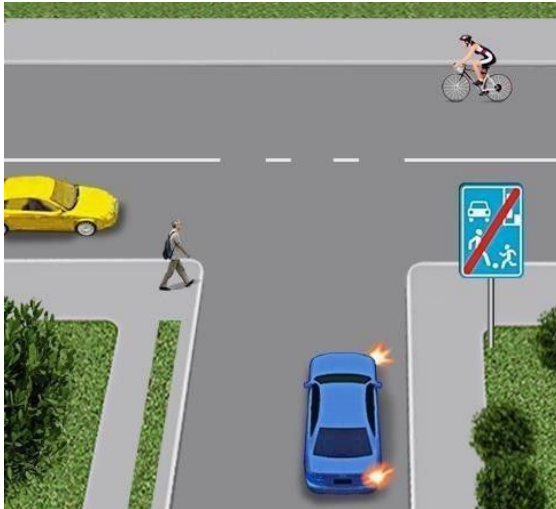
5.34



5.53

- 1) Courtyard areas, as well as parts of built-up areas marked with road sign 5.53.
- 2) Courtyard areas, as well as parts of built-up areas marked with road sign 5.34.

2. When exiting the residential zone, the driver of the blue car must give way to:



- 1) To the pedestrian and the cyclist.
- 2) To a car and a bicycle.
- 3) To the pedestrian and the car.

3. Who is allowed to enter a pedestrian zone?



image text: Zone

- 1) To vehicles that serve citizens and enterprises located in the indicated zone.
- 2) To vehicles belonging to citizens who reside or work in this zone.
- 3) To cars (motor carriages) marked with the identification sign "Driver with a Disability," which are driven by drivers with disabilities or by drivers who transport passengers with disabilities.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

4. Is practice driving allowed in a residential zone?



- 1) It is allowed.
- 2) It is allowed with special caution.
- 3) It is prohibited.

5. When exiting the pedestrian zone, the driver of the blue car must give way to:



- 1) To the pedestrian.
- 2) To a car.
- 3) To the pedestrian and the car.

6. Must the driver of a vehicle travelling in a residential or pedestrian zone give way to pedestrians who are on the carriageway?



image text: Zone

- 1) Yes, he must, always.
- 2) No, he is not obligated to.

7. Is through travel of vehicles allowed in a residential zone?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed only by the shortest route.
- 3) Allowed.

8. Which of the following is prohibited in residential zones?

- 1) Parking with the engine running.

- 2) Transit traffic.
- 3) Travel of pedestrians on the carriageway.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

9. Observing which conditions may pedestrians travel on the carriageway of residential and pedestrian zones?

- 1) Travel on the carriageway without creating unwarranted obstructions to the travel of vehicles.
- 2) Travel on the carriageway only during daylight hours.
- 3) Travel on the carriageway, giving way to vehicles.

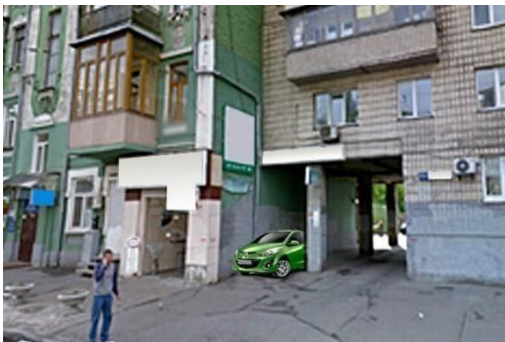
10. Where are pedestrians allowed to travel in residential and pedestrian zones?

- 1) Only along pavements.
- 2) Along pavements and along the carriageway.
- 3) Along pavements and along the carriageway when pavements are absent.

11. Where must vehicles be parked in residential zones?

- 1) At specially designated locations.
- 2) At any place, provided that this does not impede pedestrian traffic.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

12. Is the driver of the green car allowed to park the car as shown in the figure?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

13. The rules regarding travel in a residential zone apply to any courtyard area, regardless of whether it is marked with the corresponding road sign:

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

27. TRAVEL ON FREEWAYS

1. Which vehicles are allowed to travel on the freeway?

- 1) To cars driven by drivers with a driving experience of up to two years.
- 2) Trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
- 3) To tractors, self-propelled machines, and mechanisms.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

2. On freeways, is travel of motor vehicles whose speed, by technical specification or their condition, is less than 40 km/h allowed?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

3. Which of the following is prohibited on a freeway?

- 1) Travel with trailers, as well as towing.
- 2) Travel in reverse.
- 3) Travel of tractors, self-propelled machines and mechanisms, as well as bicycles.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

4. In which location on a road for cars is stopping of vehicles allowed?

- 1) At any place, but only on 257 on the shoulder.
- 2) At locations marked with the sign "Rest Area".
- 3) At locations marked with the sign "Parking Area".
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

5. Is a U-turn allowed at the technological gaps in the median strip on a freeway?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed if the road is clearly visible in both directions.
- 3) Prohibited.

6. Where are pedestrians allowed to cross the carriageway of a freeway?

- 1) Along ground-level pedestrian crossings.
- 2) Along the lines of the pavements.
- 3) Via underground or overhead pedestrian crossings.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

7. Which of the following is prohibited on a road for cars?

- 1) Travel in reverse.
- 2) Instructional driving.
- 3) Stopping outside the special parking places marked by the road signs "Rest area" and "Parking area".
- 4) Travel of tractors, self-propelled machines and mechanisms.
- 5) All of the above.

8. Must the drivers of vehicles entering a freeway or a road for cars give way to the vehicles travelling on those roads?

- 1) Are not obligated.
- 2) You must, always.
- 3) You must, only if the "Give way" sign is installed.

9. Is practice driving allowed on a freeway?

- 1) It is allowed.
- 2) It is allowed only during daylight hours.
- 3) It is prohibited.

10. Are vehicles allowed to travel in reverse on a freeway?

- 1) Allowed provided that traffic safety is ensured.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed, if it is impossible to approach the site by another means.

11. Are vehicles allowed to make a U-turn on the freeway?

- 1) It is allowed only if the road is clearly visible.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed.

12. In which location on a freeway is stopping of vehicles allowed?

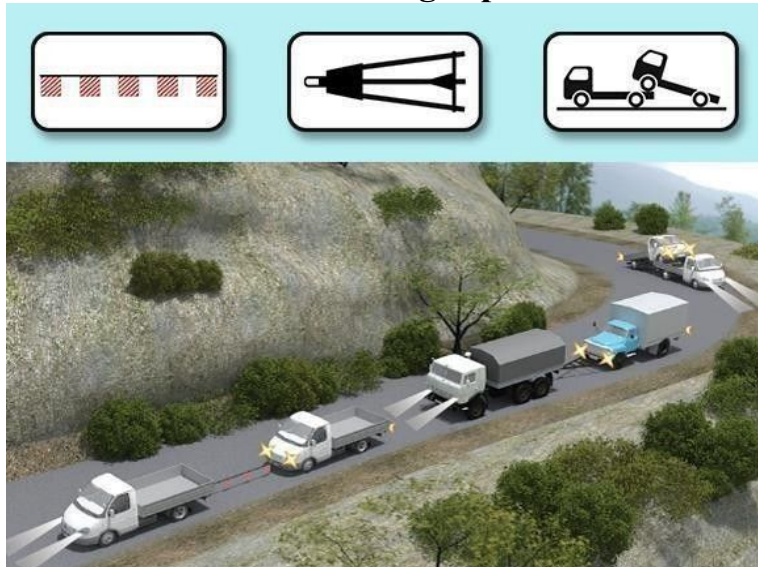
- 1) At locations marked with the signs "Rest Area" and "Parking Area".
- 2) At locations marked with the sign "Bus Stop".
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.
- 4) At any place, but only on the shoulder.

13. How must the driver act in the event of a forced stop on a freeway or a road for cars?

- 1) Turn on the hazard warning lights or set up the emergency stop sign or a flashing red lamp.
- 2) Take measures to remove the vehicle beyond the carriageway to the right.
- 3) Perform both actions.

28. TRAVEL ON MOUNTAIN ROADS AND ON STEEP DESCENTS

1. Which method of towing is prohibited on mountain roads?



- 1) Towing on a flexible coupling.
- 2) Towing on a rigid coupling.
- 3) Towing by the method of partial loading.
- 4) Towing by any method.

2. On mountain roads and steep descents where the passing of oncoming traffic is difficult, the one who must give way is:

- 1) The driver of the vehicle travelling downhill.
- 2) The driver of the vehicle travelling uphill.

3) The driver of the vehicle with the largest dimensions.

3. On mountain roads and steep descents where the passing of oncoming traffic is difficult, the right of way is held by:

- 1) The driver of the vehicle travelling downhill.
- 2) The driver of the vehicle travelling uphill.
- 3) The driver of the vehicle with the largest dimensions.

4. While travelling downhill, an obstacle has appeared in your lane. How will you pass the oncoming vehicle?

- 1) You will give way to him.
- 2) Having the right of way, you will proceed first.

5. Which of the following is prohibited on mountain roads?

- 1) Travel with the engine not running.
- 2) Travel with the clutch or gear disengaged.
- 3) Both actions indicated in answers 1 and 2 are prohibited.

6. While travelling on mountain roads, the driver of a vehicle must:

- 1) Travel with the engine running and the clutch and gear engaged.
- 2) Travel with the engine running.
- 3) Travel with the clutch or gear engaged.

7. By what method/methods is the towing of cars on mountain roads allowed?

- 1) With a rigid coupling.
- 2) With a flexible coupling.
- 3) By the method of partial loading.
- 4) With a rigid coupling or by the method of partial loading.

8. Is towing allowed on mountain roads during icy conditions?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed with a rigid coupling.
- 3) Allowed by the method of partial loading.

29. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

1. When travelling abroad in a vehicle, a driver who is a citizen of Ukraine must have:

- 1) Registration documents for the vehicle that meet the requirements of the Convention on Road Traffic.
- 2) A driver's licence that meets the requirements of the Convention on Road Traffic.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

30. Licence PLATES, IDENTIFICATION SIGNS, INSCRIPTIONS, AND DESIGNATIONS

1. This identification sign designates vehicles on which:



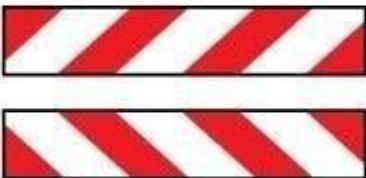
- 1) Studded tyres are installed.
- 2) Winter tyres are installed.
- 3) All-season tyres are installed.

2. Where on a vehicle must the "Taxi" identification sign be located?



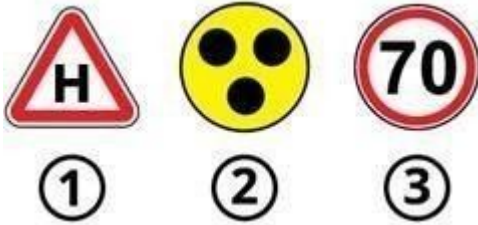
- 1) On the roof of the vehicle.
- 2) On the side surface of the vehicle.
- 3) On the roof or on the side surface of the vehicle.

3. On which vehicles is this identification mark mandatorily installed?



- 1) On all motor vehicles.
- 2) On vehicles used for road works.
- 3) On vehicles that have a special shape.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

4. Which of the identification signs is installed on vehicles driven by drivers with less than two years of experience?



- 1) The first.
- 2) The second.
- 3) The third one.

5. In which cases is such an identification sign installed on vehicles?



- 1) When transporting dangerous cargo.
- 2) When the cargo extends beyond the vehicle's dimensions by a distance greater than that provided for by the Road Traffic Rules.
- 3) When transporting heavy cargo.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

6. This identification sign is installed on vehicles:



- 1) Those driven by drivers with disabilities.
- 2) Those belonging to physician drivers.
- 3) Those driven by deaf or deaf-mute drivers.
- 4) Those driven by physician drivers.

7. This identification sign designates vehicles that:



- 1) They are transporting heavy cargo.
- 2) They are transporting dangerous cargo.
- 3) They are transporting oversized cargo.

8. On which vehicles is such an identification mark installed?



- 1) To those driven by drivers with disabilities.
- 2) To those driven by deaf or deaf-mute drivers.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

9. Which of the identification signs marks vehicles driven by drivers with disabilities?



①



②



③



④

- 1) First.
- 2) Second.
- 3) Third.
- 4) Fourth.

10. Such an identification sign is placed on vehicles that:



- 1) They are transporting passengers with children.
- 2) They are transporting organized groups of children.
- 3) They are transporting passengers, a large proportion of whom are children.

11. Which of the identification signs is installed on vehicles driven by deaf or deaf-mute drivers?



①



②



③

- 1) The first.
- 2) The second.
- 3) The third one.

12. On which vehicles is this identification mark installed?

- 1) On vehicles driven by drivers with disabilities.



- 2) On vehicles driven by deaf drivers.
- 3) On vehicles driven by deaf or deaf-mute drivers.

13. Where are licence plates installed on motor vehicles (except for trams (trams) and trolleybuses) and trailers?

- 1) From the sides.
- 2) At the front and at the rear.
- 3) At locations provided for this purpose.

14. If, as a result of carrying out the conversion or repair of the vehicle, it is necessary to make changes to the registration documents,

within what period from the moment of completion of the repair or conversion is it necessary to re-register it with the authorized body of the Ministry of Internal Affairs?

- 1) 5 days.
- 2) 7 days.
- 3) 10 days.
- 4) 14 days.

31. TECHNICAL CONDITION OF VEHICLES AND THEIR EQUIPMENT

1. What are the white external lighting devices, provided for by the vehicle's design, installed at the front of the vehicle and intended to improve its visibility while travelling during daylight hours, called?

- 1) Fog lights.
- 2) Marker lights.
- 3) Low-beam headlights.
- 4) Daytime running lights.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

2. Are you allowed to install on one axle of the vehicle a studded tyre together with a non-studded one?

- 1) It is allowed.
- 2) It is allowed only on the rear axle.
- 3) Prohibited.

3. Is travel to the place of repair or parking during the hours of darkness allowed with defective headlights and rear marker lights?

- 1) It is prohibited only on roads without artificial lighting.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed.

4. How must you act if the speedometer failed while travelling?

- 1) Continue the planned trip with special caution.
- 2) Stop further travel.
- 3) Try to eliminate the malfunction on the spot, and if that is impossible, proceed to a place of parking or repair, having switched on the hazard warning lights or having placed an emergency stop sign at the rear of the vehicle.

5. In which case is operation of the vehicle allowed?

- 1) The headlight adjustment is off.
- 2) On the lighting devices, diffusers are used that do not correspond to the type of the specific lighting device.
- 3) Fog lights are missing.

6. You have the right to operate a passenger car in the absence of:

- 1) First-aid kits.
- 2) A fire extinguisher.
- 3) Of the emergency stop sign.
- 4) Wheel chocks.

7. Is it allowed to install on one axle of a passenger car tyres with a different tread pattern?

- 1) It is allowed on any axle.
- 2) It is allowed only on the rear axle.
- 3) It is not allowed.

8. With which malfunction present is operation of a vehicle allowed?

- 1) The fuel tank filler neck locks do not work.
- 2) The driver's seat adjustment mechanism does not work.
- 3) The device for heating and defrosting the glass does not work.
- 4) The window regulator does not work.

9. In which cases is further travel prohibited, even to a place of repair or parking, with malfunctioning headlights and rear marker lights?

- 1) Only in conditions of reduced visibility.
- 2) Only during hours of darkness.
- 3) In both cases.

10. In which case is operation of a car allowed?

- 1) The windscreen wipers provided for by the vehicle's design do not work.
- 2) The windscreen washers do not work.
- 3) The window regulator does not work.

11. With which malfunction present is further travel in a vehicle prohibited during rain or snowfall?

- 1) The windscreen wipers do not work in the prescribed mode.
- 2) A faulty windscreen wiper on the side where the steering wheel is located.
- 3) The windscreen washers provided for by the vehicle's design do not work.

12. In which cases are you allowed to operate the vehicle?

- 1) The content of harmful substances in the exhaust gases or their smoke opacity exceeds the established norms.
- 2) A leaking fuel system.
- 3) The coolant temperature gauge does not work.
- 4) A faulty exhaust system.

13. In the event of which malfunction is further travel prohibited, even to a place of repair or parking?

- 1) A faulty service brake system does not allow the driver to stop the vehicle when travelling even at minimum speed.
- 2) A faulty exhaust system.
- 3) The windscreen wiper does not work.

14. In the event of which malfunction is further travel prohibited?

- 1) The window regulator does not work.
- 2) A faulty steering system does not make it possible to perform a manoeuvre when travelling at minimum speed.
- 3) A faulty muffler.

15. In which case are you prohibited from operating the vehicle?

- 1) The engine runs unsteadily at idle.
- 2) The engine does not develop maximum power.
- 3) A faulty exhaust system.

16. In which case are you allowed to operate a passenger car?

- 1) The speedometer does not work.
- 2) The coolant temperature gauge does not work.
- 3) The body or cab door locks provided for by the design do not work.

17. In which case are you prohibited from operating a car?

- 1) The fuel level gauge does not work.
- 2) The adjustment of the ignition advance angle is off.
- 3) Difficult engine starting.
- 4) The audible warning signal does not work.

18. Under what conditions is further travel of a vehicle prohibited if the windscreen wiper on the side where the steering wheel is located does not work?



- 1) Under any circumstances.
- 2) During rain or snowfall.
- 3) A non-functioning windscreen wiper is not an obstruction to travel in any case.

32. CERTAIN ISSUES OF ROAD TRAFFIC THAT REQUIRE COORDINATION

1. In which case should the conditions and procedure for the movement of a column of vehicles be coordinated with the National Police authorities?

- 1) While a column is travelling outside built-up areas.
- 2) If the column consists of more than 5 motor vehicles.
- 3) If the column consists of more than 4 motor vehicles.
- 4) While a column is travelling in built-up areas.

2. Under what conditions is the towing procedure coordinated with the bodies of the National Police?

- 1) In the case of towing on mountain roads.
- 2) When towing on freeways and roads for cars.
- 3) In the case of towing two or more vehicles.
- 4) When towing a vehicle with a trailer.

3. Which of the following must be coordinated with the National Police authorities?

- 1) Application of slanted white stripes to the outer side surfaces of vehicles.
- 2) The placement of kiosks, pavilions, advertising structures, and mobile trading points in the right of way strips of motor roads.
- 3) Modification of vehicles.

4. Under what conditions is the installation of special audible and light signalling devices on vehicles allowed?

- 1) Provided that it is agreed with the territorial body for the provision of services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- 2) Provided that it is agreed with the authorized units of the National Police.

5. Under which condition is it allowed to make changes to the identification numbers and number plates of the body or chassis (frame), the engine of a vehicle, and also their destruction (relocation, fixing, restoration)?

- 1) Upon agreement with the territorial service centres of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and with the vehicle's manufacturer.
- 2) Upon prior coordination with the territorial service-provision bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- 3) Provided that the manufacturer permits it.

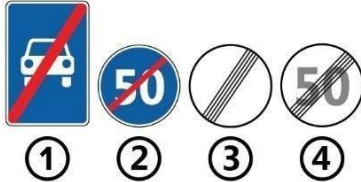
33. ROAD SIGNS

1. The road sign shown has the following meaning:



- 1) It allows a left turn to be made at the indicated location.
- 2) It allows turning only to the left.
- 3) It allows driving around the obstruction only on the left side.

2. Which of the road signs shown cancels a minimum travel speed limit?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

3. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The beginning of a section of road on which a special traffic regime has been established.
- 2) The beginning of a section of road that belongs to a freeway (a road on which the special road-traffic conditions provided for in Section 27 of the Road Traffic Rules apply).
- 3) The beginning of a section of road that, by its traffic regime, belongs to roads for cars.
- 4) The beginning of a section of road on which travel is allowed only to motor vehicles.

4. Which of the road signs shown is installed at the beginning of a freeway?



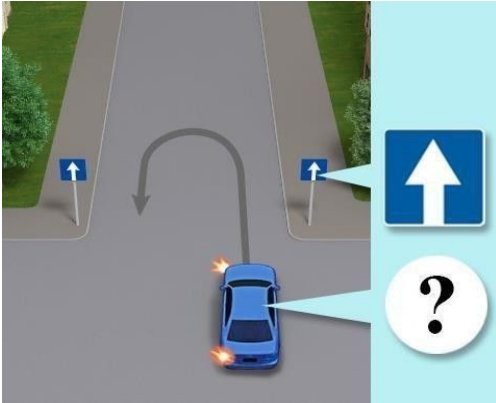
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

5. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The end of the road for cars.
- 2) The end of the freeway.
- 3) The end of the minimum travel speed restriction.
- 4) The end of the effect of the requirements pertaining to travel in built-up areas.

6. Is the driver of the blue car allowed to make a U-turn as shown in the figure?



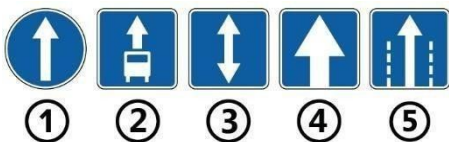
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

7. The road sign shown designates:

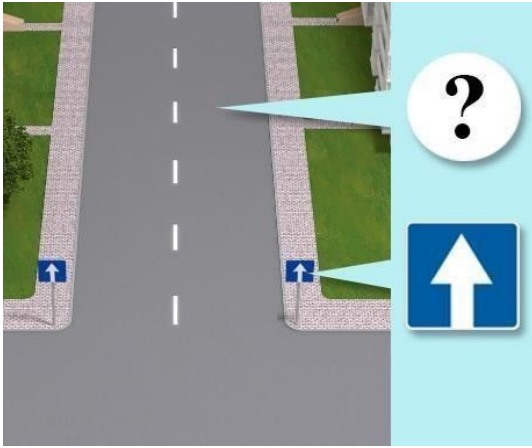


- 1) A road on which, in one or more lanes, the direction of travel may change to the opposite.
- 2) The permitted direction of travel for vehicles in the lane.
- 3) A road or separate carriageway on which vehicle travel across its entire width is carried out in only one direction.

8. Which of the road signs shown is installed at the beginning of a road or a separate carriageway along the entire width of which vehicles travel in only one direction?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.



9. Which of the following is prohibited for drivers on the road shown?

- 1) A U-turn.
- 2) Travel in reverse, except in cases where it is impossible to approach the object by other means.
- 3) Stopping and parking near the left edge of the carriageway.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

10. The road sign shown allows travel:



- 1) At a speed not exceeding the one indicated on the sign.
- 2) At a speed equal to the one indicated on the sign.
- 3) At a speed not lower than the one indicated on the sign.

11. Which of the signs shown marks a path for horseback riders?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

12. The road sign shown allows travel:



- 1) Pedestrians.
- 2) Cyclists.
- 3) On mopeds and pedestrians.
- 4) Pedestrians and cyclists.

13. On which side must you go around the obstruction in the situation shown?



- 1) From any side.
- 2) From the right side.
- 3) From the left side.

14. On which road are you allowed to travel?



- 1) Along road A.
- 2) Along road B.
- 3) Along any road.

15. The road sign shown is installed:



- 1) At an intersection through which a detour is organized.
- 2) At a roundabout; requires driving around the flowerbed in the direction shown by the arrows.

16. The road sign shown allows travel:



- 1) Of passenger cars and motorcycles.
- 2) Of buses and public transit vehicles.
- 3) Trucks whose maximum permissible mass does not exceed 3.5 tonnes.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

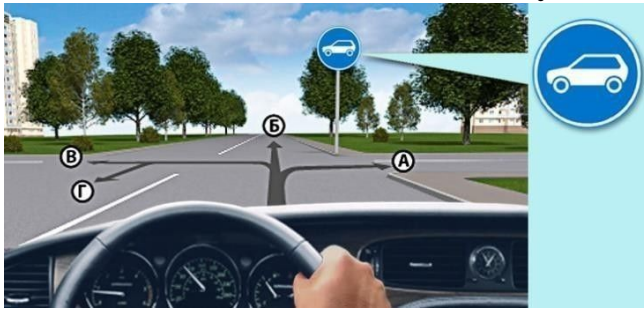
17. Which vehicles are prohibited from travelling into the zone of effect of the road sign shown?



- 1) Bicycles.
- 2) To mopeds.
- 3) To animal-drawn carts.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

18. In which of the directions are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) In direction A, B, or Г.
- 2) In direction A or Г.
- 3) In direction A, B, or B.
- 4) In any direction.

19. The road sign shown allows travel:



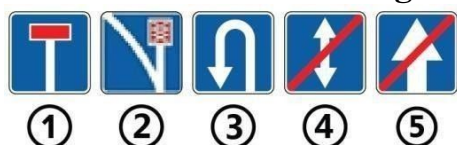
- 1) On bicycles and mopeds.
- 2) On mopeds and bicycles with an attached motor.
- 3) On bicycles.
- 4) On bicycles, and also to pedestrians, provided that there is no pavement or pedestrian path nearby.

20. Who is prohibited from travelling in the situation shown?



- 1) The cyclist.
- 2) To the driver of the moped.
- 3) To the driver of the moped and the cyclist.
- 4) To all road users.

21. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of a one-way road?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

5) Sign 5.

22. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The end of a section of road on one or several lanes of which the direction of travel may change to the opposite.
- 2) The end of the lane for public transit vehicles.
- 3) The end of the road with a median strip.
- 4) The end of a road or a separate carriageway along whose entire width the travel of vehicles is carried out in only one direction.

23. The road sign shown specifies:



- 1) The beginning of a section of road with two-way traffic after one-way traffic.
- 2) The beginning of a section of road with one-way traffic.
- 3) The beginning of a section of road where, on one or several lanes, the direction of travel may change to the opposite one.
- 4) The beginning of a separate lane for the travel of public transit vehicles.

24. Which of the road signs shown informs of the beginning of a section of road where the direction of travel in one or more lanes may change to the opposite?



① ② ③ ④ ⑤

- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

25. Which of the road signs shown informs of the end of a section of road where the direction of travel in one or more lanes may change to the opposite?



① ② ③ ④ ⑤

- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.



26. The road sign shown specifies:

- 1) The permitted directions of travel at the intersection.
- 2) That the intersecting road has two-way traffic.
- 3) The direction of travel in the lane for public transit vehicles.
- 4) To entering a road with reversible traffic.

27. The road sign shown specifies:



- 1) That the lane is used for travel by only certain types of vehicles in the indicated directions.
- 2) The number of lanes at the intersection and the permitted directions of travel in each of them.
- 3) Both options are correct.

28. Which of the road signs shown shows the number of lanes at the intersection and the permitted directions of travel in each of them?



①



②



③

- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Signs 1, 2, and 3.

29. The road sign shown specifies:



- 1) The beginning of a road along whose entire width vehicles travel in only one direction.
- 2) The permitted direction of travel for vehicles at the intersection; the effect of the sign extends over the entire width of the carriageway.
- 3) The permitted direction of travel in the lane over which it is installed.

30. The road sign shown specifies:



- 1) The permitted directions of travel for vehicles in the lanes at the intersection.
- 2) The permitted directions of travel for vehicles along the reversible lane.
- 3) That the lane is used for travel by only certain types of vehicles in the indicated directions.

31. Which of the road signs shown is installed at the end of a lane intended only for vehicles that travel behind

along established routes, in the same direction as the general flow of the vehicles?



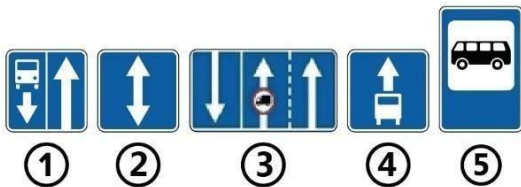
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

32. The effect of the road sign shown extends:



- 1) Only to the right lane when the sign is installed in the centre over the road.
- 2) Only to the lane over which it is installed.
- 3) Only to the right lane when the sign is installed to the right of the road.
- 4) All of the above answers.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

33. Which of the road signs shown indicates a lane intended for the travel of vehicles moving along established routes and cyclists, if travel in such a lane is carried out in the same direction as the general flow of vehicles?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

34. Are you allowed to turn left in the situation shown?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed only into the second passage.

35. Are you allowed to perform a U-turn in the situation shown?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

36. In which directions are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) To the left or in the reverse direction.
- 2) Only to the left.
- 3) Straight ahead, to the left, or in the reverse direction.
- 4) Straight ahead or to the left.

37. The road sign shown specifies:



- 1) The permitted direction of travel - only to the left.
- 2) The direction of the major road at the intersection.
- 3) The direction of travel on the intersecting road if one-way traffic has been established on it.

38. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) A road on which vehicle travel is carried out in two oncoming lanes.
- 2) A road on which vehicle travel is carried out on an established route in a specially allocated lane located on the right side of the carriageway.

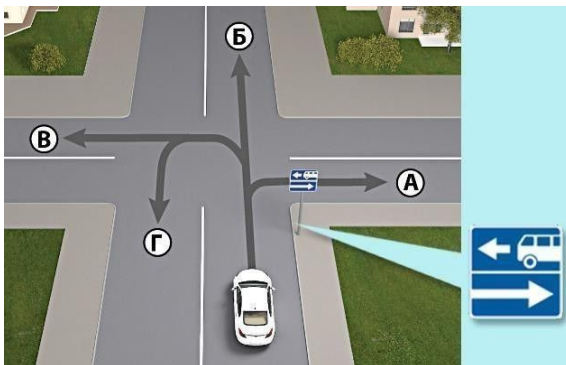
- 3) A road on which, in a specially allocated lane, the travel of vehicles on an established route, mopeds, motorcycles (except for motorcycles with a sidecar, motorized carriages, three-wheeled vehicles), and cyclists is carried out.

39. The road sign shown indicates:



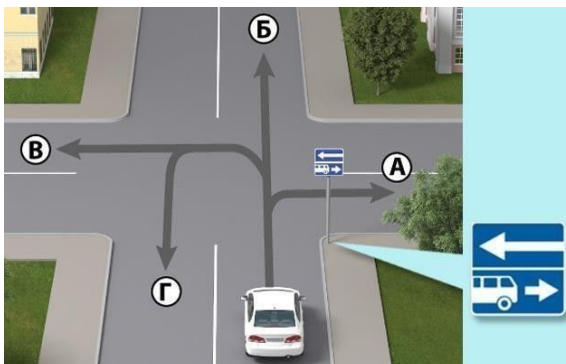
- 1) The end of a road on which travel along a specially designated lane is carried out by vehicles following an established route, mopeds, motorcycles (except motorcycles with a sidecar, motorized carriages, three-wheeled vehicles), and cyclists.
- 2) The end of a road on which the travel of vehicles is carried out along an established route in a specially designated lane located on the right side of the carriageway.
- 3) The end of a road on which the travel of vehicles is carried out in two oncoming lanes.

40. In which of the directions is the driver of the white car allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) In direction Α.
- 2) In direction Α, Β, or Β.
- 3) In direction Α, Β, or Γ.
- 4) In direction Α or Γ.
- 5) In any of the directions.

41. In which of the directions is the driver of the white car allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) In direction Β or Β.
- 2) In direction Β, Β, or Γ.
- 3) In direction Α, Β, or Γ.
- 4) In direction Β or Γ.

5) In any of the directions.

42. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the start of a deceleration lane on the right side.
- 2) About the start of an additional lane on an ascent.
- 3) About the permitted directions of travel for vehicles at the intersection.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

43. To whom (which vehicles) does the road sign shown not apply?



- 1) To a taxi picking up or dropping off passengers (unloading or loading cargo).
- 2) To vehicles travelling on established routes.
- 3) To drivers with disabilities who operate a motorized carriage or a car marked with the "Driver with a disability" identification sign.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

44. To whom (which vehicles) does the road sign shown not apply?



- 1) To a taxi with the taximeter turned on.
- 2) To cars belonging to citizens who reside in the sign's area of effect.
- 3) To drivers with disabilities who operate motorized carriages or cars marked with the "Driver with a disability" identification sign.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

45. In which of the locations may you stop in the situation shown?



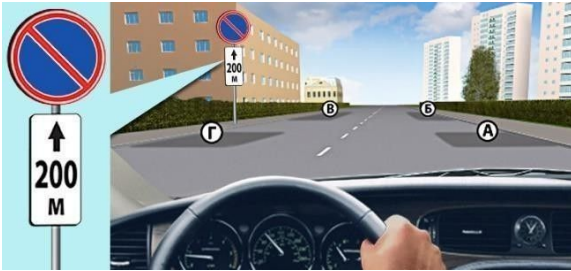
- 1) At location C or D.
- 2) At location A, C, or D.
- 3) At location B or C.
- 4) At location A or D.
- 5) At any location.

46. Are drivers of vehicles allowed to pick up or drop off passengers within the zone of the sign shown?



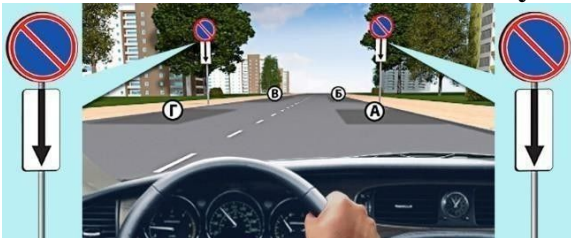
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.
- 3) Allowed for a period of up to 5 minutes.

47. In which of the locations may you stop the vehicle for parking in the situation shown?



- 1) At location A or B.
- 2) At location A, B, or D.
- 3) At location A or D.
- 4) At location A, C, or D.
- 5) At any location.

48. In which of the locations are you allowed to park in the situation shown?



- 1) At location A.
- 2) At location A or D.
- 3) At location B.
- 4) At location B or C.
- 5) At location C or D.

49. Which of the signs shown prohibits parking only on odd days of the month?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

50. Which of the signs shown prohibits parking only on even days of the month?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

51. What time is given to drivers for moving vehicles from one side of the road to the other in the case of the simultaneous installation of the road signs shown?



- 1) From 17:00 to 23:00.
- 2) From 19:00 to 24:00.
- 3) From 7:00 to 24:00.

52. Are you allowed to board a passenger in the situation shown?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

53. The road sign shown prohibits:



- 1) The stopping and parking of all vehicles.
- 2) The stopping of vehicles.
- 3) Parking of vehicles.

54. Which of the cars has been parked in a built-up area in violation of the Road Traffic Rules in the situation shown?



- 1) The red car.
- 2) The black car.
- 3) Both are placed correctly.

55. With which road markings may the road sign be used "No Stopping"?



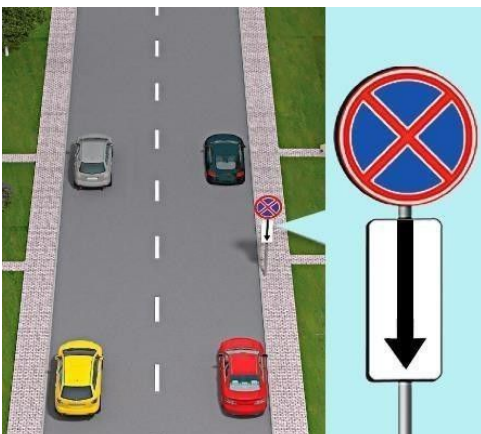
- 1) With a yellow broken marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.
- 2) With a yellow solid marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.
- 3) With a white broken marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.
- 4) With a white solid marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.

56. Which of the cars has been parked in a built-up area in violation of the Road Traffic Rules in the situation shown?



- 1) Green and yellow.
- 2) Black and yellow.
- 3) Yellow.
- 4) Green.

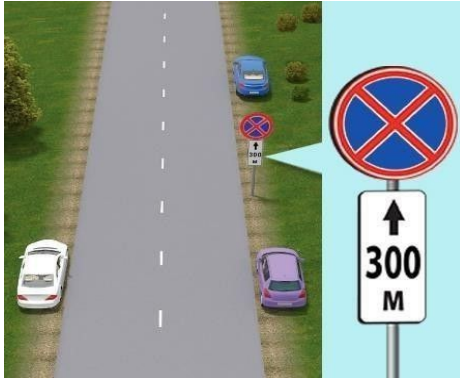
57. Which of the cars has been parked in a built-up area in violation of the Road Traffic Rules in the situation shown?



- 1) Grey and black.

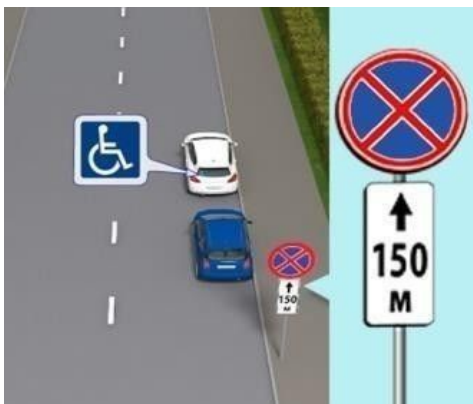
- 2) Black.
- 3) Red and yellow.
- 4) The red one.
- 5) Red, yellow, and grey.

58. Which driver has incorrectly stopped his vehicle on a road outside a built-up area?



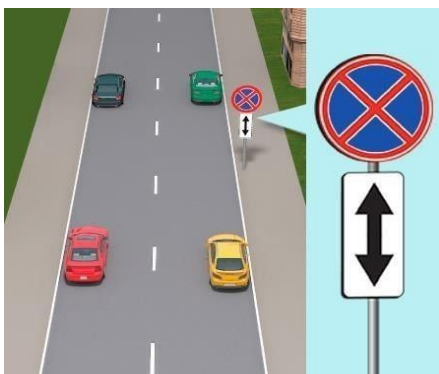
- 1) The driver of the blue car.
- 2) The drivers of the white and blue cars.
- 3) The drivers of the blue and purple cars.
- 4) The drivers of the white and purple cars.

59. The driver of which car is parking in violation of the Road Traffic Rules?



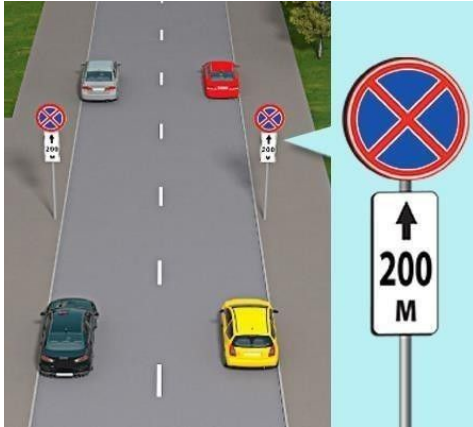
- 1) The driver of the white car.
- 2) The driver of the blue car.
- 3) Both drivers.

60. Which of the cars has been parked in a built-up area in violation of the Road Traffic Rules in the situation shown?



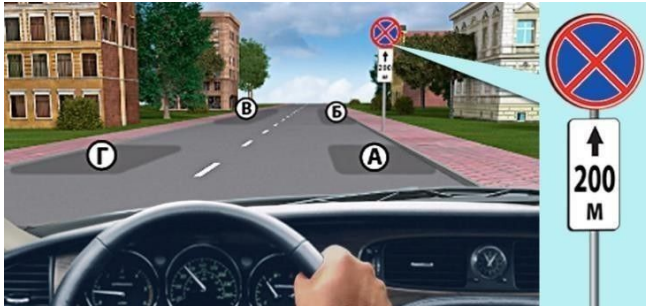
- 1) Yellow and green.
- 2) Yellow.
- 3) Black and red.
- 4) All cars.

61. Which of the cars has been parked in a built-up area in violation of the Road Traffic Rules in the situation shown?



- 1) Yellow, black, and grey.
- 2) Yellow, red, and grey.
- 3) Black and grey.
- 4) Black, grey, and red.
- 5) Grey and red.

62. In which of the indicated locations may you stop your vehicle?



- 1) At location A or B.
- 2) At location A, C, or D.
- 3) At location C or D.
- 4) At location A or D.
- 5) At location B or C.

63. The effect of which of the road signs shown extends only to the side of the road over which it is installed?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

5) All of the above signs.

64. The road sign shown:



image text: Zone

- 1) It prohibits the parking of all vehicles on the side of the road on which it is installed.
- 2) Does not allow the stopping of all vehicles on the side of the road on which it is installed.
- 3) Designates a territory within a built-up area in which the duration of parking is limited regardless of whether a fee is charged for it.
- 4) Designates a territory within a built-up area in which stopping of all vehicles is prohibited.

65. In which of the directions is the car allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) Only to the right.
- 2) To the right or for a U-turn.
- 3) To the left or for a U-turn.
- 4) To the right or to the left.

66. In which directions are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) Only to the left.
- 2) To the left or for a U-turn.
- 3) Straight ahead or to the left.

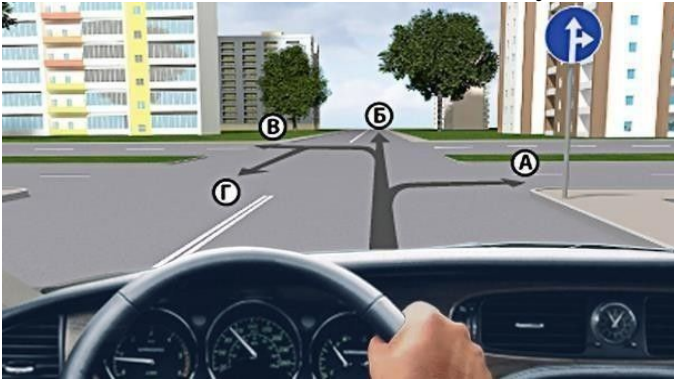
67. The road sign shown allows travel:



- 1) Only to the left.

- 2) To the left or for a U-turn.
- 3) Only for a U-turn.

68. In which of the directions are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



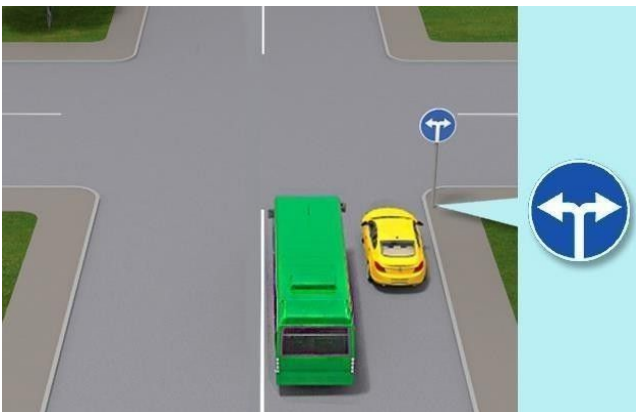
- 1) In direction A or B.
- 2) In direction A, B, or B.
- 3) In direction A, B, B, or Γ.
- 4) In direction B, B, or Γ.

69. To which of the listed vehicles does the road sign shown not apply?



- 1) To vehicles of persons who work or reside in the zone where turning is prohibited.
- 2) To vehicles travelling with an orange flashing beacon turned on.
- 3) To public transit vehicles travelling on an established route.
- 4) To vehicles bearing the 'Driver with a Disability' identification mark that are driven by drivers with disabilities.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

70. Which vehicle is allowed to travel straight ahead in the situation shown?



- 1) To a passenger car and a bus travelling along an established route.
- 2) Only to the bus travelling along an established route.
- 3) To no one.

71. In which of the directions is the passenger car allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) In directions A and B.
- 2) In directions A and B.
- 3) In directions B and B.
- 4) In directions A, B, and B.

72. The road sign shown has the following meaning:



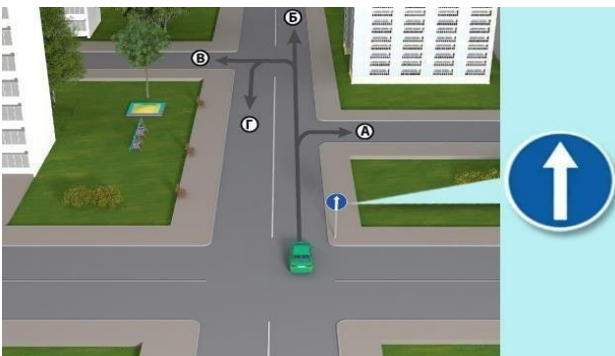
- 1) It allows a right turn to be made at the indicated location.
- 2) It allows turning only to the right.
- 3) It allows driving around the obstruction only on the right side.

73. To which of the listed vehicles does the road sign shown not apply?



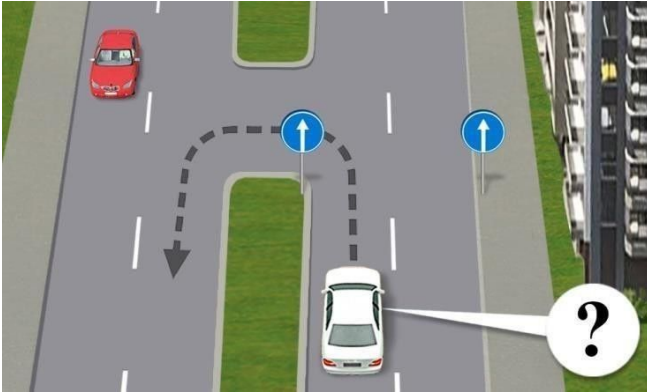
- 1) To vehicles of persons who work or reside in the zone where turning is prohibited.
- 2) To vehicles travelling with an orange flashing beacon turned on.
- 3) To public transit vehicles travelling on an established route.
- 4) To vehicles bearing the 'Driver with a Disability' identification mark that are driven by drivers with disabilities.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

74. In which direction is the driver of the green car allowed to travel in the situation shown?



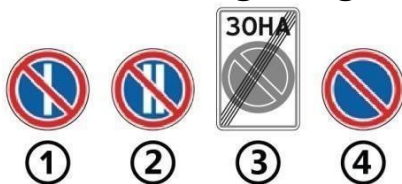
- 1) In direction Б.
- 2) In directions А and Б.
- 3) In direction Б, В, or Г.
- 4) In directions В and Г.

75. Are you allowed to perform a U-turn in the situation shown?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

76. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of a limited parking zone, the beginning of which is marked by the corresponding road sign?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

77. The road sign shown is installed:



- 1) Before customs points where stopping is not mandatory.
- 2) Before customs points where stopping is mandatory.
- 3) Before checkpoints where stopping is mandatory.

78. Which of the road signs shown prohibits proceeding without a mandatory stop before checkpoints?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

79. How must the driver act when passing through the place marked by the indicated road sign?



- 1) Reduce speed and pass the marked place without stopping.
- 2) Reduce speed and pass the marked place, stopping only at the traffic controller's demand.
- 3) It is mandatory to stop before the marked spot.

80. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The end of the effect of all previously installed road signs.
- 2) The end of the effect of all prohibitions and restrictions introduced by the Road Traffic Rules.
- 3) The end of the effect of all prohibitions and restrictions introduced by certain prohibitory road signs.

81. Is the driver allowed to travel into the zone of this road sign if the driver resides there or serves businesses located in this zone?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

82. Are you allowed to turn left in the situation shown at the intersection?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed into any of the passages.
- 3) Allowed only into the first passage.
- 4) Allowed only into the second passage.



83. In which direction are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?

- 1) Straight ahead or to the right.
- 2) Only straight ahead.

84. How must you act in the situation shown?



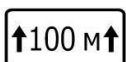
- 1) Continue travelling straight without changing lanes.
- 2) Change to the right lane.
- 3) Change to the right lane only if there is an obstruction.

85. Which of the road signs shown informs of the direction of travel to the landmarks indicated on it?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

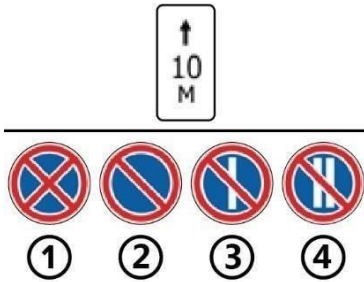
86. The supplementary plate shown specifies:



- 1) The distance to a hazardous section or a specified object.
- 2) The distance to the location where the corresponding restriction is introduced.

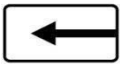
- 3) The length of a dangerous section or the zone of effect of prohibitory and information-direction signs.
 4) Answers 1 and 2.

87. With which road sign is the supplementary plate shown installed?



- 1) With sign 1.
 2) With sign 2.
 3) With sign 3.
 4) With sign 4.
 5) With any of the signs listed above.

88. The supplementary plate shown specifies:



- 1) The direction of the effect of the road signs placed before the intersection.
 2) The direction of travel to the marked objects located directly next to the road.
 3) Both answers are correct.

89. The supplementary plate shown specifies:



- 1) The supplementary plate to the road sign is in effect on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
 2) The supplementary plate to the road sign is in effect on working days.

90. The road sign installed with which of the supplementary plates shown is in effect on all working days?



- 1) With supplementary plate 1.
 2) With supplementary plate 2.
 3) With supplementary plate 3.
 4) With supplementary plate 4.
 5) With supplementary plate 5.

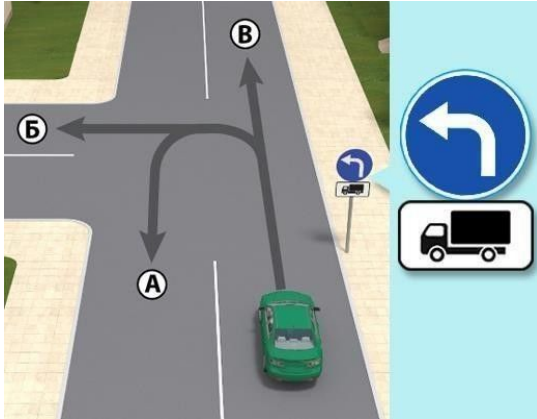
91. The effect of the supplementary plate shown extends:



- 1) To all trucks.

- 2) To trucks, including those with trailers, with a maximum permissible mass of up to 3.5 tonnes.
- 3) To trucks, including those with trailers, with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
- 4) To trucks that transport dangerous goods.

92. In which of the directions is the driver of the passenger car allowed to travel in the situation shown?



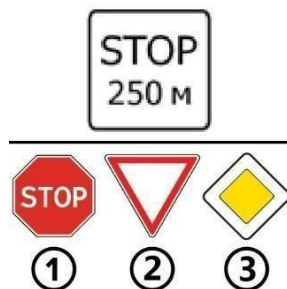
- 1) In direction A or B.
- 2) In direction B.
- 3) In directions A, B, and B.
- 4) In direction B or B.

93. The effect of the supplementary plate shown extends:



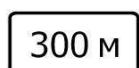
- 1) To vehicles with trailers.
- 2) To vehicles performing towing.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

94. With which road sign is the supplementary plate shown installed?



- 1) With sign 1.
- 2) With sign 2.
- 3) With sign 3.
- 4) With signs 1 and 2.

95. The supplementary plate shown indicates:



- 1) The distance to a hazardous section or a specified object.
- 2) The distance to the location where the corresponding restriction is introduced.

3) Answers 1 and 2.

4) The length of a dangerous section or the zone of effect of prohibitory and information-direction signs.

96. Which of the road signs shown informs of the presence of an equipped rest area on the road?



1) Sign 1.

2) Sign 2.

3) Sign 3.

4) Sign 4.

97. The road sign shown informs:



1) About the location of a railway station.

2) About the location of a train stop.

3) About the location of a subway station.

4) Answers 1 and 2.

98. The road sign shown informs:



1) About the start of a bus stop.

2) About the location of a bus terminal or bus station.

3) Both answers are correct.

99. The road sign shown indicates:



1) A service station.

2) Electric charging stations.

3) Fuel and electric-charging stations.

100. The road sign shown indicates:



1) A service station.

2) Electric charging stations.

3) Fuel and electric-charging stations.



101. The road sign shown informs:

- 1) About approaching a National Police checkpoint.
- 2) About the possible monitoring for violations of the Road Traffic Rules by means of special technical devices.
- 3) About approaching a place where travel speed is recorded.

102. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the location of a public telephone.
- 2) About the location of a telephone for calling emergency services.
- 3) About the location of a post office.

103. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the location of an LPG filling station.
- 2) About the location of a combined gas station.
- 3) About the location of a gas station with one type of fuel.

104. The supplementary plate to the road sign is in effect:



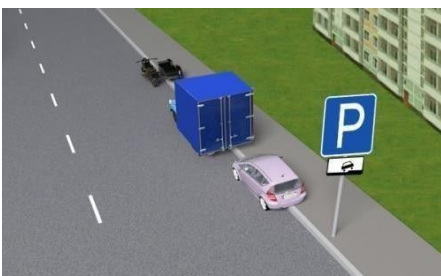
- 1) During Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.
- 2) During working days.

105. The effect of the supplementary plate shown extends:



- 1) To all trucks.
- 2) To trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
- 3) To trucks that transport dangerous cargo.
- 4) To all vehicles that transport dangerous cargo.

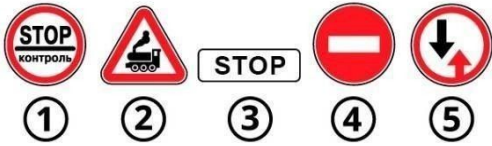
106. Which vehicle has been parked incorrectly?



- 1) A truck.

- 2) All are correct.
- 3) A motorcycle with a side trailer.

107. Which of the road signs shown prohibits the entry of all vehicles (except vehicles travelling along established routes)?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

108. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They are used only as temporary signs.
- 2) They are repeated in a built-up area in the case of long-term installation.
- 3) They must be installed on both sides of the carriageway.
- 4) They are used only with a speed-limit sign.

109. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They prohibit stopping.
- 2) They prohibit turning left.
- 3) They prohibit travel straight ahead.
- 4) They prohibit parking.

110. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They inform of a one-way road.
- 2) They inform of the permitted directions of travel.
- 3) They inform of the prohibited directions of travel.
- 4) They inform of travel in a single lane.

111. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They allow a U-turn.
- 2) They prohibit a U-turn.
- 3) They allow a right turn.
- 4) They prohibit a right turn.

112. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They inform of an oncoming lane for public transit vehicles.
- 2) They inform of a same-direction lane for public transit vehicles.
- 3) They inform of a lane for public transit vehicles.
- 4) They inform of a one-way road.

113. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They are installed before intersections.
- 2) They inform of the number of lanes in the same direction of travel.
- 3) They inform of the number of lanes on the carriageway.
- 4) They indicate the permitted travel in the lanes.

114. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of a parking zone?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

115. With which of the road signs may the supplementary plates shown be installed?



- 1) With sign 1.
- 2) With sign 2.
- 3) With sign 3.
- 4) With sign 4.
- 5) With sign 5.



116. Which of the supplementary plates is installed with the road sign shown?

- 1) Supplementary plate 1.
- 2) Supplementary plate 2.
- 3) Supplementary plate 3.
- 4) Supplementary plate 4.
- 5) All of the above supplementary plates.

117. The supplementary plate shown specifies:



image text: Monday–Wednesday

- 1) The period of effect of the road sign.
- 2) The time of limitation of the effect of the road sign.

118. Which of the supplementary plates shown permits parking of all vehicles in the manner indicated on it?



- 1) Supplementary plate 1.
- 2) Supplementary plate 2.
- 3) Supplementary plate 3.
- 4) Supplementary plate 4.
- 5) Supplementary plate 5.

119. The supplementary plates shown, which are installed with the corresponding road signs, indicate:



- 1) The manner of placing, as well as the type of vehicle that may be placed for parking.
- 2) The type of vehicle that may be parked.
- 3) The manner of placing the vehicle for parking.

120. The supplementary plate shown, which is installed together with the "Parking Space" or "Parking Zone" signs, specifies:



- 1) That parking of vehicles is allowed only with the front end toward the kerb.
- 2) That leaving vehicles parked is allowed only with the engine not running.
- 3) That parking of vehicles with excessive exhaust smoke is prohibited.

121. Which of the supplementary plates shown indicates that vehicles may be left only with the engine not running?



- 1) Supplementary plate 1.
- 2) Supplementary plate 2.
- 3) Supplementary plate 3.
- 4) Supplementary plate 4.
- 5) Supplementary plate 5.

122. The supplementary plate shown defines:



- 1) The end of the zone of effect of the road sign with which it is installed.
- 2) The lane to which the effect of the sign or traffic light that is installed with it applies.
- 3) The beginning of the zone of effect of the road sign with which it is installed.

123. With which of the road signs may the supplementary plate shown be installed?



- 1) With sign 1.
- 2) With sign 2.
- 3) With sign 3.
- 4) With sign 4.

124. The supplementary plate shown specifies:



- 1) The period of effect of the road sign with which it is installed.
- 2) That services are provided only for a fee.
- 3) The zone of effect of the road sign with which it is installed.

125. With which of the road signs may the supplementary plate shown be installed?



①



②



③



④



⑤

- 1) With sign 1.
- 2) With sign 2.
- 3) With sign 3.
- 4) With sign 4.

5) With sign 5.

126. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They are installed only at T-shaped intersections.
- 2) Do not prohibit a right turn.
- 3) They always allow a U-turn.
- 4) They allow straight-ahead travel for public transit vehicles.

127. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the start of a deceleration lane.
- 2) About the minimum permissible speed in the left lane leading uphill.
- 3) About the presence of a lane intended for the travel of vehicles that move along established routes.

128. The road sign shown specifies:



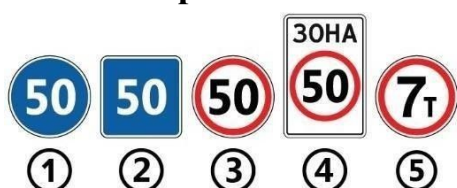
- 1) The permitted directions of travel at the intersection.
- 2) Roads that do not have through passage.
- 3) Roads on which travel is prohibited.

129. When travelling straight ahead, must you give way to the motorcycle?



- 1) Are not obligated.
- 2) You must.

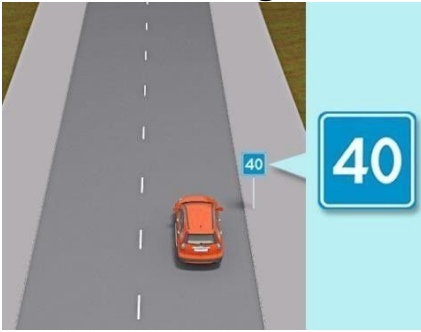
130. Which of the road signs shown indicates the recommended travel speed?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

5) Sign 5.

131. The road sign shown is used for:



- 1) Indication of the speed at which travel is recommended on this section of the road.
- 2) Indication of the maximum speed limit on this section of the road.

132. Which of the road signs shown informs of the beginning of a residential zone?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

133. What does the road sign shown inform about?



- 1) About entry into an area that is a pedestrian zone.
- 2) About entry into an adjacent area.
- 3) About entry into an area that is a residential zone.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

134. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of a residential zone?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.



135. What does the road sign shown inform about?

- 1) About entry into an area that is a pedestrian zone.
- 2) About entry into an adjacent area.
- 3) About entry into an area that is a residential zone.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

136. Are you allowed to travel straight ahead in the situation shown?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

137. The road signs shown indicate:



- 1) The recommended direction of travel for trucks.
- 2) The recommended direction of travel for self-propelled machines.
- 3) Mandatory directions of travel for trucks and self-propelled machines.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

138. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) A zone, in terms of length, for U-turns of vehicles; a left turn at such a location is allowed.
- 2) A zone, in terms of length, for U-turns of freight vehicles only; a left turn at such a location is prohibited.
- 3) A zone, in terms of length, for U-turns of vehicles; a left turn at such a location is prohibited.

139. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the start of an additional lane on the left or the start of a deceleration lane before an intersection for a left turn or a U-turn.
- 2) About the permitted directions of travel for vehicles at the intersection.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

140. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the presence of an acceleration lane for vehicles that adjoins the carriageway on the right side.
- 2) About a lane that adjoins the carriageway on the right, along which vehicles travel in the same direction.
- 3) About the end of an additional lane or an acceleration lane on the right.

141. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About a lane that adjoins the carriageway on the right, along which vehicles travel in the same direction.
- 2) About the end of an acceleration lane.
- 3) About the end of the lane intended for travel in this direction.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

142. Which of the road signs shown informs drivers of the place where an acceleration lane adjoins the main travel lane at the same level on the right side?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

143. Which of the road signs shown informs that an additional travel lane adjoins the main travel lane at the same level on the right side?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

144. Which of the road signs shown shows the direction for bypassing a section of the carriageway closed to traffic on a road with a median strip?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

145. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the direction of travel for returning to the carriageway on the right after going around a section of the carriageway closed to traffic on a road with a median strip.
- 2) About the route of travel at an intersection when certain manoeuvres are prohibited, or about the permitted directions of travel at a complex intersection.
- 3) About the detour route around a section of road that is temporarily closed to traffic.

146. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About approaching a turn in the road at which there is an entry into an adjacent area.
- 2) About the start of a deceleration lane.
- 3) About the location of a lane specially prepared for the emergency stopping of vehicles in the event of a braking-system failure.

147. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of a pedestrian zone?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

148. The road signs shown designate: 303



1) Places designated for the travel of pedestrians along the carriageway.

- 2) Underground pedestrian crossings.
- 3) Overhead pedestrian crossings.
- 4) Pedestrian paths.

149. The road sign shown informs:



- 1) About the possibility of using the road.
- 2) About the distance to built-up areas.
- 3) About the speed limits imposed on this road.
- 4) About the general speed limits and the period of use of daytime running lights (low-beam headlights).

150. On which of the road signs shown can the information change?



image text: Average - 800 m

- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

151. The road sign shown is installed:



image text: 800 m

- 1) In a built-up area.
- 2) Outside built-up areas.

152. Which of the road signs informs of the number and direction of a route (road)?



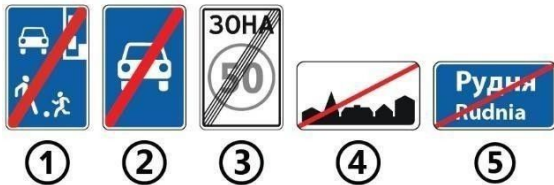
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.

153. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The beginning of a built-up area in which the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules that determine the procedure for travel in built-up areas apply.
- 2) The beginning of a built-up area in which, on this road, the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules that determine the procedure for travel in built-up areas do not apply.
- 3) The boundary where development begins directly near the carriageway (provided such development exists). It indicates a limitation of the maximum permitted speed to 50 km/h.

154. Which of the road signs shown is used in built-up areas to designate the boundary of the end of the development of the built-up area, located directly near the carriageway (provided that there is no further such development)?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

155. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) That beyond this sign the traffic pattern has been temporarily changed and (or) new road signs have been installed.
- 2) That beyond this sign the traffic pattern has been permanently changed and (or) new road signs have been installed.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

156. Which of the road signs shown informs of the location of an airport?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

157. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The beginning of a built-up area in which the requirements of these Road Traffic Rules that determine the procedure for travel in built-up areas apply.

- 2) The beginning of a built-up area in which, on this road, the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules that determine the procedure for travel in built-up areas do not apply.
- 3) The beginning of the development of a built-up area directly beside the carriageway.

158. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The beginning of a built-up area in which the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules that determine the procedure for travel in built-up areas apply.
- 2) The beginning of a built-up area in which the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules that determine the procedure for travel in built-up areas do not apply.
- 3) The beginning of dense development directly beside the carriageway.

159. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The beginning of a bus boarding platform.
- 2) The beginning of a lane for the travel of public transit vehicles.
- 3) The beginning of a lane for the travel of buses only.

160. Which of the road signs shown mark places designated for pedestrians to cross the carriageway?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Signs 1, 2, 3.

161. The road sign shown designates:



- 1) Places designated for the travel of pedestrians along the carriageway.
- 2) Underground pedestrian crossings.
- 3) Overhead pedestrian crossings.
- 4) Pedestrian paths.

162. The road sign shown designates:



- 1) Places designated for the travel of pedestrians along the carriageway.
- 2) Underground pedestrian crossings.
- 3) Overhead pedestrian crossings.
- 4) Pedestrian paths.

163. The road sign shown is used:



- 1) To designate places and areas under a covering for parking vehicles.
- 2) To designate places and areas for parking vehicles.
- 3) To designate places and areas with a roof for parking vehicles, where there is the possibility of transferring to public transit vehicles.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

164. The road sign shown is used:



- 1) To designate covered (underground and above-ground) parking areas.
- 2) To designate places and areas for parking vehicles.
- 3) To designate places and areas under a covering for parking vehicles, where there is the possibility of transferring to public transit vehicles.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

165. The road sign shown, in combination with supplementary plate 7.28.2, is used:



- 1) To designate places and areas with a roof for parking vehicles.
- 2) To designate places and areas for parking vehicles.
- 3) To designate a parking area near a stop for public transit vehicles.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

166. The road sign shown indicates:



image text: Zone

- 1) A place for parking vehicles.
- 2) A zone where the parking of vehicles is allowed.
- 3) A place for picking up and dropping off passengers.

167. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The end of the restricted parking zone for vehicles.
- 2) The end of the parking zone for vehicles.
- 3) The point of exit from a vehicle parking area.

168. Which of the road signs shown does not limit the travel speed of vehicles on the section of road where it is installed?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

169. The road sign indicated warns of:



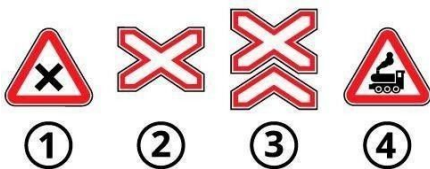
- 1) About approaching two intersections of equal importance.
- 2) About approaching two intersections where the driver, before whom this sign is installed, is on the major road.
- 3) About approaching two intersections, at the first of which the driver has the right of way.

170. The road sign shown is installed:



- 1) Directly before a railway crossing without a barrier that has a single track.
- 2) Directly before a railway crossing without a barrier that has two or more tracks.
- 3) At a railway crossing with a barrier and a single track.
- 4) At a railway crossing with a barrier and with two or more tracks.

171. Which of the road signs shown is installed directly before a railway crossing without a barrier that has two or more tracks?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

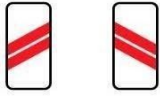
172. Which of the road signs shown is installed first when approaching a railway crossing?



- 1) Sign 1.

- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.

173. How are these road signs installed before a railway crossing?



- 1) Independently, at an equal distance between the signs "Railway Crossing with Barrier" or "Railway Crossing without Barrier".
- 2) Together with the first of the signs "Railway Crossing with Barrier" or "Railway Crossing without a Barrier."
- 3) Together with the second of the signs "Railway Crossing with Barrier" or "Railway Crossing without a Barrier."

174. Which of the road signs shown is installed last when approaching a railway crossing?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.

175. Which of the road signs shown warns of approaching an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

176. The road sign shown warns of approaching:



- 1) An uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.
- 2) Of any pedestrian crossing.
- 3) Places where the bicycle path crosses.
- 4) A place where children may appear.

177. Which of the road signs shown is installed before a section of road on which the appearance of children from the grounds of a children's facility directly adjacent to the road is possible?



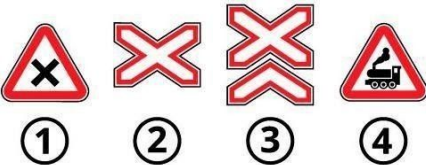
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.

178. The road sign shown is installed:



- 1) Directly before a railway crossing without a barrier that has a single track.
- 2) Directly before a railway crossing without a barrier that has two or more tracks.
- 3) At a railway crossing with a barrier and a single track.
- 4) At a railway crossing with a barrier and with two or more tracks.

179. Which of the road signs shown is installed directly before a railway crossing without a barrier that has a single track?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

180. What does this road sign inform about?



- 1) About approaching an intersection where traffic is controlled by a traffic light.
- 2) About approaching a pedestrian crossing where traffic is controlled by a traffic light.
- 3) About approaching a section of road where traffic is controlled by a traffic light.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

181. The road sign indicated warns of:



- 1) About approaching an embankment.
- 2) About approaching a ferry crossing.
- 3) About approaching a port.
- 4) About approaching a drawbridge.

182. Which of the road signs shown warns of the start of a section of road with oncoming traffic after a one-way section?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

183. This road sign warns:



- 1) About approaching a section of road with a reversible lane.
- 2) About approaching a section of road with heavy traffic.
- 3) About approaching a section of road with oncoming traffic after one-way traffic.
- 4) About approaching a section of road where a multi-lane road begins.

184. This road sign is installed before:



- 1) A place where road works are carried out.
- 2) A railway crossing without a barrier.
- 3) A railway crossing with a barrier.
- 4) A place where the road crosses a tram track.

185. Which of the road signs shown is installed before a railway crossing with a barrier?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

186. Which of the road signs shown is installed before a railway crossing without a barrier?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.

4) Sign 4.

187. In which location is this road sign installed?



- 1) Before the place where the road crosses a tram track at an intersection with limited sightlines.
- 2) Before a railway crossing without a barrier.
- 3) Before a railway crossing with a barrier.
- 4) Before a railway crossing without a barrier, located outside a built-up area.

188. The road sign shown is installed before:



- 1) An uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.
- 2) A place of a mass gathering of people.
- 3) A section of road on which the appearance of children from the grounds of a children's facility directly adjacent to the road is possible.
- 4) A section of road on which people may come out onto the carriageway.

189. The road sign shown is installed before:



- 1) A place of crossing with a bicycle path outside an intersection.
- 2) A place near which a bicycle path runs.
- 3) A section of road on which the appearance of cyclists is possible.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

190. Which of the signs shown is installed before a place where the road crosses a bicycle path outside an intersection?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

191. The road signs shown designate:



- 1) A section of road with two or more dangerous turns located one after another.
- 2) A narrowing of the road.
- 3) The direction of the turn.

192. Which of the road signs shown is repeated before a hazardous section of road outside built-up areas?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) All the road signs shown.

193. Which of the road signs shown is repeated before a hazardous section of road outside built-up areas?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) All the road signs shown.

194. Which of the road signs shown is repeated before hazardous sections of road in built-up areas?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Signs 1 and 2.
- 5) Signs 1, 2, and 3.

195. Which of the road signs shown are temporary?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

196. The road sign shown is in effect: 316



- 1) At a controlled intersection.
- 2) At an uncontrolled intersection.
- 3) At controlled and uncontrolled intersections.

197. The driver correctly complied with the requirement of this road sign, installed at an uncontrolled intersection, if:



- 1) You must stop before the "Stop line" markings and give way to the vehicles travelling on the major road.
- 2) Reduced speed or stopped in order to give way to vehicles travelling on the major road.
- 3) Proceeded without stopping, without giving way to other vehicles.

198. Is stopping mandatory to comply with the requirement of this road sign?



- 1) Mandatory.
- 2) Is not mandatory.

199. Which of the listed signs is installed directly before a hazardous section of road?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Signs 1 and 2.

200. Which of the signs shown may be installed directly before a hazardous section of road?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

201. The road sign shown is installed before:



- 1) A section of road on which the appearance of wild animals is possible.
- 2) A section of road on which the appearance of any animals is possible.
- 3) A section of road on which the appearance of livestock is possible.

202. The road sign shown is installed before:



- 1) A section of road on which the appearance of livestock is possible.
- 2) A section of road on which the appearance of any animals is possible.
- 3) A section of road on which the appearance of wild animals is possible.

203. The road sign shown is installed before:



- 1) A section of road on which there are irregularities of the carriageway.
- 2) A section of road on which road traffic is restricted.
- 3) A section of road on which road works are being carried out.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

204. At what distance from the site of short-term road works on the carriageway in a built-up area may the sign be installed "Road Work"?



- 1) 50—100 m.
- 2) 150—300 m.
- 3) 10—15 m.
- 4) Directly before such a place.

205. The road sign shown is installed before:



- 1) A section of road on which repair works are underway.
- 2) A section of road where a narrowing of the carriageway causes traffic jams.
- 3) A section of road with heavy traffic.
- 4) A section of road with multi-lane traffic.

206. Which of the road signs shown warns of approaching a section (place) of concentration of traffic crashes?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

207. The road sign shown warns drivers:



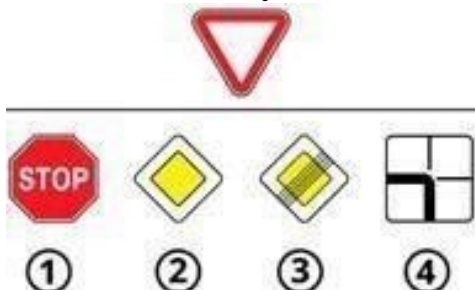
- 1) About approaching a section of road at a place where the geometric parameters of the carriageway, the radii of the vertical and horizontal curves, etc., do not meet the requirements of the building codes.
- 2) About approaching a place where a narrowing of the carriageway causes traffic jams.
- 3) Both options are correct.

208. This road sign is installed before:



- 1) A place where road works are conducted.
- 2) A place where the road narrows on both sides.
- 3) A place where a narrowing of the carriageway causes traffic congestion.
- 4) A place where a road with an improved surface changes into a gravel or dirt road.

209. Which road sign is installed on the intersecting road if the given sign is installed for you?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

210. In this situation, you have the right of way:



- 1) Only at the first intersection.
- 2) Only at the second intersection.
- 3) At both intersections.
- 4) At both intersections, you have no right of way at all.

211. Road works are:



- 1) Work related to the engineering arrangement, installation (repair, replacement) of technical means for organizing road traffic.
- 2) Work related to the construction, reconstruction, repair, or maintenance of a motor road (street), artificial structures, or road drainage structures.
- 3) The answers specified in items 1, 2.

212. What does this road sign indicate?



- 1) The direction of the carriageway narrowing.
- 2) The direction of travel at T-shaped intersections.
- 3) The direction of travel at road forks.
- 4) The direction of the detour around the road section under repair.
- 5) Answers 2, 3, and 4.

213. Which of the road signs shown indicates the direction of a turn?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

214. Where is this road sign installed?



- 1) Before a section of road with increased slipperiness of the carriageway.
- 2) Before a dangerous turn in the road.
- 3) Before a narrowing of the road on both sides.

215. Which of the road signs shown warns of a narrowing of the road on the right side?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

216. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) About a narrowing of the road on the right.
- 2) About a narrowing of the road on the left.
- 3) About the end of a road with a median strip.

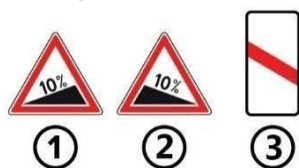
217. Which of the road signs shown is installed before a steep ascent?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

218. Which of the road signs shown is installed before a steep descent?

- 1) Sign 1.



- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.



219. What does this road sign warn about?

- 1) About approaching a steep descent.
- 2) About approaching a steep ascent.
- 3) About approaching an accident-prone section of the road.

220. In which of the locations is this road sign installed?



- 1) At locations on the road with a dangerous shoulder.
- 2) At locations on the road where strong wind or its sudden gusts are possible.
- 3) At locations where the road bends.

221. Where is this road sign installed?



- 1) At locations where the road narrows.
- 2) On long upgrades.
- 3) At locations where the road bends with limited sightlines.
- 4) At locations for going around the centre of a roundabout.
- 5) Answers 3 and 4.

222. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) About approaching a dangerous turn to the right.
- 2) About approaching a dangerous turn to the left.
- 3) About the presence of an entry from an adjacent area.
- 4) About the presence of two turns following one after another.

223. What does this road sign warn about?



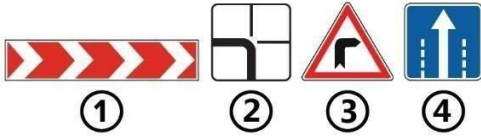
- 1) About approaching a dangerous turn to the right.
- 2) About approaching a dangerous turn to the left.
- 3) About the presence of an entry from an adjacent area.
- 4) About the presence of two turns following one after another.

224. Which of the road signs shown warns of a curve with limited sightlines?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

225. Which of the road signs listed indicates to the driver the approach to a dangerous turn in the road?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

226. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) About the presence of an exit into an adjacent area.
- 2) About approaching a section of road with a dangerous turn.
- 3) About approaching a section of road with two dangerous turns — the first to the right.
- 4) About approaching a section of road with two dangerous turns — the first to the left.

227. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) About approaching a section of road with two or more dangerous turns — the first to the left.
- 2) About approaching a slippery section of road.
- 3) About approaching a dangerous turn in the road.

228. What does this road sign, installed with a supplementary plate, warn about?



- 1) About approaching a dangerous turn in the road.
- 2) About approaching a section of road with two dangerous turns — the first to the left.
- 3) About approaching a section of road with nine dangerous turns — the first to the left.
- 4) About approaching a section of road with nine dangerous turns — the first to the right.

229. Which of the indicated road signs is installed before a section of road with two dangerous curves located one after the other?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

230. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) That the road leads out onto the bank of a body of water or an embankment.
- 2) That the road leads out onto a ferry crossing.
- 3) That the road passes over a drawbridge.

231. What does this road sign warn about in combination with the supplementary plate?



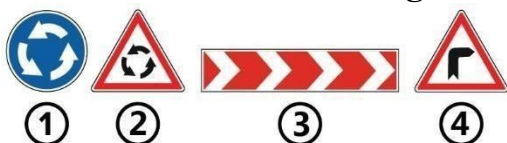
- 1) That the road passes near a ferry crossing.
- 2) That the road leads out onto the bank of a body of water or an embankment.
- 3) That the road leads out onto a ferry crossing.

232. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) About approaching a structure that has no artificial lighting, the entrance portal of which has limited sightlines, or on the approach to which the carriageway is narrowed.
- 2) About approaching a bridge.
- 3) About approaching an overpass.
- 4) About approaching a railway crossing.

233. Which of the road signs shown warns of approaching a roundabout?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

234. Which of the road signs shown is installed before a crossing of the road with a tram track at an intersection with limited sightlines?



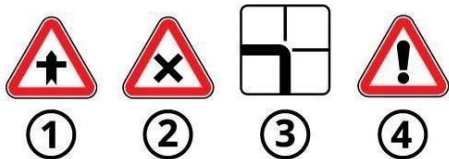
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

235. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) About approaching an intersection of roads of unequal importance.
- 2) About approaching an intersection at which it is necessary to give way.
- 3) About approaching an intersection at which the driver has the right of way.
- 4) About approaching an intersection of roads of equal importance.

236. Which of the road signs shown is installed before an intersection of equivalent roads?



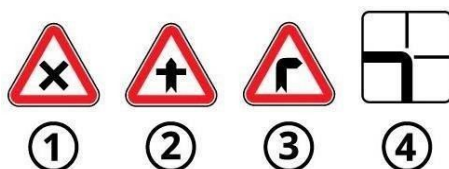
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

237. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) About approaching an intersection of roads of equal importance.
- 2) About approaching an intersection of roads of unequal importance.
- 3) About approaching a point of intersection with an adjacent area.
- 4) About approaching a railway crossing.

238. Which of the road signs shown is installed when approaching an intersection with a minor road?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.

3) Sign 3.

4) Sign 4.

239. Do you have the right of way at the nearest intersection?



- 1) You do not have.
- 2) You do, only if the "Major road" sign is installed.
- 3) You do, in any case.

240. This road sign warns:



- 1) About approaching an intersection with limited sightlines.
- 2) About approaching an intersection of roads of equal importance.
- 3) About approaching an intersection at which a minor road joins from the right.

241. This road sign is installed before sections of road:



- 1) Those that pass near an airport.
- 2) Those that pass near airfields.
- 3) Those that pass near airfields or over which airplanes or helicopters fly at low altitude.

242. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) Ahead is a section of road that runs near runways.
- 2) Ahead is a section of road where a strong crosswind or sudden gusts of it are possible.
- 3) Ahead is a section of road that runs near an embankment.

243. Where is this road sign installed?



- 1) Before a section of road with potholes.
- 2) Before a section of road with artificially created bumps in places where it is necessary to forcibly limit the speed of vehicles.

- 3) Before a section of road with an uneven carriageway — waviness, ridges, bulging.
- 4) Before a section of road where the shoulder is raised, lowered, or destroyed, and also where repair work is being carried out on the shoulder.

244. This road sign is installed before:



- 1) A section of road that has irregularities of the carriageway — waviness, ridges, buckling.
- 2) A section of road with potholes or subsidence of the road surface on the carriageway.
- 3) By artificially created bumps in places where it is necessary to forcibly limit the travel speed of vehicles.
- 4) A section of road with bumps, ridges, or uneven joining of bridge structures.
- 5) Answers 3 and 4.

245. This road sign is installed before:



- 1) By artificially created bumps in places where it is necessary to forcibly limit the travel speed of vehicles.
- 2) Sections of roads with potholes or subsidence of the road surface on the carriageway.
- 3) Sections of roads with bumps, ridges, or uneven joining of bridge structures.
- 4) Sections of roads on which gravel, crushed stone, etc. may be thrown out from under the wheels of vehicles.

246. Which of the road signs shown is installed before sections of road with potholes or subsidence of the road surface?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

247. Which of the road signs shown warns that ahead there is a section of road with increased slipperiness of the carriageway?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

248. What does this road sign warn about?



- 1) That ahead there is a section of road with a wet surface.
- 2) That ahead there is a section of road covered with snow.
- 3) That ahead there is a section of road with an uneven carriageway.
- 4) Ahead is a section of road where gravel, crushed stone, etc. may be thrown out from under the wheels of vehicles.

249. This road sign is installed before sections of road on which:



- 1) The shoulder is raised, lowered, or destroyed, or repair work is being carried out on the shoulder.
- 2) Ejection of gravel, crushed stone, etc. from under the wheels of vehicles is possible.
- 3) Road work is being carried out.
- 4) There are carriageway irregularities - waviness, ridges, heaving.

250. This road sign is installed before a section of road on which:



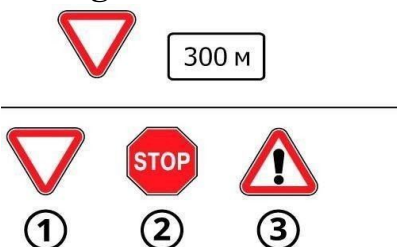
- 1) A strong crosswind or its sudden gusts are possible.
- 2) There may be falling rocks, rockslides, and landslides.
- 3) Ejection of gravel, crushed stone, etc. from under the wheels of vehicles is possible.
- 4) A steep ascent.

251. This road sign warns:



- 1) About approaching an intersection with limited sightlines.
- 2) About approaching an intersection of roads of equal importance.
- 3) About approaching a point where a minor road joins from the left.
- 4) About approaching a place where the road narrows on the left.

252. Which road sign is installed at the nearest intersection after the give way sign with the indicated supplementary plate?



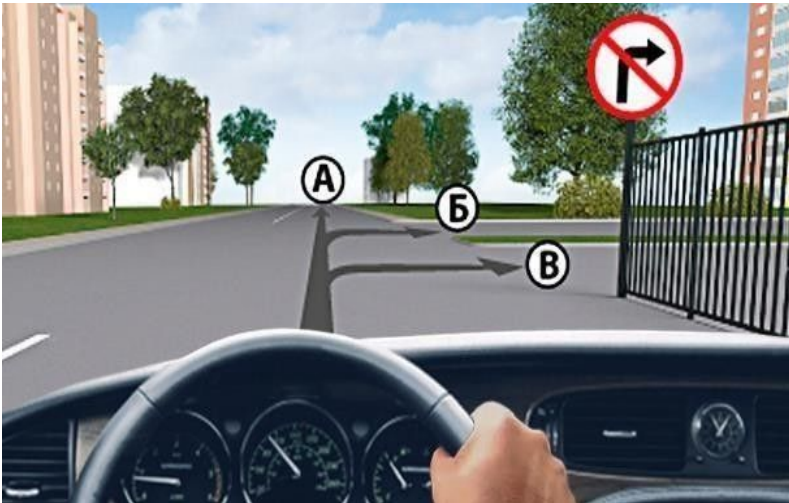
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.

253. The road sign shown prohibits the travel of:



- 1) Of animal-drawn carts (sleds).
- 2) Animals under saddle or pack and the droving of livestock.
- 3) Travel of pedestrians.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

254. In which of the indicated directions are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) In direction A.
- 2) In directions B and B.
- 3) In directions A and B.
- 4) In directions A and B.

255. Along which of the trajectories shown are you allowed to turn right?



- 1) In direction A.
- 2) In direction B.
- 3) In any of the specified directions.

256. Are you allowed to perform a U-turn at the intersection shown?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

257. Along which of the trajectories are you allowed to turn left?



- 1) Along trajectory A.
- 2) Along trajectory B.
- 3) Along trajectories A and B.

258. Along which of the trajectories are you allowed to travel in the situation shown?



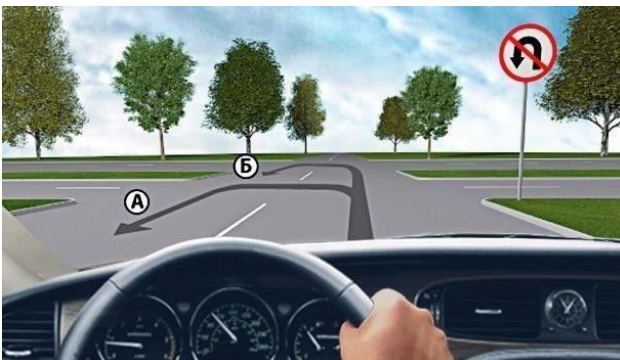
- 1) Along trajectory B.
- 2) Along trajectories A, B, and B.
- 3) Along trajectories B and B.
- 4) Along trajectories A and B.



259. Are you allowed to turn left in the situation shown?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

260. Along which of the trajectories are you allowed to make a U-turn in the situation shown?



- 1) Along trajectory A.
- 2) Along trajectory B.
- 3) Along any trajectory.

261. Which of the road signs shown prohibits a U-turn?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Signs 2 and 3.

262. For what purpose may this road sign be installed?



- 1) For the purpose of preventing oncoming travel of vehicles on sections of roads with one-way traffic.
- 2) For the purpose of preventing vehicles from moving out against the general flow on a two-lane road with a lane for public transit.
- 3) For the purpose of organizing separate entry and exit at areas used for parking vehicles, gas stations, etc.

4) For the purpose of preventing entry into a separate lane.³²⁸

5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

263. In which direction are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) In directions B and B.
- 2) In directions A and B.
- 3) In directions A and B.
- 4) In directions A, B, and B.

264. Which of the road signs shown prohibits the travel of vehicles transporting explosive and highly flammable goods?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Signs 2 and 3.

265. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



- 1) Of vehicles transporting substances that pollute the environment.
- 2) Of vehicles transporting heavy cargo.
- 3) Of vehicles transporting dangerous cargo.
- 4) Of vehicles transporting explosive and flammable cargo.

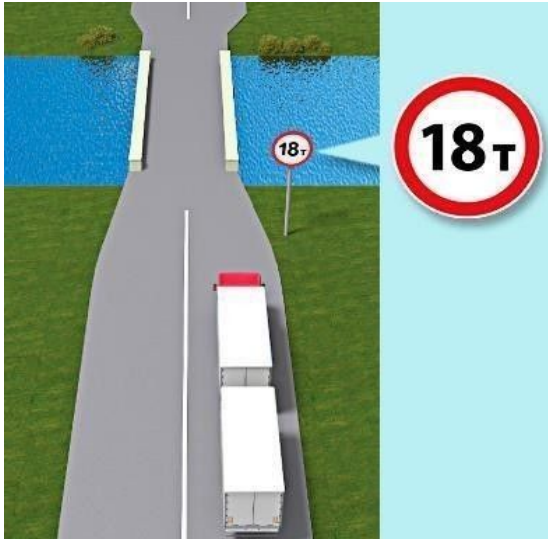
266. Which of the road signs shown prohibits the travel of vehicles whose mass exceeds 7 tonnes?



- 1) Sign 1.

- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

267. In the situation shown, is travel of a road train whose mass exceeds 18 tonnes allowed?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

268. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



- 1) Trucks whose overall width (with or without a load) is greater than that indicated on the sign.
- 2) Of buses whose width is greater than that indicated on the sign.
- 3) Of tractors and self-propelled machines and mechanisms whose overall width (with or without cargo) is greater than that indicated on the sign.
- 4) Of all vehicles whose overall width (with or without a load) is greater than that indicated on the sign.

269. In the situation shown, are you allowed to travel straight ahead?



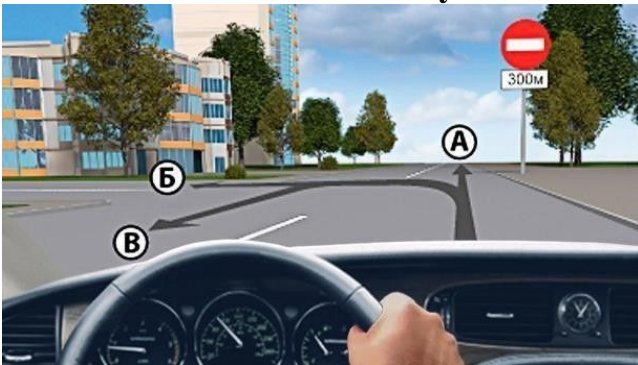
- 1) Allowed, if you reside there.
- 2) Allowed, if you service the businesses located there.
- 3) Prohibited.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

270. Are you allowed to travel straight ahead in the situation shown?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

271. In which direction are you allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) In directions B and B.
- 2) In directions A and B.
- 3) In directions A and B.
- 4) In directions A, B, and B.

272. The effect of the road signs shown extends:



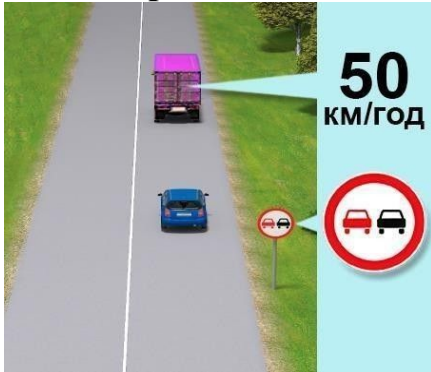
- 1) To the section of road from the place of installation to the nearest intersection beyond it.
- 2) To the intersection of carriageways and other places before which one of these signs is installed.
- 3) In built-up areas where there are no intersections — to the end of the built-up area.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

273. The road sign shown prohibits:



- 1) Overtaking all vehicles except single ones travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 2) Overtaking all vehicles except single ones travelling at a speed of less than 40 km/h.
- 3) Overtaking all vehicles except bicycles and animal-drawn carts.
- 4) Overtaking all trucks and tractors.

274. Is the driver of the blue car allowed to overtake a truck that is travelling at a speed of 50 km/h?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

275. Which of the road signs shown prohibits travel at a speed greater than that indicated on the sign?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

276. Which of the road signs shown introduces a maximum travel speed limit?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

277. The road sign shown has the following meaning:

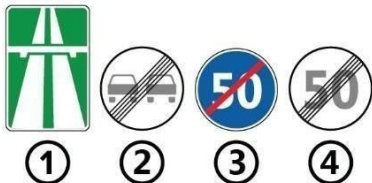


- 1) Travel of vehicles at a speed not less than that indicated on the sign is prohibited.
- 2) Travel of vehicles at a speed exceeding that indicated on the sign is prohibited.
- 3) Travel of vehicles whose total actual mass exceeds that indicated on the sign is prohibited.

- 4) Travel of vehicles whose length (with or without cargo) exceeds that indicated on the sign is prohibited.

278. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of the zone of effect of the sign

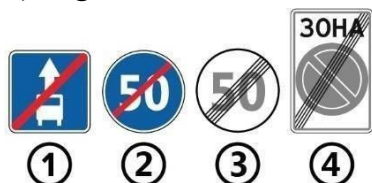
"Maximum Speed Limit"?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

279. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of the effect of the maximum travel speed limit established by the corresponding road sign?

- 1) Sign 1.



- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

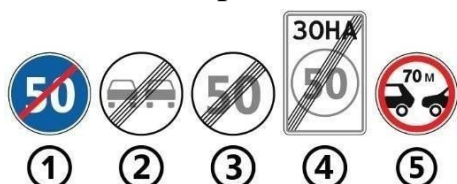
280. The road sign shown has the following meaning:



- 1) On the section of road before which it is installed, it prohibits travel at a speed exceeding that indicated on the sign.
- 2) In the zone at the entrance to which it is installed, it prohibits travel at a speed exceeding that indicated on the sign.

281. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of the zone of effect of the sign

"Maximum Speed Limit Zone"?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

282. Within the zone of the road sign shown, is using the audible warning signal allowed?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed only to attract the driver's attention while overtaking a vehicle.
- 3) Allowed only in the case when it is impossible to prevent a traffic crash without it.

283. Is the driver of a tractor allowed to overtake in the situation shown if the car ahead is travelling at a speed less than 30 km/h?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

284. To which vehicles does the road sign shown apply?



- 1) To all trucks and tractors.
- 2) To trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, as well as to tractors.
- 3) To all vehicles.
- 4) To tractors.

285. In this situation, are you allowed to overtake a truck with a trailer that is travelling at a speed less than 30 km/h?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

286. Under which condition will you be allowed to perform overtaking of the truck in the situation shown?



- 1) If the truck is travelling at a speed of less than 40 km/h.
- 2) Overtaking in the situation shown is strictly prohibited.
- 3) If the truck is travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.

287. Under which condition is it allowed to perform overtaking of a vehicle after overtaking the road sign shown, installed with a supplementary plate?



- 1) If a single vehicle is travelling at a speed of 40 km/h.
- 2) If the overtaking will be completed no more than 500 m after driving past these road signs.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

288. Is the driver of the grey car allowed to overtake in the situation shown?



- 1) Allowed, if the speed of the vehicle being overtaken is less than 40 km/h.
- 2) Overtaking in the situation shown is prohibited.
- 3) Allowed, if the speed of the vehicle being overtaken is less than 30 km/h.

289. The road sign shown in the figure prohibits:



- 1) Overtaking all vehicles.

- 2) Overtaking all vehicles except single ones travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 3) Passing of all vehicles, except lone ones travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.

290. To which types of vehicles does the road sign shown not apply?



- 1) To motor vehicles.
- 2) To non-motor vehicles.
- 3) The effect of the road sign shown extends to all vehicles without exception.

291. Which of the road signs shown prohibits overtaking for all vehicles?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

292. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The end of the zone of effect of the "Overtaking by trucks prohibited" sign.
- 2) The end of the effect of all prohibitions and restrictions introduced by prohibitory road signs.
- 3) The end of the zone of effect of the "Overtaking prohibited" sign.

293. Which of the road signs shown prohibits the stopping of vehicles?



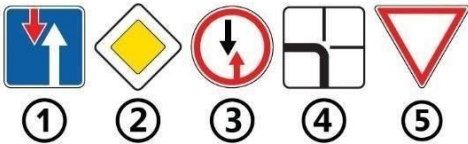
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

294. The requirement of which of the signs shown obligates the driver of a vehicle to make a mandatory stop at an uncontrolled intersection or a railway crossing?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) All the road signs shown.
- 5) Signs 1 and 2.

295. Which of the road signs shown grants the driver of an oncoming vehicle the priority right of passage through a narrow section of road?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

296. The road sign shown is installed:

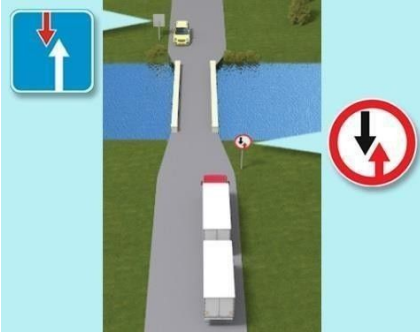


- 1) At an intersection with limited road sightlines.
- 2) At uncontrolled intersections.
- 3) On narrow sections of the road, in places where the passing of oncoming vehicles is restricted.
- 4) On upgrades and downgrades.

297. How will you meet/pass the oncoming vehicle in this situation?



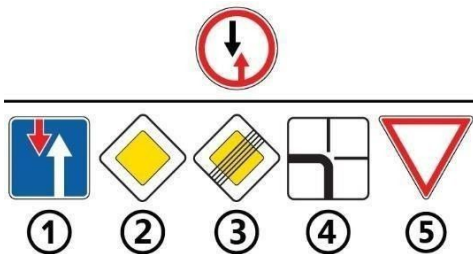
- 1) You will proceed first, having the right of way.
- 2) You will proceed second, not having the right of way.



298. Which of the drivers has the right of way when meeting oncoming traffic in this situation?

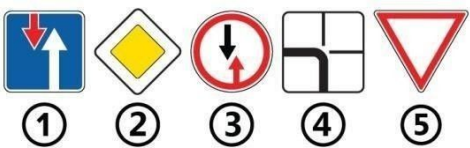
- 1) The driver of the passenger car.
- 2) The driver of the truck.

299. Which road sign is installed for oncoming vehicles if the given road sign is installed for you?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

300. Which of the road signs shown grants the right of way over oncoming vehicles on a narrow section of road?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

301. The road sign shown is installed:



- 1) At an intersection with limited road sightlines.
- 2) At uncontrolled intersections.
- 3) On narrow sections of the road, in places where the passing of oncoming vehicles is impeded.
- 4) On upgrades and downgrades.
- 5) At locations where one-way traffic ends.

302. How must you act in this situation during a limited meeting/passing of oncoming traffic?



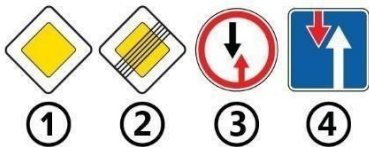
- 1) Give way to the oncoming car, proceed second.
- 2) Having the right of way, proceed first.

303. The road sign shown is installed:



- 1) Before intersections where the right of first passage through uncontrolled intersections is canceled.
- 2) Before intersections where the driver of a vehicle is granted the right of first passage through uncontrolled intersections.

304. Which of the road signs shown cancels the right of priority passage through uncontrolled intersections?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.

305. Which road sign is installed at the nearest intersection after the give way signs together with the supplementary plate?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.

306. Is stopping mandatory to comply with the requirements of this sign?



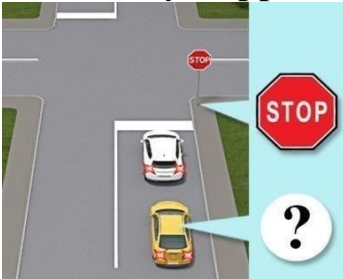
- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

307. In which of the answers did the driver correctly fulfill the requirement of this road sign by proceeding through the intersection?



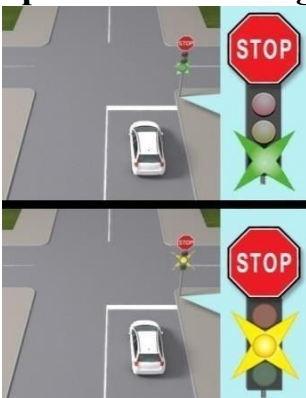
- 1) The driver only reduced speed and gave way to the vehicles travelling along the major road.
- 2) The driver stopped before the sign "Passage without stopping is prohibited" and gave way to the vehicles travelling along the major road.
- 3) The driver stopped before the sign "Passage without stopping is prohibited" and did not give way to anyone.

308. Must the driver of the yellow car stop before the stop line if he has already stopped behind a car going in the same direction?



- 1) No, he is not obligated to.
- 2) Yes, he must.

309. In which of the situations shown must the driver fulfill the requirement of the sign "Passing Without Stopping Prohibited" (in the second situation, the traffic light operates in flashing yellow signal mode)?



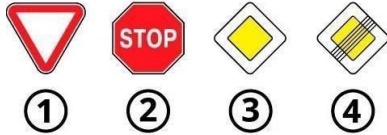
- 1) In the first situation.
- 2) In the second situation.
- 3) In both situations.

310. Which of the signs shown requires giving way to vehicles travelling on the intersecting road at uncontrolled intersections?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Both signs.

311. Which of the road signs shown grants the first-priority right of passage over vehicles travelling on the intersecting road at uncontrolled intersections?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Signs 1 and 2.

312. The road sign shown, installed at an uncontrolled intersection:

- 1) It obligates the driver to give way to vehicles approaching the uncontrolled



intersection along the intersecting road.

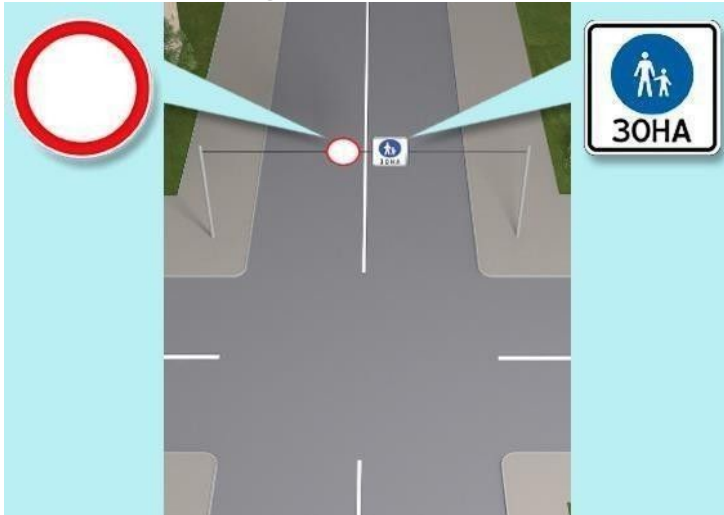
- 2) It obligates the driver to give way to vehicles approaching the uncontrolled intersection along the intersecting road, with a mandatory stop before the "Stop line" marking.
- 3) Gives the driver the right to proceed through the intersection first.

313. How must you act in this situation?



- 1) Proceed first.
- 2) Give way to the oncoming car.

314. In which case are drivers of vehicles allowed to enter the zone marked by these road signs?



- 1) If the vehicle belongs to a citizen who resides in the specified zone.
- 2) If the vehicle belongs to a citizen who works in the specified zone.
- 3) If the vehicle belongs to a citizen who serves enterprises or citizens in the specified zone.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

315. Are you allowed to travel straight ahead through the marked zone in transit?



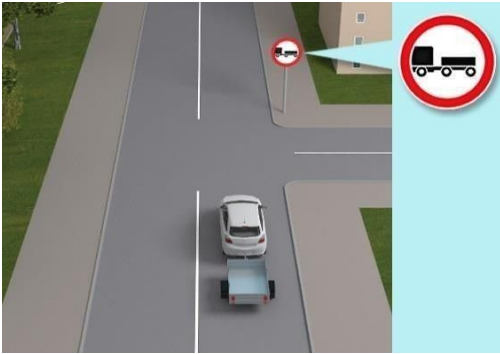
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

316. Which vehicles are prohibited from travelling in the zone of effect of this road sign?



- 1) To all cars and tractors with trailers.
- 2) Trucks and tractors with trailers of any type.
- 3) To vehicles performing the towing of motor vehicles.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

317. In this situation, is travel of a passenger car straight ahead allowed?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

318. Is towing straight ahead allowed?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

319. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



- 1) Of tractors.
- 2) Self-propelled machines and mechanisms.
- 3) Trucks and combinations of vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

320. The effect of the road sign shown extends to:



- 1) Motorcycles and mopeds.
- 2) Motorcycles, mopeds, and bicycles with attachable engines.
- 3) Mopeds.
- 4) Mopeds and bicycles with attachable engines.
- 5) Mopeds and bicycles.

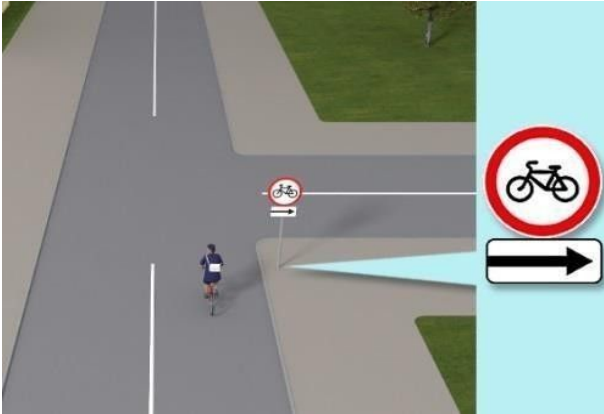
321. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



- 1) Bicycles, mopeds, and motorcycles.
- 2) Bicycles and mopeds.

3) Bicycles.

322. Is a cyclist allowed to turn right if he serves citizens who reside there?



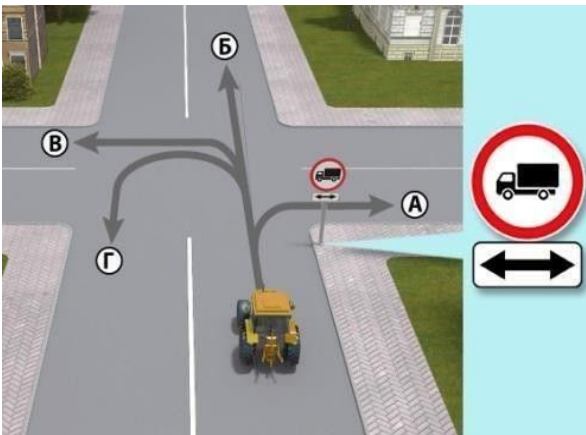
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

323. Which of the signs prohibits the travel of pedestrians?



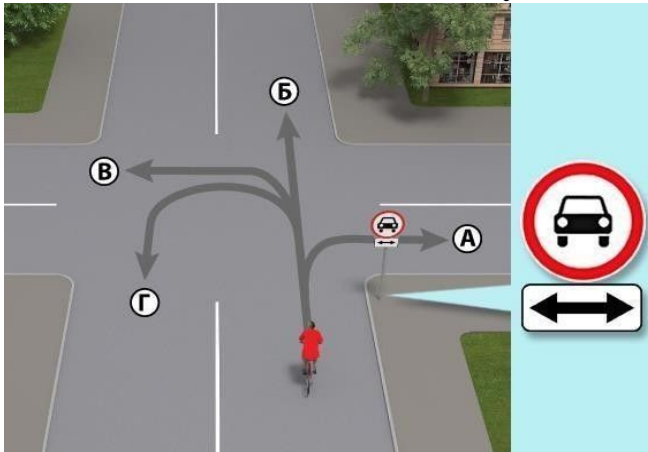
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Signs 1 and 2.

324. In which direction is the tractor allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Only B.
- 2) Б and Г.
- 3) A and B.
- 4) A, B, and Г.
- 5) In all directions.

325. In which direction is the cyclist allowed to travel at this intersection?



- 1) Б.
- 2) Б and Г.
- 3) А and Б.
- 4) Б and Г.
- 5) In all directions.

326. Are you allowed to travel straight ahead to the workplace, which is located immediately beyond the sign?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

327. In this situation, is a driver with a disability allowed to enter the zone marked by road signs when there are no other approaches?



image text: Zone

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

328. Are you allowed to travel into the zone marked by road signs, provided that you work in the marked zone?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

329. Are you allowed to enter the zone marked by road signs if you are servicing an enterprise located in it, provided that there are no other approaches?



image text: Zone

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

330. To which of the listed vehicles does this road sign not apply?



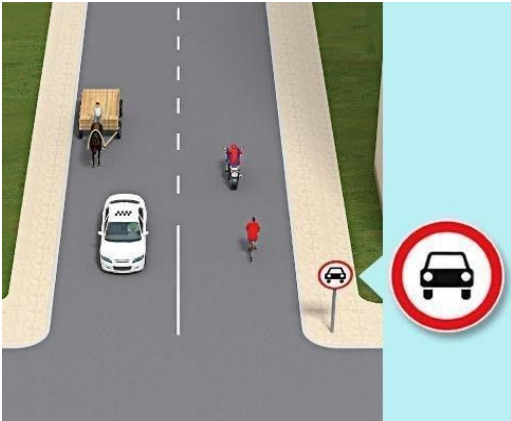
- 1) To mopeds.
- 2) To bicycles.
- 3) To motorcycles.
- 4) To quad bikes.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

331. To which of the listed vehicles does this road sign apply?



- 1) To cars.
- 2) To motorcycles.
- 3) To mopeds.
- 4) To buses.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

332. Which of the road users is violating the Road Traffic Rules in this situation, provided that the taxi driver is carrying a passenger who resides in the indicated zone?



- 1) A person driving an animal-drawn cart.
- 2) A cyclist.
- 3) The driver of the moped.
- 4) The driver of a taxi carrying a passenger who resides in this zone.
- 5) No one is committing a violation.

333. This road sign does not extend its effect:



- 1) To vehicles that serve citizens or belong to citizens who reside or work in the marked zone.
- 2) To vehicles that serve enterprises located in the marked zone.
- 3) To vehicles travelling on established routes.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

334. Which of the road signs shown prohibits the travel of pedestrians with hand carts?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

335. With which road markings may the road sign be used "No Parking"?

- 1) With a yellow broken marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.
- 2) With a yellow solid marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.

- 3) With a white broken marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.
- 4) With a white solid marking line applied near the edge of the carriageway or along the top of the kerb.

336. Warning signs are installed before the beginning of a hazardous section outside built-up areas at a distance of:

- 1) 150 – 200 m.
- 2) 100 – 300 m.
- 3) 150 – 300 m.
- 4) 50 – 100 m.

337. Warning signs are installed before the beginning of a hazardous section within built-up areas at a distance of:

- 1) 10 – 50 m.
- 2) 50 – 100 m.
- 3) 150 – 300 m.
- 4) 20 – 50 m.

338. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) A bicycle lane.
- 2) A bicycle path.
- 3) A bicycle crossing.

339. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) A diagonal pedestrian crossing.
- 2) An underground pedestrian crossing.
- 3) A pedestrian path.

340. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The beginning of a built-up area.
- 2) The beginning of a section of road that passes through a tunnel 1000 m or more in length.
- 3) The beginning of a built-up area where there is no development.

341. The road sign shown warns of approaching:



- 1) Places (sections) of concentration of traffic crashes.
- 2) A railway crossing.

3) Sections where falling rocks are possible.

342. The road sign shown:



- 1) It prohibits the travel of the vehicles indicated on it.
- 2) It prohibits overtaking by the vehicles indicated on it.
- 3) It prohibits the travel of all vehicles.

343. The road sign shown informs of:



- 1) An adjoining pedestrian crossing and bicycle crossing.
- 2) A path for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 3) Adjoining pedestrian and bicycle paths.

344. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) Travel using anti-skid chains.
- 2) Travel only for trucks using anti-skid chains.
- 3) Locations of a tyre shop.

345. The road sign shown informs of a road:



- 1) With an oncoming bicycle lane.
- 2) For the combined travel of passenger cars and cyclists.
- 3) Where a bicycle path crosses the carriageway.

346. The road sign shown indicates an exit onto a road where the travel of vehicles travelling along established routes is carried out in a specially designated lane marked by sign 5.11:



- 1) In the same direction as the general flow.
- 2) Facing the general flow.

347. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The minimum speed in the different lanes.
- 2) A maximum speed limit on different lanes.
- 3) The beginning of an additional lane.

348. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The minimum speed in the different lanes.
- 2) A maximum speed limit on different lanes.
- 3) The beginning of an additional lane.

349. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) Places where a truck, van, etc. may stop, exclusively for the time necessary for unloading/loading.
- 2) Places designated for the parking exclusively of cargo vehicles.
- 3) Places for parking vehicles that carry out international road transport of goods.

350. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) The location of a bus terminal or bus station.
- 2) The location of a sea (river) port or terminal.

351. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) A toll road.
- 2) The number and direction of the road.
- 3) General speed limits.

352. The road sign shown informs of:



- 1) A zone for pedestrians.
- 2) A zone for cyclists.
- 3) A zone for pedestrians and cyclists.

353. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) A road on which, in a specially designated lane separated by markings, cyclist travel is organized in the direction opposite to the general flow of vehicles.
- 2) A bicycle lane.
- 3) Places where a bicycle path crosses the carriageway.



354. The supplementary plate shown is used for:

- 1) Informing drivers of the presence ahead of a safety island and a narrowing of the carriageway width.
- 2) The designation of the lane to which the effect of a sign or traffic light extends.
- 3) Indication of the location of parking areas relative to the road.

355. The supplementary plate shown is used for:



- 1) The designation of parking areas and places where there is a viaduct or an inspection pit.
- 2) A warning about the possible removal of the car without the owner's knowledge.
- 3) The designation of the locations of tyre shops.

356. The road sign shown indicates:



- 1) Entrance onto a road with one-way traffic and an oncoming bicycle lane.
- 2) A bicycle crossing.
- 3) A bicycle lane.

357. The effect of this road sign extends to:



- 1) All trucks.
- 2) Trucks with a maximum permissible mass of more than 3.5 tonnes.
- 3) Vehicles transporting dangerous cargo."

34. ROAD MARKINGS

1. This road marking in the form of arrows, applied to the lane:



- 1) Gives you the right of way when changing to the right lane.
- 2) It informs that the road turns right.
- 3) Warns of approaching a narrowing of the carriageway.

2. This vertical road marking:



- 1) It prohibits the parking of vehicles.
- 2) Does not allow the stopping of vehicles.
- 3) It denotes kerbs on dangerous sections of roads.

3. Are you allowed to park the car at this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed only with partial entry onto the pavement.
- 3) Prohibited.

4. This road marking indicates:



- 1) The place where a residential zone begins or ends.
- 2) Warns of approaching a device for the forced reduction of vehicles' travel speed.
- 3) The place where the prohibition on further travel begins.

5. Which manoeuvre is prohibited for you by the road-marking line shown?



- 1) Only overtaking.
- 2) Only driving around.
- 3) Only a U-turn.
- 4) None of the above-listed manoeuvres is prohibited..

6. This road marking indicates:



- 1) The number of the road or route.
- 2) The recommended travel speed on this section of the road.
- 3) The maximum permitted speed of travel on this section of road, duplicating the road sign "Maximum Speed Limit".

7. This vertical road marking indicates:



- 1) The lower edge of the span of an engineered structure, of tunnel structures, if the distance from it to the surface of the road pavement is 5 m or less.
- 2) Only entry into unlit tunnels.
- 3) Any elements of road structures that pose a hazard.

8. What does the inscription on the ³⁵⁴part of the road?
carriageway



- 1) The distance to the nearest intersection.
- 2) The distance to the nearest built-up area.
- 3) The number of the road or route.

9. This road marking in the form of the letter "A" indicates:



- 1) A special lane for public transit vehicles.
- 2) A lane intended for the travel of vehicles that travel along established routes, mopeds, motorcycles (except motorcycles with a sidecar, motorized carriages, three-wheeled vehicles), taxis, and cyclists.
- 3) A place for the stopping and parking of any buses.

10. This road-marking line indicates:



- 1) A section of road where travel near the pavement is prohibited.
- 2) Places where any stopping is prohibited.
- 3) Stopping places for public transit vehicles.

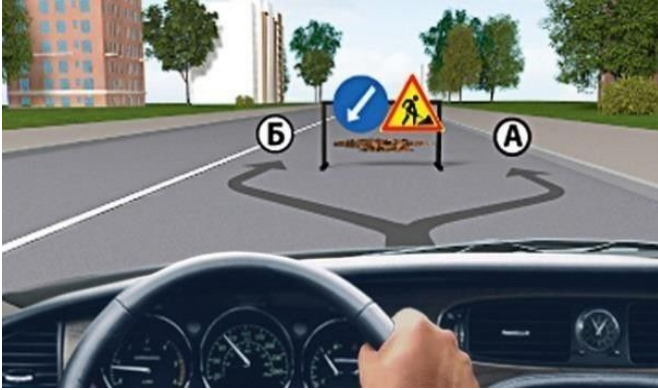
11. How must you act if the reversible traffic lights have turned off:



- 1) Immediately change into the right lane.
- 2) You may continue travelling in the lane only up to the intersection.

3) In the absence of oncoming vehicles, continue travelling in the lane.

12. Along which trajectory may you drive around the obstacle?



- 1) Only along trajectory A.
- 2) Only along trajectory B.
- 3) Along any one.

13. Which of the listed vehicles have the right to travel in the lane marked with marking "A", to which the effect of the road sign placed to the right of the road applies?



- 1) Public transit vehicles, bicycles, taxis, mopeds, and motorcycles (except motorcycles with a sidecar, motorized carriages, three-wheeled vehicles).
- 2) Public transit vehicles and taxis.
- 3) Any buses.

14. Is a cyclist allowed to travel in the lane for public transit vehicles marked by the road sign indicated?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

15. Are you allowed to stop at the passenger?

356 at the specified location for alighting



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed only with entry onto the pavement.
- 3) Allowed, if no obstruction will be created for public transit vehicles.
- 4) Prohibited.

16. This road marking in the form of an arrow, applied to the lane:



- 1) It allows you only a left turn.
- 2) It allows you only a U-turn.
- 3) It allows you a left turn and a U-turn.

17. Are you allowed (not being the driver of a public transit vehicle) to stop in this location for boarding or alighting of passengers?



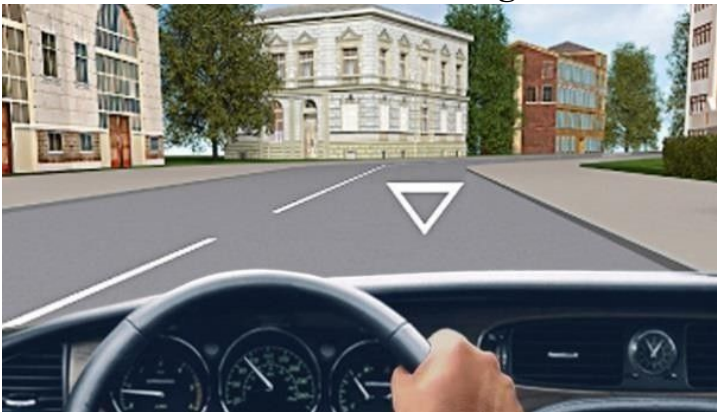
- 1) Yes.
- 2) Yes, if you do not create obstructions to the travel of public transit vehicles.
- 3) No.

18. This vertical road marking on the road barrier warns:



- 1) About approaching a railway crossing.
- 2) About approaching a dangerous intersection.
- 3) About travel along a dangerous section of road.

19. What does the road marking in the form of a triangle in the lane mean?



- 1) You are entering a dangerous section of the road.
- 2) Warns of approaching road markings, before which the driver must, if necessary, stop and give way to vehicles travelling on the intersecting road.
- 3) Shows the place where one must stop.

20. Does this road marking allow you to overtake the tractor in such a situation?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) Yes, but only if the tractor's speed is less than 30 km/h.
- 3) No.

21. By such a vertical road

358 The following is designated by the marking:



- 1) All vertical elements of road structures.
- 2) The end portions of engineered structures.

22. Are you allowed to pass in the reversible lane if the reversible traffic light is off?



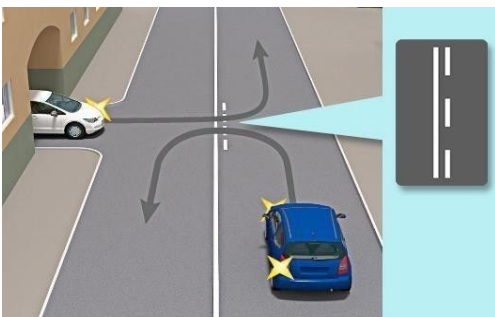
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

23. In which location must you stop to give way to vehicles on the intersecting road when turning left in this situation?



- 1) Before the sign.
- 2) Before the intersection, near marking line 1.13.
- 3) At an intersection before a broken marking line.
- 4) At any place at the driver's discretion.

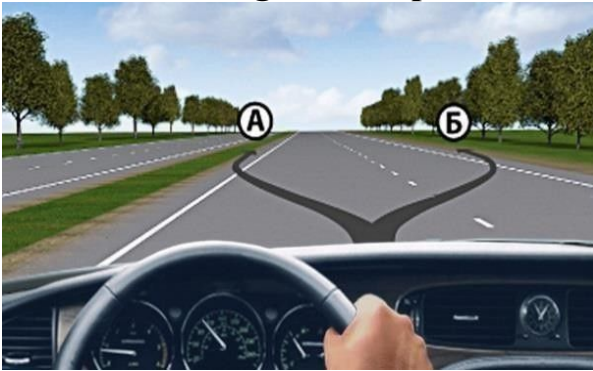
24. The driver of which car is not violating the Road Traffic Rules in this situation?



- 1) The white car.
- 2) The blue car's.

- 3) Both are violating.
- 4) Both are not violating.

25. In which of the indicated locations may you cross the solid line of the road markings and stop?



- 1) Only B.
- 2) In any of them.
- 3) In none of them.

26. In a passenger car, are you allowed to continue travelling in the right lane?



- 1) Allowed, if the speed of the truck is less than 30 km/h.
- 2) Allowed, if in doing so no obstruction will be created for the travel of public transit vehicles.
- 3) Prohibited.

27. What do the broken marking lines located to the right of the driver mean?



- 1) Places where driving onto the shoulder is allowed only for stopping.
- 2) The edge of the carriageway.
- 3) The boundary between the main lane and the deceleration lane.

28. Are you allowed to park in



- 360 Allowed.
 2) Allowed without driving onto the pavement.
 3) Prohibited.
at the specified location?

29. Does this road marking allow you to overtake?



- 1) It allows in any case.
 2) It allows if the tractor's speed is less than 30 km/h.
 3) It prohibits.

30. In this situation, you must:



- 1) Stop near the sign.
 2) Stop before the "Stop line" road marking.
 3) In the absence of other vehicles, proceed through the intersection without stopping.

31. What must you be guided by if the meanings of road signs and horizontal marking lines contradict each other?

- 1) By the requirements of the marking lines.
 2) By the requirements of the road signs.
 3) The Rules do not regulate this situation.

32. What does the horizontal road marking in the form of the inscription "STOP" on the carriageway indicate?

- 1) Approaching a controlled intersection.
 2) Approaching transverse marking 1.12 (stop line).
 3) Approaching the 'Give way' road sign.

33. Are you allowed to cross the double solid line of the road markings?

- 1) Allowed only when exiting from yards and other adjacent areas.
- 2) Allowed only in the case of overtaking.
- 3) Allowed only in the case of heavy traffic.
- 4) Prohibited.

34. Does this horizontal road marking designate areas that are prohibited to enter at an intersection if a traffic jam has formed ahead?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

35. Is it allowed to move onto this horizontal marking at intersections during traffic jams?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

35. FUNDAMENTALS OF SAFE DRIVING

1. While awaiting the traffic-light signal that permits travel, it is necessary to:

- 1) Engage first gear in advance, having disengaged the clutch while awaiting the permitting signal.
- 2) Set the gearshift lever to the neutral position; engage first gear only when the yellow traffic-light signal turns on.

2. A safe following distance when travelling on a dry road in a passenger car can be considered the distance that the car will cover in no less than:

- 1) 1 second.
- 2) 2 seconds.
- 3) 3 seconds.

3. A reduction of the vehicle's braking distance is achieved by:

- 1) By braking with wheel lockup (skidding).
- 2) By braking at the threshold of lockup by means of intermittent pressing of the brake pedal.

4. While travelling in conditions of poor visibility, you must choose a speed based on the fact that the stopping distance must be:

- 1) Greater than the visibility distance.
- 2) Less than the visibility distance.

5. What is meant by the driver's reaction time?

- 1) The time from the moment the driver detects the danger until the complete stop of the vehicle.
- 2) The time from the moment the driver detects a danger or an obstruction to travel until he begins taking measures to prevent contact with them.
- 3) The time needed to move the foot from the accelerator pedal to the brake pedal.

6. In which cases should the lateral clearance be increased?

- 1) When passing oncoming traffic at high speed.
- 2) When passing a long vehicle.
- 3) While travelling on a wet, slippery, or uneven surface.
- 4) In all the cases given.

7. Over deep snow on an unpaved road, one should travel:

- 1) By changing the travel speed and the gear depending on the road condition.
- 2) In a low gear selected in advance, without sharp turns and stops.

8. Does the anti-lock braking system eliminate the possibility of skidding or drifting when going through a turn?

- 1) Completely eliminates the possibility of only a skid occurring.
- 2) Completely eliminates the possibility of only a side-slip occurring.
- 3) It does not rule out the possibility of drift or skidding.

9. While travelling straight at a speed of 50 km/h, you suddenly hit a small slippery section of road. What should be done?

- 1) Brake smoothly.
- 2) Do not change the trajectory or speed of travel.

10. Turning on which exterior lighting devices will provide you the best visibility of the road while travelling at night in heavy of a snowstorm?

- 1) Fog lights together with high-beam headlights.
- 2) Fog lights together with low-beam headlights.

11. In which of the listed cases should the driver assess the situation behind?

- 1) Only in the case of abrupt braking.
- 2) Only in the case of braking on a road with a wet or slippery surface.
- 3) In the case of any braking.

12. Where must the sole of the driver's left foot be positioned when operating a car with a manual transmission (with the clutch engaged)?

- 1) On the floor in front of the clutch pedal.
- 2) Above the clutch pedal, without touching the pedal.
- 3) To the left of the pedal, on the floor or on a special platform.

13. If you get behind the wheel of a car after another driver, what must the sequence of your actions be?

- 1) Fasten the seat belt, adjust the position of the steering column, adjust the position of the rearview mirrors, adjust the position of the seat.
- 2) Adjust the position of the rearview mirrors, adjust the position of the seat, adjust the position of the steering column.
- 3) Adjust the position of the seat, adjust the position of the steering column, adjust the position of the rearview mirrors, fasten the seat belt.

14. Where will you find the data on the permissible mass of a trailer equipped with brakes for your passenger car?

- 1) In the Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) In the insurance policy.
- 3) In the technical passport.

15. While driving through a tunnel, you are approaching the end of a traffic jam. How should you act?

- 1) Turn the vehicle around and leave the tunnel.
- 2) At the end of the traffic jam, turn off the engine and leave the vehicle.
- 3) Turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 4) All answers are correct.

16. You want to pass cyclists. What must you take into account when estimating the lateral clearance?

- 1) A lateral distance of 1.0 m is always sufficient.
- 2) The behavior of cyclists.
- 3) The speed of one's own vehicle.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

17. You want to cross the major road. Visibility in both directions is severely limited by parked vehicles. How will you act?

- 1) I will quickly cross the intersection.

2) I will enter the intersection with special caution.

18. A safe following distance between passenger cars that are travelling at a speed of 50 km per hour on dry asphalt, can be considered:

- 1) 2 metres.
- 2) The length of the passenger car.
- 3) Not less than 25 metres or 2 seconds.

19. How is the speed of his car perceived by the driver in the case of prolonged travel on a level road at high speed?

- 1) It appears smaller than it actually is.
- 2) It appears larger than it actually is.
- 3) The perception of speed does not change.

20. While travelling in which car can increasing speed help eliminate a skid of the rear axle?

- 1) On a front-wheel-drive one.
- 2) On a rear-wheel-drive one.

21. What must a driver do to quickly restore the effectiveness of the brakes after passing through a water obstacle?

- 1) Continue travelling while slightly pulling the handbrake lever.
- 2) Continue travelling and dry out the brake pads with repeated short presses on the brake pedal.
- 3) Continue travelling at a low speed without braking.

22. When braking with the engine on a steep descent, the driver must select a gear based on the conditions:

- 1) The steeper the descent, the higher the gear.
- 2) The steeper the descent, the lower the gear.
- 3) The choice of gear does not depend on the steepness of the downgrade.

23. How should the driver act in the event of a loss of wheel grip with the road due to the formation of a 'water wedge'?

- 1) Increase speed.
- 2) Reduce speed by pressing the brake pedal sharply.
- 3) Reduce speed by applying engine braking.

24. What is dangerous about prolonged braking with the clutch (gear) disengaged on a steep descent?

- 1) The wear of the tyre tread increases significantly.
- 2) The wear of the parts of the braking mechanisms increases.
- 3) The brake mechanisms overheat and the braking effectiveness decreases.

25. While travelling in fog conditions, the distance to objects appears:

- 1) Greater than it actually is.

- 2) Lower than it actually is.
- 3) One that corresponds to reality.

26. What is meant by stopping distance?

- 1) The distance travelled by the vehicle from the moment the driver detects a hazard until a complete stop.
- 2) The distance travelled by the vehicle from the moment the brake actuator begins to operate until a complete stop.
- 3) The distance corresponding to the braking distance specified by the technical specifications of this vehicle.

27. Which criteria must drivers follow when selecting speed in accordance with the visibility in the direction of travel?

- 1) The travel speed and the visibility of the road are not related to each other.
- 2) In a built-up area, when selecting travel speed, visibility may be disregarded.
- 3) The worse the visibility, the lower the travel speed must be.

28. In which case is a passenger car more resistant to rollover on a turn?

- 1) Without cargo or passengers.
- 2) With passengers but without cargo.
- 3) Without passengers but with cargo on the roof rack.

29. What should a driver do to prevent a skid from occurring when passing through a sharp turn?

- 1) Before the turn, reduce speed and press the clutch pedal to allow the car to coast through the turn.
- 2) Before the turn, reduce speed, if necessary engage a lower gear, and while proceeding through the turn do not sharply increase speed and do not brake.
- 3) Any of the actions listed is permitted.

30. At what moment should the parking brake be gradually released when starting to move on an uphill grade?

- 1) Before the start of travel.
- 2) After starting to move.
- 3) Simultaneously with the start of travel.

31. While travelling on which section of the road is the effect of a strong crosswind most dangerous?

- 1) Open.
- 2) Obscured by trees.
- 3) When exiting from a closed section onto an open one.

32. Does the choice of lateral clearance depend on the travel speed?

- 1) The choice of lateral clearance does not depend on the speed of travel.
- 2) When increasing the travel speed, the lateral clearance must be increased.

33. How does the driver's field of vision change as travel speed increases?

- 1) It does not change.
- 2) It expands.
- 3) It narrows.

34. Which driving style will ensure the lowest fuel consumption?

- 1) Frequent and abrupt acceleration with smooth deceleration.
- 2) Smooth acceleration with sharp deceleration.
- 3) Smooth acceleration with smooth deceleration.

35. How does the braking distance of a passenger car change while travelling with a trailer not equipped with a braking system?

- 1) It decreases because the trailer creates additional resistance to motion.
- 2) It increases.
- 3) It does not change.

36. How should the driver act if it has begun to drizzle while travelling on a dry road with asphalt-concrete pavement?

- 1) Reduce speed and be especially careful.
- 2) Without changing speed, continue travelling.
- 3) Increase speed and try to cover as great a distance as possible before heavy rain begins.

37. To stop a skid caused by braking, the driver must first of all:

- 1) Stop the braking that has already begun.
- 2) Disengage the clutch.
- 3) Continue braking without changing the force on the brake pedal.

38. During hours of darkness and in overcast weather, the speed of an oncoming car appears to be:

- 1) Lower than it actually is.
- 2) Higher than it actually is.
- 3) The perception of speed does not change.

39. The braking distance is considered to be:

- 1) The distance the vehicle travels from the place where clearly defined braking marks begin until a complete stop.
- 2) The distance the vehicle travels during emergency braking from the start of action on the braking-system controls until a complete stop.

40. Sharp braking during icy conditions may increase the risk getting into a traffic crash?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

41. Do you need to clear the snow off the roof of the car before starting to drive in winter?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

42. If an urgent need arises to make a trip during a snowfall, what is the driver recommended to have with them?

- 1) A shovel.
- 2) A warm blanket.
- 3) A brush with a scraper.
- 4) A full tank of fuel.
- 5) All of the above.

43. Does driving at night require greater focus and concentration of attention from the driver than driving during the daytime?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

44. For drivers with more than 2 years of driving experience, is the maximum permissible dose of alcohol in the blood 0.3 per mille?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

45. Is it safe for the driver to travel



369 Yes.

2) No.

of the car in this case?

46. Is driving at night safer than driving during the daytime because there is a relatively small number of cars on the road?



1) Yes.

2) No.

47. The distance to an oncoming car in fog always seems greater, and the speed lower, than in reality:



1) Yes.

2) No.

48. Before setting out on a trip at night, particular attention should be paid to:



1) To the lighting devices.

- 2) The proper functioning of the air conditioner.
- 3) The proper functioning of the windscreen wipers.

49. To begin travelling in winter, it is sufficient to clean the car's windscreen:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

50. While travelling in winter, all of the driver's movements must be as smooth as possible:

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

51. You may give an audible warning signal in a built-up area at any time if you consider it necessary:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

52. Must you finish giving the signal with the direction indicator directly during the execution of the turn manoeuvre?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

53. Why is it dangerous to leave the roof of a car not cleared of snow in winter?



- 1) Snow may get onto the windscreen of your car while travelling.
- 2) Snow may get onto other cars while travelling.
- 3) All of the above.

54. The higher the travel speed, the greater the following distance to the vehicle travelling ahead must be?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

55. Do you agree that when speed is doubled, the braking distance increases approximately fourfold:

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

56. For the purpose of safely operating the vehicle, the driver must anticipate changes in the road situation:

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No, because the road situation does not depend on the driver in any way.

57. The permitted level of alcohol in a driver's blood in Ukraine must not exceed:

- 1) 0.3 per mille.
- 2) 0.2 per mille.
- 3) 0.4 per mille.

58. Drivers with more than 10 years of driving experience may use a phone while travelling, holding it in their hand:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

59. How must you act if you encounter an aggressive driving style from drivers travelling ahead?



- 1) Keep calm and monitor the road situation as attentively as possible.
- 2) Be ready to reduce speed.
- 3) Be ready to stop.
- 4) All of the above.

60. Is this car travelling in reverse?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

61. A wild animal has suddenly appeared on the road; your actions:



- 1) Brake and be ready for a complete stop.
- 2) Immediately make a sharp movement of the steering wheel.

62. If, because of a heavy downpour within a built-up area, you cannot continue travelling, it is necessary to:



- 1) Stop near the edge of the carriageway and turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 2) Stop on the carriageway and turn on the high-beam headlights.

63. May one sharply increase speed while travelling in rainy weather?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

64. Do you need to reduce speed before and after passing this road sign?



- 1) Only before the start.
- 2) After passing through.
- 3) In both cases.

65. You are approaching an intersection; your actions:



- 1) Be ready for a change in the traffic-light signals.
- 2) Be ready for the possibility that the driver of an oncoming car may make a mistake and continue their manoeuvre in front of you.
- 3) To be ready for all of the above.

66. You have set out on a rather long trip. After some time, you begin to feel fatigue. What should you do?



- 1) Pull off the road, stop, and rest until you no longer feel fatigued.
- 2) It is enough to open a window so that plenty of fresh air circulates in the car's cabin.

67. If you feel severe fatigue at the wheel, you:



- 1) You will stop, rest, and, if possible, change the driver.
- 2) You will turn on the radio loudly.

3) You will turn on the air conditioner or open the windows.

68. What is the best way to avoid hitting other vehicles, people, or animals when entering the carriageway from the shoulder?

- 1) Give an audible warning signal before starting to move.
- 2) Look in your mirrors and turn your head over your shoulder before pulling out from the shoulder.

69. If you have recently obtained the right to operate a vehicle and driving at night causes you fear or uncertainty, it is best to:

- 1) Drive long distances in order to improve concentration.
- 2) Drive mainly on unfamiliar streets.
- 3) Drive unfamiliar streets first during the day, and then travel such streets at night.

70. During long trips, the best way to prevent drowsiness is:



- 1) Turning on the car radio.
- 2) A reduction of the travel speed so that you can react better.
- 3) Regular stops for rest and drinking water (if available).

71. Seat belts are the most effective means of preventing injury to the driver and passengers:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

72. In which case is giving an audible warning signal appropriate while travelling in a built-up area:



- 1) You have decided to begin overtaking two vehicles.
- 2) The driver travelling ahead begins to brake.
- 3) You see a child who is about to run out onto the carriageway.

73. If a vehicle with its high-beam headlights on is approaching you, you must:

- 1) Divert your gaze to any side of the road.
- 2) Divert your gaze to the right side of the road.
- 3) Divert your gaze to the left side of the road.

74. Proper adjustment of the head restraints can significantly reduce the risk of injury:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

75. What do white or clear lights at the rear of a car mean:



- 1) The vehicle is travelling in reverse.
- 2) The vehicle has stopped.
- 3) They indicate a malfunction of the vehicle.

76. Insufficient tyre pressure increases the car's braking distance:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

77. Insufficient tyre pressure promotes fuel economy:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

78. The greatest danger of large-size vehicles is that they:

- 1) Are not equipped with side mirrors.
- 2) Are not equipped with rearview mirrors.
- 3) They have large "blind spots".
- 4) They do not have effective brakes.

79. When another car has begun a lane-change manoeuvre into your lane from the lane to the right, your actions:



- 1) Increase speed.
- 2) Give an audible warning signal.
- 3) Reduce speed and allow it to complete the lane-change manoeuvre.

80. If the driver of the white car has abruptly begun a lane-change manoeuvre into your lane from the lane on the left, your actions:



- 1) Increase speed.
- 2) Give an audible warning signal.
- 3) Reduce speed and allow it to complete the lane-change manoeuvre.

81. What is the best way to make sure that there are no vehicles or cyclists in your blind spot?

- 1) Turn your head over your shoulder.
- 2) Check the rearview mirror.
- 3) All of the above.

82. During a collision, your head and chest are held back from striking the dashboard or the windscreen by:

- 1) A seat belt.
- 2) A head restraint.

83. Checking your "blind spots" is especially important:

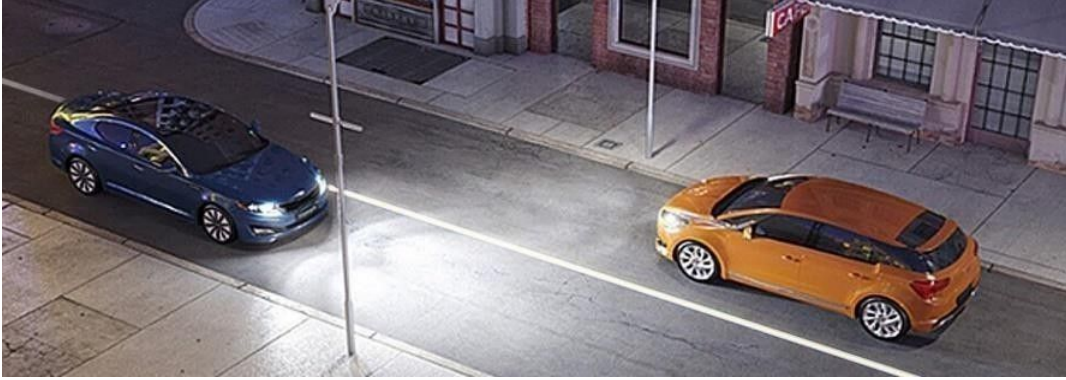
- 1) Before performing a lane-change manoeuvre.
- 2) Before pulling off the carriageway onto the shoulder.
- 3) Before pulling out from the shoulder onto the carriageway.
- 4) In all the situations listed above.

84. Pedestrians must refrain from crossing the carriageway if a vehicle with flashing beacons is approaching:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

85. What should be done if, while travelling at night, an oncoming car is travelling with its high-beam headlights on and is blinding you?



- 1) Quickly open and close the eyes several times.
- 2) Look at the right edge of the carriageway.
- 3) Turn on the high-beam headlights.

86. If there is an oncoming vehicle in your lane, is it allowed to give an audible warning signal in a built-up area?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

87. Using the air conditioner while the vehicle is in motion affects the operation of the car, specifically:



- 1) The speed of the car.
- 2) Fuel consumption.
- 3) The stability of the car while travelling.

88. Does the use of the air conditioner while the car is travelling affect fuel consumption?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

89. For the purpose of properly anticipating the road situation and safe further travel, you must distribute more of your attention and gaze on:



- 1) At point A.
- 2) At point B.

90. Are you allowed to overtake in this road situation?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

91. A child should be seated in the car from the side of:



- 1) Of the carriageway.
- 2) The pavement.
- 3) It does not matter.

92. In this case, do you need to reduce speed?



- 1) It is necessary.
- 2) It is not necessary.
- 3) It is not necessary, if the drivers travelling ahead do not slow down.

93. In this case, did the driver correctly adjust the position of the seat and the steering wheel before starting to drive?



- 1) Correct.
- 2) Incorrect.



94. Is the driver's seating comfortable and correct?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

95. Is it necessary to increase the power of the windscreen wiper when passing a truck during light rain?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.
- 3) It is better to switch off the windscreen wiper during passing.

96. The zone of potential danger for you, as the driver of this vehicle, is:



- 1) Zone A.
- 2) Zone B.
- 3) Zone C.

97. Is a seat belt mandatory for pregnant women?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

98. The driver of a vehicle, when approaching pedestrians who are crossing the motor road outside an at-grade pedestrian crossing, must:



- 1) Immediately reduce speed and be ready for a complete stop.
- 2) Give an audible warning signal.
- 3) Notify an authorized unit of the National Police.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

99. In wet weather or rain, the vehicle's braking distance increases:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

100. The driver of the truck began to move without taking the road situation into account; you must:



- 1) Give an audible warning signal and speed up.
- 2) Continue travelling, because you have the right of way.
- 3) Reduce speed or stop.

101. In this case, do you need to reduce speed or stop if you are travelling straight ahead along the major road:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

102. While travelling, the driver of a vehicle is allowed to use his smartphone for navigation (GPS):



- 1) Holding it in the hand (except for drivers of emergency vehicles while they are performing an urgent official task).
- 2) Having secured it on the dashboard (except for drivers of emergency vehicles while they are performing an urgent official assignment).

103. For the boarding (dropping off) of passengers, the driver of a vehicle must:



- 1) Use the edge of the carriageway, but not on the side of the adjacent lane.
- 2) Make sure of the passengers' safety before exiting the vehicle, using the rearview mirrors.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

104. In this case, did the driver of the vehicle correctly fasten the seat belt?



- 1) Yes, the belt is fastened correctly.
- 2) No, the belt is fastened incorrectly.

105. In the situation shown, as you approach the intersection, you must:



- 1) Give an audible warning signal so that the driver of the vehicle behind slows down.
- 2) Safely drive around the cyclist.
- 3) Slow down and give the cyclist the opportunity to safely finish crossing the intersection.

106. Can a seat belt effectively work to protect a passenger who is lying down?



- 1) Yes, one may.
- 2) No.

107. If, during a long trip, a need arises to change the driver, it is necessary to adjust, among other things:



- 1) The seat and the mirrors.
- 2) Only the seats.
- 3) Only the mirrors.

108. How should the driver of a vehicle act in the event of being blinded by sunlight?



- 1) Turn on the hazard warning lights and, without changing the lane, reduce speed and stop.
- 2) While giving an audible warning signal, stop on the shoulder.

109. In the event of a crash, will this driver be protected by the seat belt?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

110. Will a lengthy conversation between the passenger and the driver interfere with the driver's operation of the vehicle?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No, because a conversation does not limit the driver's sightlines in any way.

111. When approaching an intersection where the traffic light operates in the flashing yellow signal mode, the driver of a passenger car must:



- 1) Reduce speed and be ready for a complete stop.
- 2) Cross the intersection without reducing speed.
- 3) Increase speed to cross the intersection quickly.



112. The braking distance changes depending on:

- 1) The travel speed.
- 2) Weather conditions.
- 3) All answers are correct.

113. Fuel consumption depends on:



- 1) The travel speed.
- 2) The weight of the vehicle.
- 3) Loading of the vehicle.
- 4) All answers are correct.

114. Can maintaining a safe following distance help prevent a collision without performing any manoeuvres?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

115. You have stopped at the demand of a police officer. Will you turn on the hazard warning lights?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

116. The driver who intends to overtake you previously hindered you from making a overtake. In this case, you:



- 1) You increase speed to make overtaking impossible.
- 2) You will not obstruct overtaking.

117. Must a person learning to drive have with them a medical certificate of the established form?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

118. While travelling in a built-up area, you see the driver travelling ahead create a hazardous situation. In order to prevent a traffic crash, you may give an audible warning signal:



- 1) No.
- 2) Yes.

119. As you get into the car, you suddenly feel dizziness and severe fatigue. The trip to the destination will take no more than 10 min. You:



- 1) You begin to move.
- 2) You will not begin travelling.

120. After taking a sedative medication, you felt dizziness and reduced attention. In such a case, it is allowed to operate a vehicle on the condition:



- 1) A small number of vehicles on the road.
- 2) The presence of passengers in the car.
- 3) Driving a vehicle is prohibited.

121. A person who has not reached the age of 18 may obtain the right to drive a category B vehicle, provided that:

- 1) The presence of sufficient practical experience in driving a vehicle.
- 2) Receiving a vehicle as an inheritance.
- 3) In no case.

122. From which of these vehicles may a passenger exit before the moment of a complete stop?

- 1) Of public transport.
- 2) Of a passenger car.
- 3) A motorcycle.
- 4) None of them.

123. When passing by a school, what must be done first?

- 1) Turn on the low-beam headlights.
- 2) Periodically give an audible warning signal to attract attention.
- 3) Reduce speed.
- 4) Increase speed.

124. Consuming even a small dose of alcohol:



- 1) It does not affect the driver in any way.
- 2) It improves driving skills.

3) It affects the driver's reaction time.

125. Crashes caused by drivers in a state of alcohol intoxication, as a rule, have:

- 1) Milder consequences.
- 2) More severe consequences.

126. To operate a vehicle safely, you need to concentrate and be able to keep track of everything happening on the road. To do this, you need to:



- 1) If possible, ask the passengers to watch for road hazards.
- 2) Look at and assess hazards only ahead.
- 3) Constantly assess the road situation and maintain a safe following distance and lateral clearance.

127. When approaching a sharp turn, you have noticed traces of gravel on the road. You should:



- 1) Continue travelling at the same speed.
- 2) Increase speed.
- 3) Reduce speed.

128. If you notice a horseback rider on the road, you should:



- 1) Give an audible warning signal.
- 2) Reduce speed and increase the safe lateral clearance to the rider.
- 3) Increase speed.

129. A friend lends you a vehicle that holds ten people including the driver. Is a category B driver's licence sufficient for you to operate such a vehicle?



- 1) It is sufficient.
- 2) Insufficient.

130. While travelling in a traffic jam, you slow down as you approach a cyclist. The drivers behind are honking, demanding that you travel faster and pass the cyclist. Your actions:



- 1) You increase speed and overtake the cyclist.
- 2) You will stop the vehicle, giving the cyclist the opportunity to proceed forward a sufficient distance.
- 3) You keep calm and overtake the cyclist when it becomes safe to do so.

131. When opening the vehicle's door on the carriageway side, what should you pay attention to?



- 1) The doors must be opened abruptly.
- 2) Make sure that all drivers travelling behind have understood your intentions.
- 3) Open the doors only when you have made sure that this does not endanger other road users.

132. When passing next to children playing near the edge of the road, you should:

- 1) Give an audible warning signal to them.
- 2) Increase speed.
- 3) Reduce speed and be ready to bring the vehicle to a complete stop.

133. When you see children on the road or next to it:

- 1) It is necessary to reduce speed by 5-10 km/h.
- 2) You should not pay attention to them.
- 3) One must be careful, reduce speed, and be ready to bring the vehicle to a complete stop.

134. When travelling through areas with a large number of pedestrians, the driver must:

- 1) Turn on the high-beam headlights.
- 2) Be especially attentive and careful, reduce speed, and be ready for a complete stop.
- 3) Proceed through the section as fast as possible, having turned on the hazard warning lights.

135. When you see elderly people on the road or near it, you need to:

- 1) Reduce speed by 5-10 km/h.
- 2) You should not pay attention to them.
- 3) One must be careful, reduce speed, and be ready to bring the vehicle to a complete stop.

136. If you notice a pedestrian with signs of alcohol intoxication travelling along the edge of the carriageway, it is necessary to:



- 1) Be as attentive and careful as possible, reduce speed, and be ready to stop the vehicle.
- 2) Pass by without reducing speed.
- 3) Give an audible warning signal twice, having warned them of an approaching vehicle.

137. When approaching a pedestrian crossing at which there are no pedestrians, you:



- 1) You will be cautious and ready to reduce speed and, if necessary, stop the vehicle.
- 2) You will proceed through the pedestrian crossing, having increased speed before its beginning.
- 3) You will stop the vehicle before the beginning of the pedestrian crossing anyway and wait until pedestrians appear.

138. When passing by parked vehicles, it is necessary to:



- 1) Be as careful as possible, because people or animals may suddenly appear from behind the cars, as well as doors opening.

- 2) Drive past the cars as quickly as possible so as not to obstruct other road users.
- 3) Travel past parked vehicles with the hazard warning lights switched on.

139. While travelling, you encountered an aggressive driving style of the vehicle travelling ahead. You must:



- 1) Pass this vehicle as quickly as possible.
- 2) Warn the driver travelling ahead with a prolonged sounding of the audible warning signal.
- 3) Keep calm, reduce speed if necessary, and closely monitor the road situation.

140. While travelling at night, it is necessary to:



- 1) Travel at the smallest distance from the vehicles ahead, so that other drivers understand that you are travelling behind.
- 2) Travel at a safe following distance from the vehicles ahead, because at night it is more difficult to assess the road situation.

141. Which of the following statements best describes you as a safe driver?

- 1) When I drive a vehicle, I am responsible for my own safety and the safety of other road users.
- 2) Other drivers must travel in such a way as to avoid a collision with me.
- 3) Getting into a traffic crash or not — is a matter of chance.

142. If, during heavy rain, visibility suddenly worsens, you should:



- 1) Reduce speed and increase the distance to the vehicle travelling ahead.
- 2) Stop the car.
- 3) Turn on the high-beam headlights.

143. What must be remembered if you are planning a long trip:



- 1) It is better to drive at night, since there are fewer vehicles.
- 2) It is better to drive without stops in order to feel less fatigue.
- 3) It is better to drive during the day and take many breaks to rest.

144. You want to pass a cyclist. What must you take into account when estimating the lateral clearance?

- 1) A lateral distance of 1.0 m is always sufficient.
- 2) The behavior of the cyclist.
- 3) The speed of one's own vehicle.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

145. How is the speed of his car perceived by the driver in the case of prolonged travel on a level road at high speed?



- 1) It appears smaller than it actually is.
- 2) It appears larger than it actually is.
- 3) The perception of speed does not change.

146. Which driving style will ensure the lowest fuel consumption?

- 1) Frequent and abrupt acceleration with smooth deceleration.
- 2) Smooth acceleration with sharp deceleration.
- 3) Smooth acceleration with smooth deceleration.

147. During hours of darkness and in overcast weather, the speed of an oncoming car appears to be:



- 1) Lower than it actually is.
- 2) Higher than it actually is.
- 3) The perception of speed does not change.

148. Relative to which road-marking line is it safest to monitor the position of your car when passing oncoming traffic during the hours of darkness?



- 1) Relative to the line marking the left edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Relative to the line marking the right edge of the carriageway.
- 3) Relative to the line separating traffic flows of opposite directions

149. The braking distance on the road immediately after rain:



- 1) It increases.

- 2) It decreases.
- 3) It does not change.

150. While travelling in the traffic flow, a driver who was travelling in the adjacent lane abruptly changed lanes into your lane, forcing you to brake. What must you do in this situation?



- 1) Give a light signal with the headlights.
- 2) Overtake the violator, change lanes in front of him into his lane, and brake sharply.
- 3) At the nearest traffic light, on the signal that prohibits travel, approach his car and reprimand the violator.
- 4) None of the listed actions is permissible.

151. The worse the visibility, the lower the travel speed must be:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

152. The worse the visibility, the higher the travel speed must be:



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

153. Is the driver allowed to open the vehicle's doors before it comes to a complete stop?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if there are no pedestrians or other vehicles nearby.
- 3) Allowed in any case.

154. Are passengers allowed to open the vehicle's doors before it stops?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed, if there are no other vehicles nearby.
- 3) Allowed in any case.

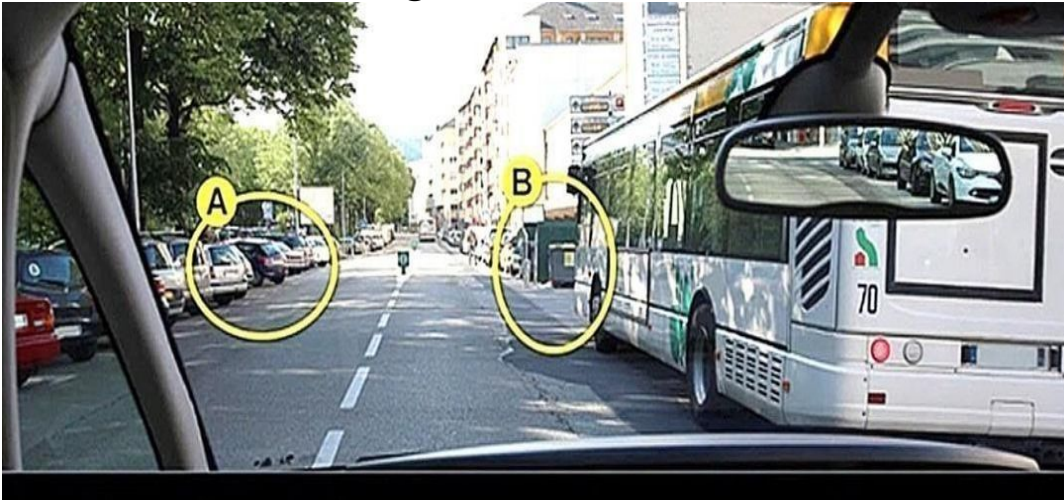
155. How must you act in a situation when approaching a bus that is picking up or dropping off organized groups of children?



- 1) Proceed without reducing speed, but ensuring a sufficient lateral clearance.
- 2) Reduce speed and, if necessary, stop, and be as careful as possible.

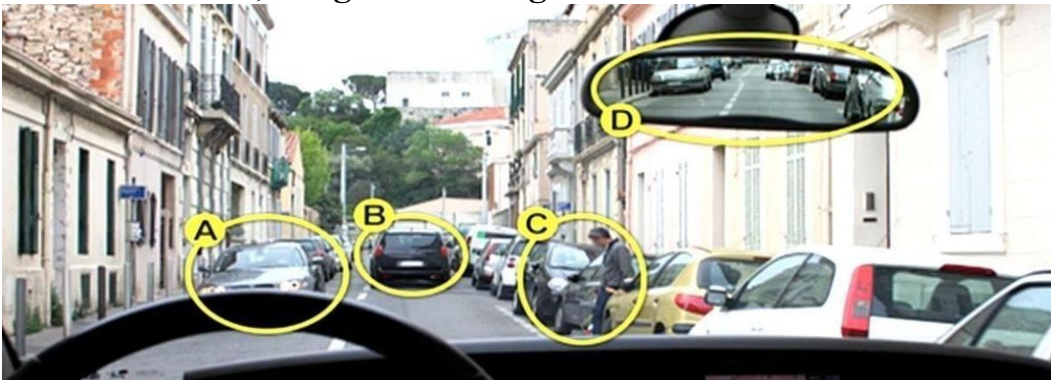
- 3) Give an audible warning signal to attract attention to yourself.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

156. In this situation, the greatest attention should be focused on the zone:



- 1) Zone A.
- 2) Zone B.

157. In this case, the greatest danger is concentrated in:



- 1) Zone A.
- 2) Zone B.
- 3) Zone C.
- 4) Zone D.

158. In this case, when an oncoming car appears, the driver of the white one must:



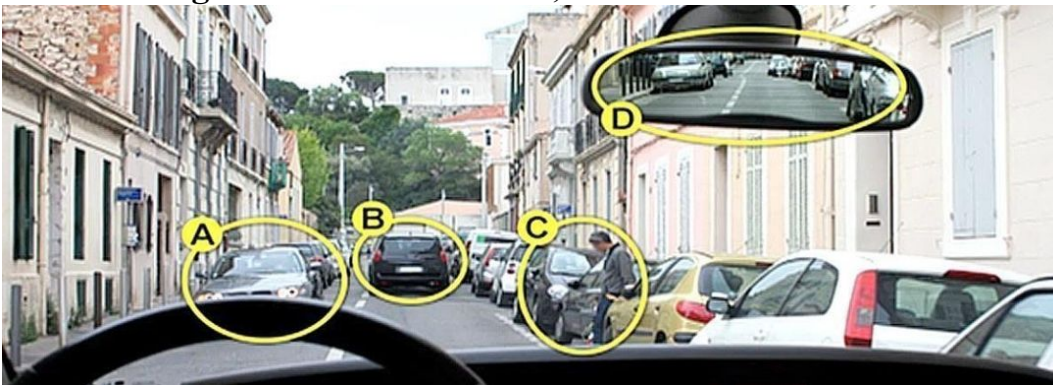
- 1) Switch to low-beam headlights.
- 2) Continue travelling with the high-beam headlights on.

159. Why must the speed of novice drivers be lower than that of other drivers?



- 1) The reaction time of such novice drivers is longer.
- 2) The ability to fully orient oneself in the road situation comes after repeated practice and analysis of the decisions and actions taken.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

160. Looking at zone C in this case, I must take into account that:



- 1) The pedestrian may begin to move at any moment.
- 2) The pedestrian will certainly let me pass.

161. A cyclist is travelling ahead of you who keeps braking sharply. You:

- 1) I will warn the cyclist travelling ahead with a prolonged sounding of the audible warning signal.
- 2) I will remain calm, reduce my speed if necessary, be ready to stop, and continue to carefully monitor the road situation.

162. When opening the vehicle's door on the carriageway side, what should you pay attention to?



- 1) The doors must be opened abruptly.
- 2) Make sure that all drivers travelling behind have understood your intentions.

3) Open the doors only when you have made sure that this does not endanger other road users.

163. Is a driver whose driving experience is less than two years required to attach the corresponding identification sign to the car?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

164. If you are travelling straight ahead on the green traffic-light signal, do you need to reduce speed in this case?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

165. You are approaching a pedestrian crossing on the approaches to which, and directly on it, there are no pedestrians. May you proceed without reducing speed?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

166. Is the driver of the grey car allowed to stop at this location?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

167. Must you stop in this case if the driver of an oncoming car, without making sure the manoeuvre is safe, makes a left turn?



- 1) You must.
- 2) No, because you have the right of way.

168. Do you need to increase the lateral clearance when approaching a truck?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

169. When travelling straight ahead in this case, must you take into account that the cyclist may start moving at any moment?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

170. Do you need to reduce speed when passing by the pedestrian in this case?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

171. Which factors can lead to blinding of the driver?

- 1) Wet snow.
- 2) A heavy downpour.
- 3) Heavy snowfall.
- 4) Light.

36. FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW IN THE FIELD OF ROAD TRAFFIC

1. Which authority has the right to consider appeals of administrative detention, personal search, inspection of belongings, examination, as well as the seizure of belongings and documents, including the driver's licence?

- 1) Only the court.
- 2) Only a higher authority (a higher official) with respect to the body that applied these measures.
- 3) The authorities specified in answers 1 and 2.

2. The results of a personal search or a search of belongings must be officially recorded:

- 1) By drawing up a report.
- 2) By a corresponding entry in the report on an administrative offense or in the report on an administrative detention.
- 3) It is done as indicated in answers 1 or 2.

3. The entry of drivers onto a railway crossing on a prohibiting traffic-light signal when the barrier is lowered entails:

- 1) Imposition of a fine or deprivation of the right to drive a vehicle.
- 2) Free-of-charge seizure of the vehicle.
- 3) A verbal warning from the crossing attendant.

4. Do officials of law enforcement agencies have the right to seize items and documents during a detention, personal search, or search of belongings?

- 1) They have the right to seize any items and documents at the discretion of the official.

- 2) They have the right to seize only those items and documents that are the instrument or the direct object of the offense.
- 3) They have the right to seize the items and documents specified in answers 1 or 2.

5. Drivers who are operating vehicles and with respect to whom there are sufficient grounds to believe that they are in a state of intoxication:

- 1) They are subject to removal from operating these vehicles and to examination for a state of intoxication.
- 2) They are subject only to examination for a state of intoxication.

6. Are the internal affairs agencies (the National Police) allowed to carry out an administrative detention if the driver has violated the Road Traffic Rules?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

7. The administrative detention of a person who has committed an administrative offense may last no longer than:

- 1) Five hours.
- 2) Four hours.
- 3) Three hours.

8. A driver leaving the scene of a traffic crash in which they are involved entails:

- 1) Imposition of a fine, or community service, or administrative arrest.
- 2) Only the imposition of a fine.
- 3) A person bears no liability for "fleeing" the scene of a traffic crash.

37. PROVISION OF PRE-MEDICAL AID

1. As a result of a traffic crash, a motorcyclist has a visible wound on the right shin from which a bone fragment protrudes. What is the first pre-medical aid?



- 1) Apply a sterile bandage to the wound, immobilize the joints above and below the fracture site, transport the injured person in a position comfortable for them.
- 2) Lay the victim on their back, placing a bolster under the leg, and give them an analgin tablet to take.

2. What should be done in the event of a collarbone fracture in the victim?

- 1) Apply a cold compress to the fracture site and bandage tightly.
- 2) Suspend the arm in a sling or bandage the straightened arm to the torso.

- 3) Place a roll of bandage or cotton wool in the armpit area and bandage the arm, bent at the elbow, to the torso.

3. In what sequence should aid be provided to the injured person:

- 1) Stopping massive bleeding — restoring the patency of the airways — ensuring adequate breathing.
- 2) Restoration of airway patency — stopping massive bleeding — ensuring adequate breathing.
- 3) Ensuring adequate breathing - restoring the patency of the airways - stopping massive bleeding.

4. Which sign of cardiac arrest in a casualty is taken into account in the basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation algorithm:

- 1) Dilation of the pupils.
- 2) Absence of breathing.
- 3) Absence of a pulse in the carotid arteries.

5. What is the rate of chest compressions when performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a casualty:

- 1) 80 per minute.
- 2) 100 per minute.
- 3) There is no difference, the main thing is to press without stopping.

6. What ratio of the frequency of chest compressions to artificial respiration is correct when performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

- 1) 5 to 1.
- 2) 15 to 1.
- 3) 30 to 2.

7. The injured person has developed blisters on the skin as a result of a burn. Which actions are correct?

- 1) Apply a clean bandage to the burn site. Carefully secure it without creating additional pressure.
- 2) Puncture the blisters with a sharp object, after which apply a clean bandage.
- 3) Apply a tight bandage to the burn site.

8. Which aid for a burn is the most correct?

- 1) Apply an ice pack to the burn site for at least 30 min.
- 2) Stop the burning. Cool the burn site with cool water. Apply a clean gauze bandage.
- 3) Stop the burning. Treat the burn site with an antiseptic (alcohol, iodine, brilliant green). Apply a clean gauze bandage.

9. In what case should cardiopulmonary resuscitation of the injured be discontinued?

- 1) After 15 minutes of performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 2) After 30 minutes of performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 3) The appearance of signs of life (breathing, consciousness).

10. In what case should cardiopulmonary resuscitation of the injured be discontinued?

- 1) The arrival of the EMS crew, after which they will continue carrying out resuscitation measures.
- 2) After 15 minutes of performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 3) After 30 minutes of performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

11. In a case where the source of massive bleeding is clearly known to you, the tourniquet should be applied:

- 1) 2-3 cm above the wound.
- 2) 5-7 cm above the wound.
- 3) 10-12 cm above the wound.

12. If a foreign object is present in the wound, it is necessary to:

- 1) Apply a bandage without removing the foreign body.
- 2) Remove the foreign object, after which apply a bandage.
- 3) Secure the foreign body only if it protrudes above the wound by no less than 5 cm.

13. In a motorcyclist flying over an obstacle, one should first of all suspect an injury:

- 1) The cervical spine.
- 2) A fracture of the right upper-arm bone.
- 3) A fracture of the pelvic bones.

14. A hemostatic tourniquet should be tightened on the limb:

- 1) Until pain appears.
- 2) Until the bleeding stops.
- 3) With all one's strength.

15. If a person is unconscious and has no injuries, they must be:

- 1) Seat them so that the head is in a raised position.
- 2) Do not touch.
- 3) Move into a stable position.

16. The sequence of actions in the case of massive arterial bleeding:

- 1) . Call 103 and apply a pressure bandage.
- 2) Call 103, apply a tourniquet, indicate the time of application.
- 3) Apply a tourniquet, note the time of application, call 103.

17. What needs to be done first when providing prehospital care to a person injured in a traffic crash?

- 1) Make sure there is no danger.
- 2) First, it is necessary to restore the patency of the airways.
- 3) First, it is necessary to make sure that the victim is breathing.

18. The injured person has bleeding from a wound in the neck area. Which method of stopping the bleeding will be the most correct:

- 1) Application of a hemostatic tourniquet.
- 2) Application of a tight bandage.
- 3) Finger pressure on the wound.

19. You do not see the source of bleeding from the injured person's limb, but you have determined that it is massive. Where will you apply the tourniquet:

- 1) As high as possible on the limb.
- 2) In the middle of the limb.
- 3) In any case, a tourniquet should be applied only after the wound has been detected.

20. How do you provide pre-medical aid in the case of poisoning by petrol fumes?

- 1) Carry the patient out into fresh air, warm them, perform artificial respiration.
- 2) Flush the stomach with a large amount of liquid.
- 3) Carry the patient out into fresh air and give them hot tea.

21. How should areas of skin affected by electrolyte be treated?

- 1) Only to rinse it with a large amount of water.
- 2) Only to treat it with an iodine solution.
- 3) Only to wipe it with a hydrogen-peroxide solution.
- 4) Perform all the actions listed above.

22. How do you provide pre-medical aid in the case of food poisoning on the road?

- 1) Stop. Get out into the fresh air, take valerian drops, and, if possible, drink hot tea or coffee.
- 2) Stop. Consume plenty of fluids, induce vomiting artificially, and take activated charcoal.
- 3) Perform the actions indicated in answer 1 or 2.

23. How do you provide pre-medical aid in the case of an abdominal bruise?

- 1) Rub the bruised area with a coarse material, apply a bandage, and give plenty to drink.
- 2) Massage the bruised spot and then warm it with a heating pad.
- 3) Provide the victim with complete rest, cool the bruised area.

24. In the absence of breathing in the victim, it is necessary to:

- 1) Assess for the presence of a pulse at the radial artery for one minute.
- 2) Begin performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 3) Lay the victim on their back and let them smell ammonia.

25. How do you provide pre-medical aid in the case of a thermal burn on the road?

- 1) Carry the victim out of the high-temperature zone, puncture the blisters, treat the affected surface with petroleum jelly or oil, and sprinkle it with powder.
- 2) Carry the victim out of the high-temperature zone, apply a dry aseptic bandage or a clean cotton cloth.
- 3) Perform the actions indicated in answer 1 or 2.

26. How do you provide pre-medical aid for angina (heart pain) on the road?

- 1) Moisten the patient's face and chest with cold water, and let him smell a cotton ball soaked in ammonia solution.
- 2) Provide access of air to the patient, give him a tablet of nitroglycerin (validol) under the tongue.
- 3) Perform the actions indicated in answers 1 and 2.

27. In the case of a limb fracture, one should:

- 1) Bandage the fracture site.
- 2) Immobilize the limb using a splint or an object that substitutes for it.
- 3) Place the limb in any position that is comfortable for the victim.

28. How does alcohol affect a driver's reaction time?

- 1) It does not affect the driver's reaction.
- 2) The reaction time increases.
- 3) The reaction time decreases.

29. The most dangerous bleeding in injured persons is:

- 1) Arterial.
- 2) Venous.
- 3) Capillary.

30. Stopping massive arterial bleeding is usually performed:

- 1) By applying a bandage.
- 2) Using a hemostatic tourniquet.
- 3) As a rule, it stops on its own.

31. Stopping venous bleeding is usually performed:

- 1) By applying a pressure bandage.
- 2) Using a hemostatic tourniquet.
- 3) As a rule, it stops on its own.

32. Signs of arterial bleeding:

- 1) Flows slowly from the wound, dark in colour.
- 2) It flows from the wound in drops.
- 3) Pulsates, flows out quickly, bright in colour.

33. Signs of venous bleeding:

- 1) Flows slowly from the wound, dark in colour.

- 2) Pulsates, flows out quickly, bright in colour.
- 3) It flows from the wound in drops.

34. You do not see the source of bleeding from the injured person's limb, but you have determined that it is massive. Where will you apply the tourniquet:

- 1) As high as possible on the limb.
- 2) In the middle of the limb.
- 3) In any case, a tourniquet should be applied only after the wound has been detected.

35. What position should be given to a casualty with a chest injury?

- 1) A comfortable position in which it is easiest for him to breathe.
- 2) A stable lateral position.
- 3) A lying position with the legs raised.

36. What are your first-priority actions when providing pre-medical aid to an adult in the event of a sudden cessation of blood circulation and absence of breathing?

- 1) Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and only after breathing appears call emergency medical services.
- 2) Call emergency (ambulance) medical services and follow the dispatcher's instructions, begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- 3) Move the adult into a stable side position, checking for breathing every 5 minutes.

37. The injured person has developed blisters on the skin as a result of a thermal burn. Which actions would be correct?

- 1) Without damaging the blisters, cool the burn site and apply a clean, sterile, dry gauze dressing that will not press on the soft tissues.
- 2) Puncture the blisters with a sharp object, after which apply to the burn site a clean, sterile, dry gauze bandage that will not press on the soft tissues.

38. What must be taken into account first when providing prehospital care to injured persons with thermal burns?

- 1) The degree of damage to the skin and soft tissues.
- 2) The location of the victim at the time of sustaining a thermal burn.
- 3) The age, height, and sex of the injured person.

39. An emergency condition caused by the action of high temperatures, as a result of which damage to the skin and soft tissues occurs, — this is:

- 1) Heatstroke.
- 2) A thermal burn.
- 3) Impaired airway patency.

40. What should be done if, while providing prehospital care to an injured person with signs of a thermal burn, the blisters were accidentally damaged?

- 1) Apply a clean, sterile, dry gauze bandage to the burn site that will not press on the soft tissues.

- 2) Cool the burn site by rinsing it with cold water for at least 20 minutes.
 - 3) Treat the burn site with a disinfectant.
- 41. If, during examination of the victim, a penetrating injury of the abdominal cavity with a fixed foreign object in it is discovered, you:**
- 1) Carefully remove the foreign object and apply a sterile dressing.
 - 2) Securely immobilize the foreign object in the wound and monitor the injured person until the emergency (ambulance) medical team arrives.
- 42. Rapid, intense outflow of blood from the injured person's wound is the main sign of:**
- 1) Of massive external bleeding.
 - 2) Internal bleeding.
- 43. The main signs of an open limb fracture:**
- 1) The presence of a wound at the fracture site, bleeding from the wound, the presence of bone fragments in the wound.
 - 2) An unnatural position of the limb, pain in the area of the wound / deformity of the limb, a hematoma in the area of the fracture (an increase in the volume of the limb).
- 44. When there are wounds in the head area, under no circumstances may one:**
- 1) Palpate the wound.
 - 2) Press on the wound.
 - 3) Use antiseptics when treating wounds.
 - 4) All answers are correct.
- 45. A partial or complete disruption of the integrity of a bone without damage to the skin covering at the projection of the fracture — this is:**
- 1) An open fracture.
 - 2) A closed fracture.
- 46. A partial or complete disruption of the integrity of a bone with simultaneous damage to the skin covering at the projection of the fracture — this is:**
- 1) An open fracture.
 - 2) A closed fracture.
- 47. If the victim has signs of a closed fracture, it is necessary to:**
- 1) Help the victim assume a comfortable position (one that causes the least pain).
 - 2) Immobilize (render motionless) the injured limb using standard equipment (splints) or improvised means.
 - 3) All answers are correct.
- 48. What will your first-priority actions be when providing pre-medical aid to a victim in the event of a traffic crash?**
- 1) Make sure there is no danger to yourself, those around you, or the victim, and only in its absence proceed to provide assistance.

- 2) Regardless of the presence of danger, begin providing pre-medical aid to the injured person.

49. The causes of shock in the victim may be:

- 1) Massive external bleeding.
- 2) Internal bleeding.
- 3) A heart attack.
- 4) All answers are correct.

50. The priority actions when providing pre-medical aid to victims in cases of suspected shock:

- 1) Make a call to emergency medical services and follow the instructions of the call-intake dispatcher; if possible, identify and eliminate the cause of the shock, and place the injured person in an anti-shock position.
- 2) Give the injured person a sedative, if possible identify and eliminate the cause of the shock, call emergency medical services, and follow the instructions of the call-intake dispatcher.

51. Which of the following must a driver involved in a traffic crash do first if there are victims as a result of the event?

- 1) Take possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the victims, call an emergency (ambulance) medical team, and if it is impossible to take the said measures, seek help from those present and send the victims to a healthcare facility.
- 2) Report the traffic crash to a body or authorized unit of the National Police, write down the surnames and addresses of the witnesses, and wait for the police to arrive.
- 3) Take all possible measures to preserve the traces of the incident, fence them off, and organize a detour around the scene of the incident.

52. You see the source of massive external bleeding from a wound on the injured person's limb. What must you do first?

- 1) Press on the wound as hard as possible with your hands and apply a pressure bandage.
- 2) Rinse the wound with a large amount of water.

53. What should be done if, after applying a hemostatic tourniquet, the bleeding from the wound on the injured person's limb has not stopped?

- 1) Increase the pressure of the hemostatic tourniquet and/or apply another hemostatic tourniquet above the first one.
- 2) Press the wound with your hands and hold until the emergency (ambulance) medical team arrives, or perform wound packing.
- 3) Both options are correct.

54. What must you do first if you detect massive external bleeding in a traffic-crash victim from a wound located at the base of the neck?

- 1) Apply the maximum possible pressure to the wound.

2) Calm the injured person and explain the further actions.

- 3) Help the victim assume a comfortable position.

55. What must you do first if you detect massive external bleeding in a traffic-crash victim from a wound located in the armpit areas?

- 1) Help the victim assume a comfortable position.
- 2) Calm the injured person and explain the further actions.
- 3) Apply the maximum possible pressure to the wound.

56. Under what conditions must you stop performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation of a traffic crash victim before the arrival of the emergency (ambulance) medical team?

- 1) Upon the appearance of clear signs of life in the victim: restoration of independent breathing, coordinated motor activity.
- 2) In the event of a threat to life, yours and/or the injured person's.
- 3) If performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation is impossible due to your significant physical exhaustion.
- 4) Under any of the above-mentioned conditions.

57. What needs to be done first when providing prehospital care to a person injured in a traffic crash if a head injury is suspected, before the arrival of the emergency (ambulance) medical team?

- 1) Restrict the victim's movements in the cervical spine area.
- 2) Cover the victim with a thermal blanket / a blanket.
- 3) Immobilize the cervical spine using a cervical collar.

58. When a victim of a traffic crash has wounds in the head area, it is necessary to:

- 1) Apply a gauze bandage and secure it without creating excessive pressure.
- 2) Treat the wounds with antiseptics and apply a tight gauze bandage.
- 3) Apply pressure to the wounds until the bleeding has completely stopped.

59. What are the signs of a blunt injury to the organs of the abdominal cavity?

- 1) The presence of bruises and hematoma of the anterior and/or lateral wall of the abdomen.
- 2) Pain in the abdominal area.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2 are correct.

60. Which of the following is among the signs of an acute cerebral stroke?

- 1) A sudden change in facial expression, a disruption of its symmetry.
- 2) Sudden weakness and/or numbness in an arm or leg on one side.
- 3) Sudden impairment of speech / comprehension of simple commands / questions.
- 4) All of the above.

38. DRIVING ETHICS, CULTURE AND REST OF THE DRIVER



1. How do you determine the order of travel in this situation?

- 1) You do not brake, because the truck must let you pass.
- 2) You brake because you are required to let the truck pass.
- 3) You are guided by the Road Traffic Rules and the actions of the other driver.

2. What will your actions be if a truck does not reduce speed while driving onto a bridge?



- 1) Continue travelling, because you have the right of way.
- 2) Begin braking so as not to create an emergency situation.
- 3) Turn on the high beam so that the driver stops because of being blinded.

3. What will your actions be if a truck turns on its high beams several times?



- 1) Also switch on the high-beam headlights several times without interrupting travel.
- 2) Give an audible warning signal, warning the other driver that you have the right of way.
- 3) Begin braking in order to determine the further actions of the other driver.

4. What can the brief activation of the brake lights of a car travelling ahead in dense traffic mean?

- 1) A request to increase the following distance.
- 2) A warning of subsequent braking (stopping).

3) Everything listed.

5. How must the driver of the car being overtaken, which is travelling with high-beam headlights during the hours of darkness, act?

- 1) Switch to low-beam headlights at the moment when the cars have drawn level while travelling in adjacent lanes.
- 2) Immediately switch to low beam as soon as the driver of the car behind him has begun to pull out into the oncoming lane.
- 3) Turn on the headlights as soon as the car that is overtaking has appeared ahead, and travel with the marker lights on until the car travelling ahead has moved away a significant distance.

6. What must be done before getting out of the car after stopping on the road?

- 1) Take measures that prevent involuntary movement of the vehicle.
- 2) Through the rearview mirror or by turning the head back, make sure it is safe to exit and only then exit.
- 3) During hours of darkness on an unlit section of road (except residential zones), turn on the marker lights or parking lights.
- 4) Perform everything listed above.

7. Which of the listed actions of road users can lead to the occurrence of an emergency situation during lane changing in the traffic flow?

- 1) A lane change by a car in the "blind" (dead) zone.
- 2) Sharp braking of the car travelling ahead.
- 3) Sharp acceleration of the car travelling behind in the adjacent lane.
- 4) All of the above.

8. While travelling on a road outside a built-up area, you were about to overtake a truck. After you turned on your left direction indicator, the driver of the truck turned on and then turned off the left direction indicator. What might this mean?

- 1) The driver of the truck, in violation of the Road Traffic Rules, is hindering the overtake.
- 2) The driver of the truck is warning you of a danger during the overtake that you are unable to detect.
- 3) The driver of the truck was about to make a overtake himself but, upon seeing your actions, abandoned his plan.

9. While travelling during hours of darkness, the car travelling ahead of you braked sharply in the lane. Which of your actions in the situation that has arisen will be the safest?

- 1) Give an audible warning signal and drive around the stopped car along the shoulder.
- 2) Turn on the left direction indicator and drive around the stopped car using the oncoming lane.

- 3) Stop in the lane, having turned on the hazard warning lights, and do not drive around the stopped car without making sure that such a manoeuvre is safe.

10. In which direction must the driver look when meeting oncoming traffic during the hours of darkness in order to reduce the likelihood of being blinded?

- 1) Toward the left shoulder, monitoring the edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Toward the right shoulder, monitoring the edge of the carriageway.
- 3) Along the centre of the carriageway, monitoring the line that separates traffic flows of opposite directions.

11. Relative to which road-marking line is it safest to monitor the position of your car when passing oncoming traffic during the hours of darkness?

- 1) Relative to the line marking the left edge of the carriageway.
- 2) Relative to the line marking the right edge of the carriageway.
- 3) Relative to the line separating traffic flows of opposite directions.

12. Does the driver's field of vision change as the travel speed increases?

- 1) It narrows.
- 2) It expands.
- 3) It does not change.

13. The braking distance on the road immediately after rain:

- 1) It increases.
- 2) It decreases.
- 3) It does not change.

14. While travelling in the traffic stream, the driver who was travelling in the adjacent lane abruptly changed into your lane, forcing you to brake. What must you do in this situation?

- 1) Give a light signal with the headlights.
- 2) Overtake the violator, change lanes in front of him into his lane, and brake sharply.
- 3) At the nearest traffic light, on the prohibiting signal, approach his car and reprimand the violator.
- 4) None of the listed actions is permissible.

39. EURO PROTOCOL

1. Choose the correct statement of one of the conditions for using the joint report on a traffic crash (Europrotocol):

- 1) One of the drivers having a valid insurance policy (insurance certificate "Green Card") on the conclusion of a compulsory civil-liability insurance contract for owners of ground vehicles.

- 2) Both drivers of the vehicles having valid insurance policies (insurance certificates 'Green Card') on the conclusion of compulsory civil-liability insurance contracts.
- 3) The drivers of the vehicles having valid insurance policies (insurance certificates 'Green Card') on the conclusion of compulsory civil-liability insurance contracts, or a certificate of a combatant, a person with a disability due to the war, or a person with a group I disability.
- 4) All statements are correct.

2. May one draw up a joint report on a traffic crash (Euro-protocol) in the event of damage caused to objects other than vehicles?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.
- 3) Yes, if the owner of the damaged property has no claims against the participants in the incident.
- 4) None of the statements is correct.

3. Is a joint report of a traffic crash (Euro-protocol) drawn up if damage is caused to a third vehicle in addition to the two parties to the traffic crash?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.
- 3) Yes, if the damage caused to the third vehicle is insignificant.
- 4) Yes, if no more than 5 vehicles are damaged.

4. By whom is the joint report on a traffic crash (Europrotocol) drawn up?

- 1) By police officers.
- 2) By the drivers of the vehicles that are participants in the traffic crash.
- 3) By the driver of the vehicle at fault in the traffic crash and the victims.
- 4) All answers are correct.

5. Which of the drivers involved in the traffic crash fills out the section "Vehicle A" when completing the joint report on a traffic crash (Euro-protocol)?

- 1) The police officers decide this.
- 2) The party at fault for the traffic crash.
- 3) A victim in a traffic crash.
- 4) Any of the drivers of the vehicles — parties to the traffic crash.

6. In the event of harm caused to the life and health of a participant (participants) in a traffic crash, is a joint report on the traffic crash (Euro-protocol) drawn up?

- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.
- 3) No, if there are fatalities.
- 4) Yes, if the damage is insignificant.

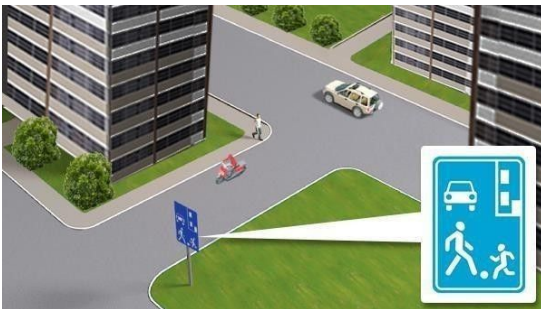
40. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES A1, A (GENERAL)

1. Which of the drivers may travel at a higher speed on the freeway?



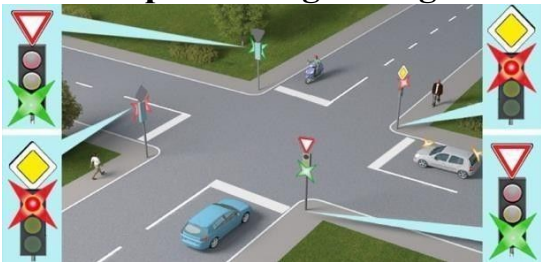
- 1) The driver of a motorcycle — at a speed of 130 km/h.
- 2) The driver of a passenger car with a trailer — at a speed of 90 km/h.
- 3) Both must travel at a speed of no more than 80 km/h.

2. Which of the drivers is allowed to travel at a higher speed?



- 1) To the driver of the motorcycle.
- 2) To the driver of the car.
- 3) The speed of both must not exceed 20 km/h.

3. When proceeding through this intersection, the drivers must be guided by:



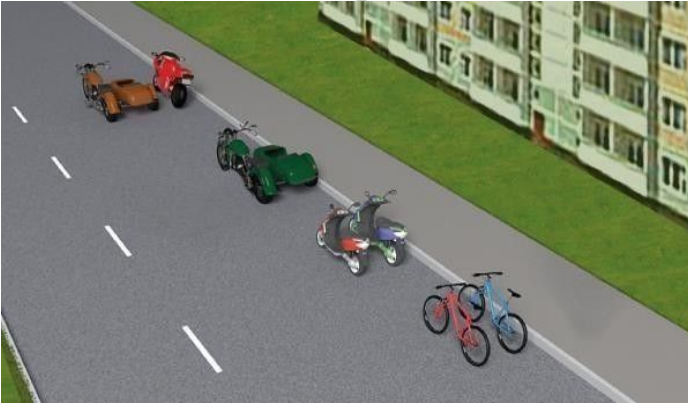
- 1) By priority signs.
- 2) By the traffic-light signals.
- 3) Both options are correct.

4. As a moped driver, what must you be guided by when passing through this intersection?



- 1) By the traffic-light signals.
- 2) By priority signs.
- 3) By the traffic controller's signals.
- 4) By an obstruction on the right.

5. Which vehicles are parked in violation of the Road Traffic Rules?



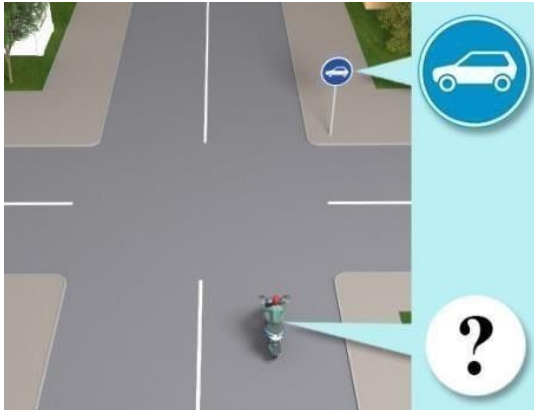
- 1) Bicycles.
- 2) Mopeds.
- 3) The green motorcycle with a sidecar.
- 4) The brown motorcycle with a sidecar.

6. What is the maximum speed at which travel of mopeds is allowed on freeways?



- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 80 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 110 km/h.
- 5) 130 km/h.

7. Is the driver of a moped allowed to continue travelling straight ahead if he serves businesses located in the marked zone up to the nearest intersection?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

8. Is the driver of a moped allowed to travel into the zone of the road sign shown?



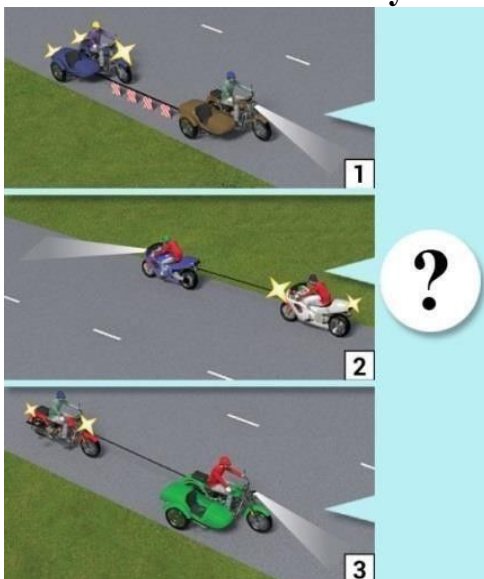
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

9. Is the driver of a motorcycle that is making deliveries of goods to businesses located within the zone of this road sign allowed to travel?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed only on weekdays.
- 3) Allowed.

10. Which of the motorcyclists shown is violating the towing rules?



- 1) All motorcyclists.
- 2) The motorcyclists in figs. 1 and 2.
- 3) The motorcyclists in fig. 2.

- 4) The motorcyclists in figs. 2 and 3.
- 5) The motorcyclists in figs. 1 and 3.

11. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



- 1) Motorcycles.
- 2) Mopeds.
- 3) Motorcycles and mopeds.

12. Is the driver of a motorcycle allowed to turn left if he resides there?



- 1) Prohibited
- 2) Allowed.

13. What is the maximum speed at which travel of motorcycles is allowed on roads with separate carriageways outside built-up areas?

- 1) 110 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.

14. You, the driver of a motorcycle, while travelling in a built-up area, have decided to turn right at an intersection. You:

- 1) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 200 metres before the turn.
- 2) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 100 metres before the turn if other road users are present.
- 3) He is obligated to give a signal with the direction indicators or by hand 50 - 100 metres before the turn.

15. When does the motorcycle driver need to stop giving a signal with the direction indicator while performing a manoeuvre?

- 1) Directly before beginning to perform the manoeuvre.
- 2) Immediately after completing the manoeuvre.
- 3) When performing a manoeuvre.

16. When does the motorcycle driver need to stop giving a hand signal?

- 1) Directly before beginning to perform the manoeuvre.
- 2) Immediately after completing the manoeuvre.
- 3) When performing a manoeuvre.

17. You, as the driver of a motorcycle, before starting to move must:

- 1) Make sure that this will be safe.
- 2) Make sure that this will not create obstructions or danger for other road users.
- 3) Perform the actions indicated in answers 1 and 2.

18. You, as the driver of a motorcycle, when exiting an area adjacent to the road, before the carriageway or the pavement must give way to:

- 1) Only to pedestrians.
- 2) Only to vehicles.
- 3) To pedestrians and vehicles.

19. You, the driver, have fueled the motorcycle and, when pulling out onto the road from the filling station, must:

- 1) Before the carriageway or pavement, give way only to cars and cyclists.
- 2) Before the pavement, give way to pedestrians travelling along it, and before the carriageway only to cyclists and motorcyclists.
- 3) Before the carriageway or pavement, give way to pedestrians and vehicles travelling on it.

20. Is towing of motorcycles and mopeds without sidecars allowed?

- 1) Allowed at a speed of no more than 30 km/h.
- 2) Allowed only with a flexible coupling.
- 3) Prohibited.

21. You are riding a motorcycle that has no brake lights or has faulty ones, and you need to stop. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the side and bend it at a right angle upward.
- 2) You will extend your left arm to the side or your right arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 3) You raise your left or right arm upward.
- 4) Options 1 and 2 are correct.

22. Which signals must the driver of a motorcycle give in the event of the absence or malfunction of braking signals?

- 1) The signal is given by a circular rotation of the right or left arm extended to the side.
- 2) The signal is given by the left or right arm raised upward.
- 3) The signal is given by a circular rotation of the right or left arm raised upward.

23. Towing of motorcycles with a sidecar and by the same kind of motorcycles:

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

24. As a motorcycle driver, what must you be guided by if the requirements of road signs contradict the requirements of the road markings?

- 1) By the requirements of the road markings.
- 2) By the requirements of the road signs.
- 3) At their own discretion.

25. As a motorcycle driver, what must you be guided by if the signals given by the traffic controller contradict the traffic-light signals?

- 1) By the traffic-light signals.
- 2) By the traffic controller's signals.
- 3) By the requirements of the priority road signs.
- 4) By the rules for passing through uncontrolled intersections.

26. Is towing by motorcycles without sidecars allowed?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

27. In which cases must you, as a motorcycle driver, give signals with the direction indicators?

- 1) In built-up areas, before starting to move and before stopping.
- 2) Before a lane change, a turn, or a U-turn.
- 3) Always before beginning to move, stopping, changing lanes, turning, or making a U-turn.

28. Which warning signal must you, as the driver of a motorcycle, turn on on the vehicle before beginning to move and stopping?

- 1) The turn-signal light.
- 2) Hazard warning lights.
- 3) Parking lights.

29. You are riding a motorcycle that has no direction indicators or has faulty ones, and you need to turn left. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the side and bend it at a right angle upward.
- 2) You will extend your left arm to the side or your right arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 3) You will extend your left arm and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.

30. You are riding a motorcycle that has no direction indicators or has faulty ones, and you need to turn right. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the side and bend it at a right angle upward.

- 2) You will extend your left arm to the side or your right arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 3) You will extend your right arm to the side or your left arm to the side and bend it at the elbow at a right angle upward.
- 4) Options 1 and 2 are correct.

31. From what age is it allowed to learn to drive a motorcycle?

- 1) From 14 years of age.
- 2) From 16 years of age.
- 3) From 17 years of age.
- 4) From 18 years of age.

**41. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES A1,
A (STRUCTURE AND TERMS)**

1. A motorcycle is considered to be:



- 1) A two-wheeled motor vehicle without a sidecar that has an engine with a displacement of 50 cc or more.
- 2) A two-wheeled motor vehicle with a sidecar that has an engine with a displacement of 50 cc or more.
- 3) A two-wheeled vehicle that has an engine with a displacement of up to 50 cc or an electric motor with a power of up to 4 kW.
- 4) The answers specified in items 1, 2.

2. A moped is considered to be:



- 1) A two-wheeled motor vehicle that has an engine with a displacement of 50 cc or more.
- 2) A two-wheeled vehicle that has an engine with a displacement of up to 50 cc or an electric motor with a power of up to 4 kW.

3. How often is it recommended to check a motorcycle's clutch?

- 1) Every 6000 km.

- 2) Every 12,000 km.
- 3) It need not be checked throughout the entire period of operation.

4. When there is a passenger on the rear seat of the motorcycle, how does this affect the handling characteristics of the motorcycle?

- 1) The trajectory of the motorcycle's travel may change during braking.
- 2) It has no effect.

5. For what purpose is it necessary to measure the density of the brake fluid during vehicle servicing?

- 1) To determine the presence of water in the brake fluid.
- 2) To determine the service life of the brake fluid.
- 3) To determine the volume of brake fluid added.

6. What must necessarily be done after a long trip on a motorcycle (moped) in the rain?

- 1) Dry the vehicle.
- 2) Check the engine-oil level.
- 3) Lubricate the final-drive chain.

7. When passing through a dirty section on a motorcycle with an air-cooled engine, it is necessary to...

- 1) Stop and clean the cylinder-block fins of contamination.
- 2) Continue travelling.
- 3) Stop, wait a little, and continue travelling.

8. What helps prevent uncontrolled wheel wobble at speed (wobbling)?

- 1) Installation of a steering damper to compensate for oscillations.
- 2) Balancing the front wheel, installing a quality tyre.
- 3) By the serviceability of the front fork, the correct selection of shock-absorber stiffness.
- 4) All of the above.

9. What can insufficient air pressure in the wheel tyres lead to?

- 1) It will not lead to anything.
- 2) To an improvement in the maneuverability of the motorcycle.
- 3) To excessive wear, overheating, and, in the extreme case - to explosion.

10. How often is it recommended to check the engine oil level?

- 1) Every 2000 km.
- 2) Every 4000 km.
- 3) Every time before a trip.

11. Indicate what needs to be checked before starting to travel.

- 1) Check the correct operation of all lamps and the audible warning signal.
- 2) Check the functioning of the brakes and the clutch lever and/or the pedals.

3) Both of the options given above. 427

12. How can stretching of the chain over time affect the operation of a motorcycle?

- 1) Jerks during gear shifting.
- 2) Increased fuel consumption.
- 3) Skipping of teeth or breakage of the chain due to excessive wear is possible.

13. Why is a motorcycle's rear wheel more prone to locking during braking than the front one? Because during braking the rear wheel:

- 1) It is loaded more heavily.
- 2) It is unloaded.

**42. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING
CATEGORIES A1, A (LEGAL LIABILITY)**

1. What is the maximum speed at which travel is allowed for motorcycle drivers in built-up areas?



- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

2. To which category of vehicles do motorcycles belong?



- 1) To category A1.
- 2) To category A.
- 3) To category B1.

3. The right to drive category A1 and A vehicles is granted:



- 1) From 14 years of age.
- 2) From 18 years of age.
- 3) From 16 years of age.

4. What is the maximum speed at which travel of motorcycles is allowed on roads passing through built-up areas marked with such a road sign?



- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

5. Is it allowed to place vehicles in two rows on the carriageway?

- 1) Allowed to park only bicycles and mopeds.
- 2) It is prohibited to park all vehicles.
- 3) Allowed to park only bicycles, mopeds, and motorcycles without a sidecar.

6. Where are licence plates installed on a motorcycle?

- 1) From the sides.
- 2) At the front and at the rear.
- 3) At locations provided for this purpose.

7. Within what period of time from the moment of purchase (receipt) or customs clearance of a motorcycle must it be registered (re-registered) with the appropriate bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, or a departmental registration carried out if the law establishes that such registration is mandatory?

- 1) 5 days.

- 2) 7 days.
- 3) 10 days.
- 4) 14 days.

8. From what age is it allowed to learn to drive a motorcycle?

- 1) From 14 years of age.
- 2) From 16 years of age.
- 3) From 17 years of age.
- 4) From 18 years of age.

9. From what age is it allowed to learn to drive a moped?

- 1) From 14 years of age.
- 2) From 16 years of age.
- 3) From 17 years of age.
- 4) From 18 years of age.

10. Can the driver of a motorcycle who has violated the Road Traffic Rules avoid administrative liability due to ignorance of the current legislation in the field of road traffic?

- 1) No, he cannot.
- 2) Yes, he can, if he is a foreign citizen.
- 3) Yes, he can, if the violation is minor.

11. A motorcycle driver's violation of the rules for travel through a railway crossing entails:

- 1) Imposition of a fine.
- 2) Free-of-charge seizure of the motorcycle.
- 3) A verbal warning from the crossing attendant.

12. In what case is a motorcycle driver obligated to give way to pedestrians?

- 1) At an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.
- 2) At a controlled pedestrian crossing with a permissive traffic-light signal simultaneously for the driver and pedestrians.
- 3) In all the listed cases.

13. Which of the listed rights does the driver of a motorcycle have?

- 1) Know the reason for stopping, checking, and inspecting the vehicle by an official of the state body that supervises road traffic, as well as that official's last name and position.
- 2) Require the person who supervises road traffic and has stopped the vehicle to present their identity document.
- 3) To deviate from the requirements of the law under conditions of force majeure or when it is impossible by other means to prevent one's own death or injury to citizens.
- 4) The rights listed in answers 1, 2, and 3.

14. Which vehicles belong to category A1?

- 1) Mopeds, motor scooters, and other ⁴³⁰two-wheeled vehicles that have an engine with a displacement of up to 50 cu. cm or an electric motor with a power of up to 4 kW.
- 2) Motorcycles and other two-wheeled vehicles that have an engine with a displacement of 50 cu. cm or more or an electric motor with a power of 4 kW or more.
- 3) Quadricycles and tricycles, motorcycles with a sidecar, motorized carriages, and other three-wheeled (four-wheeled) motor vehicles whose maximum permissible mass does not exceed 400 kilograms.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

15. What is the maximum speed at which travel of mopeds is allowed on all roads outside built-up areas?

- 1) 50 km/h.
- 2) 60 km/h.
- 3) 70 km/h.
- 4) 80 km/h.
- 5) 90 km/h.

16. The driver of the motorcycle is allowed to:

- 1) Handing over control of a vehicle to persons who do not have a licence to drive it with them, if this relates to learning to drive in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) Use communication devices while travelling, holding them in the hand, in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.
- 3) All of the above.

17. The documents that a motorcycle driver must present for inspection at a police officer's request:

- 1) A driver's licence of the appropriate category, a vehicle registration document, or to present an electronic driver's licence and an electronic vehicle registration certificate.
- 2) A valid insurance policy (the "Green Card" insurance certificate) on the conclusion of a compulsory civil-liability insurance contract of owners of land vehicles, or a valid internal electronic contract of the specified type of compulsory insurance in the visual form of an insurance policy (on paper or electronic media, or a display of information about its presence in the electronic vehicle registration certificate).
- 3) A valid medical certificate of the established form.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) The answers specified in items 1 and 2.

18. To whom may the owner of a motorcycle, as well as a person using this motorcycle on legal grounds, transfer control?

- 1) To any other person.
- 2) To another person who has on them a driver's licence granting the right to operate a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 3) To a close relative (husband or wife, brother or sister) during their driving instruction.

19. Which documents must the driver of a motorcycle have on hand?

1) A registration document for the vehicle.⁴³¹

- 2) A driver's licence for the right to operate a vehicle of the appropriate of the category, and the policy (certificate) of compulsory civil-liability insurance of owners of land vehicles (except for drivers who, in accordance with the legislation, are exempt from compulsory civil-liability insurance of owners of land vehicles in the territory of Ukraine).
- 3) A general power of attorney for the vehicle or a temporary registration certificate.
- 4) All of the above.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

20. Which of the listed vehicles is it allowed to operate without a first-aid kit?

- 1) Cars.
- 2) Buses.
- 3) All motorcycles.
- 4) Only motorcycles without a sidecar.

43. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES A1, A (SAFETY)

1. Are drivers and passengers of motorcycles and mopeds obligated to wear fastened motorcycle helmets?



- 1) They are obligated.
- 2) No, they are not obligated to.
- 3) No, they are not obligated to when travelling in built-up areas.

2. Which external lighting devices on mopeds and bicycles must be turned on when travelling during the hours of darkness, regardless of the degree of road illumination?

- 1) Headlights or lanterns.
- 2) The presence of installed reflectors is sufficient.
- 3) It is sufficient to have reflectors on clothing.

3. Which of the listed vehicles is it allowed to operate without a fire extinguisher?

- 1) Cars.
- 2) Buses.
- 3) All motorcycles.

4) Only motorcycles without a sidecar. 433

4. You, while riding a motorcycle, have been caught in a gust of strong wind. Your actions:

- 1) To soften the impact of the wind, lean the motorcycle with the wind.
- 2) 2. As far as possible, lean the motorcycle against the wind.
- 3) Shift your body weight onto the footpegs, holding the handlebars firmly.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

5. In wet weather or rain, it is best to brake:

- 1) Apply the front and rear brake.
- 2) Fully apply the front brake, while braking slightly with the rear.
- 3) Use only the rear brake, without touching the front one.
- 4) Use both brakes, as in dry weather.
- 5) Brake, smoothly and carefully applying the front and rear brakes.

6. When riding on roads with a gravel surface on a motorcycle (moped), it is necessary to:

- 1) Open the throttle smoothly so as not to dig into the gravel.
- 2) If necessary, reduce speed.
- 3) When accelerating, lean back and apply the throttle.
- 4) Use the brakes carefully.
- 5) Answers 2 and 4.

7. When riding on gravel roads while operating a motorcycle, you must:

- 1) Look at the road directly in front of the front wheel.
- 2) Look at the road a little farther than usual.
- 3) To slightly reduce speed.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

8. For a motorcycle (moped) driver to reduce speed on a gravel road, it is necessary to:

- 1) Use only the rear brake.
- 2) Carefully use both brakes.
- 3) Press the brakes fully.
- 4) Do not use the brakes at all.

9. At the moment of turning at an intersection, you realize that there is sand or gravel under the motorcycle's wheels. Your actions:

- 1) Straighten the motorcycle and pull out into the oncoming lane if there are no cars there.
- 2) Increase the lean in order to avoid veering off onto the shoulder.
- 3) Do not apply the brakes.
- 4) Use the brakes carefully.

10. If the driver of a motorcycle (moped) at speed needs to make a quick manoeuvre to the left to avoid an obstacle, it is necessary to:

- 1) Press hard on the right grip of the handlebar.

- 2) Press hard on the left grip 435 of the steering wheel.
- 3) Shift your body weight to the left.
- 4) Press harder on the right grip, shifting your body weight to the left as far as possible.

11. What needs to be done if you have ridden over a pile of debris on a motorcycle (moped):

- 1) Drive to the nearest motorcycle dealership and check whether everything is in order.
- 2) If no extraneous sounds are heard, inspect the motorcycle after the trip.
- 3) Stop in compliance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules, inspect the motorcycle, and pay particular attention to the condition of the tyres, rims, and wheel spokes, as well as the wheel wells.
- 4) Include an oil change in the plans.

12. When crossing a railway crossing:

- 1) When crossing the rails, slightly increase speed.
- 2) Try to cross the rails at a right angle, slightly increasing speed.
- 3) Modern tyres fully cope with crossing railway rails, so one need not worry and may drive as usual.
- 4) Cross the rails at a right angle at normal speed, or slightly reduce speed.

13. If there is a crossing made of metal sheets on your path:

- 1) Never cross crossings with a metal surface, because this may end in a fall from the motorcycle. Such surfaces are always very slippery.
- 2) As you approach the crossing, reduce your speed as much as possible. At the moment of crossing, do not press the brake and do not add throttle.
- 3) At such crossings, you must be very careful; even in dry weather they can be slippery.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

14. The best way to pass a section with the asphalt removed on a motorcycle (moped):

- 1) Stop and turn back. Never drive on sections of road where the asphalt has been removed.
- 2) Do not apply the brakes where the asphalt has been removed.
- 3) Use mainly the rear brake.
- 4) Reduce speed, stay calm, use both the front and rear brakes carefully, and take into account that the motorcycle may weave from side to side as speed increases.

15. What should a motorcycle driver take into account and how should he act correctly when crossing sections of roads with road markings (pedestrian crossings, etc.):

- 1) Road markings are very slippery in wet weather; such sections of road should be driven around.

2) Road markings are not as slippery as some think, because sand is added to the paint used to apply the markings.⁴³⁵

- 3) Slow down to a speed 15-20 km/h below the established one and do not worry.
- 4) Make sure that the motorcycle is in a stable position, use the brakes carefully, and try to avoid travelling over the lane-marking lines themselves or pedestrian crossings.

16. How must you act if the speedometer on the motorcycle failed while travelling?

- 1) Continue the planned trip with special caution.
- 2) Stop further travel.
- 3) Try to eliminate the malfunction on the spot, and if that is impossible, proceed to a place of parking or repair, having switched on the hazard warning lights or having placed an emergency stop sign at the rear of the vehicle.

17. In which location must the driver of a motorcycle stop his vehicle at a railway crossing?

- 1) Before the barrier, if there are no "stop line" markings.
- 2) Before the "stop line" road markings.
- 3) At any of the places listed above.

18. What must a motorcycle driver be guided by when passing through a railway crossing?

- 1) By light and sound signalling.
- 2) By the instructions and signals of the attendant on duty at the crossing.
- 3) By the position of the barrier gate.
- 4) By road markings.
- 5) To all of the above.

19. Under what conditions is it allowed to transport children on the rear seat of a motorcycle and a moped?

- 1) If the child's height is 150 cm or more.
- 2) If the child's height is less than 145 cm.
- 3) If the child has reached the age of 12.

20. Which of the listed equipment for drivers of category A, A1 vehicles is mandatory for use?

- 1) Special boots and gloves.
- 2) A motorcycle helmet.
- 3) Protective clothing.

21. Which of the listed equipment is recommended for use by drivers of category A, A1 vehicles?

- 1) Special boots, gloves, protective clothing.
- 2) A backpack, a scarf.

3) A bottle of water.

22. Is it mandatory to fasten a motorcycle helmet while travelling at a speed up to 15 km/h?

- 1) It is not mandatory.
- 2) Mandatory when the speed exceeds 15 km/h.
- 3) Mandatory in any case.

23. May one remove the motorcycle helmet while in motion?

- 1) Yes, he may, if it limits the sightlines.
- 2) No, he may not under any circumstances.
- 3) Yes, he may, when the speed does not exceed 10 km/h.

24. May one transport passengers without motorcycle helmets?

- 1) Yes, one may.
- 2) No, he may not; only with a motorcycle helmet.
- 3) No, he may not; only with a fastened motorcycle helmet.

25. Should the limited visibility of a motorcycle in the mirror of the car travelling ahead be taken into account when overtaking or driving around?

- 1) It is not worth it: a motorcycle is visible just the same as a car.
- 2) It is not worth it if the motorcycle runs much louder.
- 3) It should definitely be taken into account.

26. What should a motorcyclist take into account when approaching a road train?

- 1) The length of the road train.
- 2) The lane of the road train.
- 3) The presence of 'blind' zones when the driver of a road train does not see the driver of a motorcycle.

27. What is a motorcyclist allowed to do in the event of a traffic jam?

- 1) It is allowed to proceed between the vehicles closer to the intersection.
- 2) It is allowed to drive around the stationary traffic on the shoulder.
- 3) Stop, assess the situation, and continue travelling only after making sure that the way ahead is clear for travel.

28. What must a motorcycle driver do before setting out?

- 1) Check and ensure the technically sound condition and completeness of the vehicle, and the correct placement and securing of the cargo.
- 2) Check for the presence of a pump, as well as a tow rope.
- 3) All of the above.

29. To ensure road safety, the motorcycle driver is obligated to...

- 1) Always turn on the marker lights.

- 2) Do not commit acts that could result in damage to public roads and their components, as well as harm to users.
- 3) Do not create a threat to road safety through your actions.
- 4) All of the above.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

30. How must you act in a situation where the car driving in front of you first began to reduce speed and then stopped completely before an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing?

- 1) Give an audible warning signal and reduce the speed of travel.
- 2) Reduce speed and carefully pass through the pedestrian crossing.
- 3) Reduce speed (if needed — stop) and continue travelling only after making sure that there are no pedestrians in the pedestrian crossing for whom an obstruction or danger could be created.

31. At what distance from an oncoming vehicle must high beam be switched to low beam during the hours of darkness while travelling on a motorcycle?

- 1) At a distance of no less than 100 m.
- 2) At a distance of no less than 150 m.
- 3) At a distance of no less than 250 m.
- 4) At a distance of no less than 300 m.

32. How must the driver of a motorcycle travelling with high-beam headlights during the hours of darkness act if the drivers of oncoming vehicles located at a distance of more than 250 m periodically switch their headlights?

- 1) Immediately switch to low-beam headlights.
- 2) Immediately switch to fog lights.
- 3) Switch to low beam only at a distance of 250 m.

33. The drivers of motorcycles and mopeds may cross railway tracks only:

- 1) At railway crossings with a barrier.
- 2) At railway crossings without a barrier.
- 3) At any place where the railway tracks are clearly visible.
- 4) At any railway crossing.
- 5) Answers 3 and 4.

34. You were riding a motorcycle without a sidecar. Now you have switched to a motorcycle with a sidecar (sidecar on the right, without brakes). What will change?

- 1) When turning left, the sidecar may lift off the ground.
- 2) When braking, a motorcycle with a sidecar pulls to the left.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

44. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES B1, B (GENERAL)

1. You, as the driver of a car, have the right to use the shoulder:



- 1) For travel.
- 2) For stopping and parking.
- 3) The answers specified in items 1, 2.

2. From what age is the right to operate vehicles of category B granted?

- 1) From 16 years of age.



- 2) From 18 years of age.
- 3) From 19 years of age.
- 4) From 21 years of age.

3. What maximum speed of travel is established in built-up areas marked with this road sign?



- 1) 50 km/h.
- 2) 60 km/h.
- 3) 70 km/h.
- 4) 80 km/h.

4. Every person, while undergoing practical driving training in a passenger car (category B), is required to obtain:

- 1) Practical driving of a car on the practice area.
- 2) Practical driving of a car on the practice area during the hours of darkness.
- 3) Skills of driving in reverse with the help of the rearview mirrors.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3 are correct.

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5. When travelling during hours of darkness, the driver of a motor vehicle, regardless of the degree of road lighting, must switch on the following exterior lighting devices:

- 1) Marker lights.
- 2) Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
- 3) Fog lights and a rear fog light.

6. In which location on the road must stopping and parking of a vehicle be carried out?

- 1) At specially designated locations.
- 2) On the shoulder.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

7. What must a driver take into account when choosing a safe following distance and lateral clearance?

- 1) The travel speed.
- 2) The road situation.
- 3) The characteristics of the cargo being transported.
- 4) The condition of the vehicle.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, and 4.

8. How must a non-rail vehicle travel on a road that has two or more lanes for travel in each direction, free of other vehicles, if there is no need to perform manoeuvres?

- 1) As close as possible to the right edge of the carriageway.
- 2) In any lane — at the driver's discretion.
- 3) Continue travelling in the same lane in which he was travelling.

9. A driver travelling through the intersection where a roundabout is organized, not intending to change their lane, is obligated to:

- 1) Turn on the left direction indicator to show everyone your movement around the circle.
- 2) Turn on the right direction indicator to warn everyone that he will soon go to the right.
- 3) Do not turn on the direction indicators while he is travelling in a single lane.

10. When travelling outside built-up areas during daylight hours, the driver of a motor vehicle must switch on:

- 1) Hazard warning lights.
- 2) Daytime running lights, or, if they are not part of the vehicle's design, high-beam headlights.
- 3) Daytime running lights, or, if they are not part of the vehicle's design, low-beam headlights.

11. Where is giving an audible warning signal prohibited?

- 1) In built-up areas, except in cases where a traffic crash cannot be prevented otherwise.
- 2) Outside built-up areas, in places where the "Sounding of the audible warning signal prohibited" sign is installed, except in cases where without doing so it is impossible to prevent a traffic crash.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

12. You are travelling in a car whose direction indicators are faulty, but you need to turn right. Your actions:

- 1) You will extend your right arm to the right and bend it at a right angle upward.
- 2) You will extend your left arm to the left.
- 3) You will extend your left arm to the left out the window and bend it at a right angle upward.

13. Which of the following is included in the duties of road users?

- 1) Be attentive, monitor the road situation.
- 2) Do not pollute the carriageway and the right of way of public roads.
- 3) Do not create a threat to road safety through your actions.
- 4) Report to road-maintenance organizations the discovered instances of obstacles created for road traffic.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3, 4 are included in the duties.

14. Which documents must the driver of a motor vehicle have on hand?

- 1) A registration document for the vehicle.
- 2) A driver's licence for the right to operate a vehicle of the appropriate category and a policy (certificate) of compulsory civil-liability insurance for owners of land vehicles (except for drivers who, in accordance with the law, are exempt from compulsory civil-liability insurance for owners of land vehicles within the territory of Ukraine).
- 3) A general power of attorney for the vehicle or a temporary registration certificate.
- 4) All of the above.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

15. What is the maximum number of passengers that a driver with category "B" has the right to transport?

- 1) Fewer than nine.
- 2) More than seventeen.
- 3) More than nine.

16. The content of the training material and the number of practical hours for undergoing practical-driving training in a passenger car (category B) is determined:

- 1) By each educational institution independently, depending on the skill level of the person being trained.
- 2) By each practical-training specialist independently, depending on the skill level of the person being trained.
- 3) By the standard training program for the training and retraining of vehicle drivers.

45. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES B1, C (STRUCTURE AND TERMS)

1. Reduced visibility is considered to be:



- 1) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel of less than 300 metres, limited by a bend in the road.
- 2) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel of less than 300 m at dusk, in conditions of fog, rain, snowfall, etc.
- 3) Dangerous turn, dangerous ascent, dangerous descent.

2. What does the requirement to give way mean?



- 1) A requirement for a road user not to continue or resume travel, not to perform any manoeuvres (except for the requirement to vacate the occupied lane), if this could force other road users who have the right of way to change their direction of travel or speed.
- 2) A requirement to make a mandatory stop in order to give way to all road users.
- 3) A requirement to make a mandatory stop before the road sign "Give way".

3. An intersection is considered to be:



- 1) An intersection, junction, or branching of roads at the same level, the boundary of which is the imaginary lines between the start of the roundings of the carriageway edges of each of the roads, and which is not an exit from adjacent areas.

- 2) A place where a road crosses over another road (railway) at different levels by means of an overpass.
- 3) The place where an exit from an adjacent area adjoins the road.
- 4) The answers specified in items 2, 3.

4. Which of the following corresponds to the term "visibility in the direction of travel"?

- 1) The minimum distance at which the "stop line" can be seen from the driver's seat.
- 2) The maximum distance to the right of the direction of travel at which one can recognize vehicles approaching the intersection along the major road.
- 3) The maximum distance at which, from the driver's position, one can clearly distinguish the boundaries of road elements and the placement of road users, which enables the driver to orient themselves while driving a vehicle.

5. With which malfunction present is operation of a vehicle allowed?

- 1) The fuel tank filler neck locks do not work.
- 2) The driver's seat adjustment mechanism does not work.
- 3) The device for heating and defrosting the glass does not work.
- 4) The window regulator does not work.

6. What is the maximum number of passengers you, as a driver with category B, have the right to transport?

- 1) No more than 9, not counting the driver's seat.
- 2) No more than 9, including the driver's seat.
- 3) No more than 7.
- 4) No more than 5.

7. In which case is operation of the vehicle allowed?

- 1) The headlight adjustment is off.
- 2) On the lighting devices, diffusers are used that do not correspond to the type of the specific lighting device.
- 3) Fog lights are missing.

8. You have the right to operate a passenger car in the absence of:

- 1) First-aid kits.
- 2) A fire extinguisher.
- 3) Of the emergency stop sign.
- 4) Wheel chocks.

9. In the event of which malfunction is further travel prohibited, even to a place of repair or parking?

- 1) A faulty service brake system does not allow the driver to stop the vehicle when travelling even at minimum speed.
- 2) A faulty exhaust system.
- 3) The windscreen wiper does not work.

10. What is wheel balancing done for?

- 1) To prevent wheel wobble during 445 the time of travel.
- 2) To reduce fuel consumption.
- 3) To improve the aerodynamic characteristics of the car.

11. In a car with an automatic transmission, in order to shift the car out of position P, it is necessary to press the brake pedal:



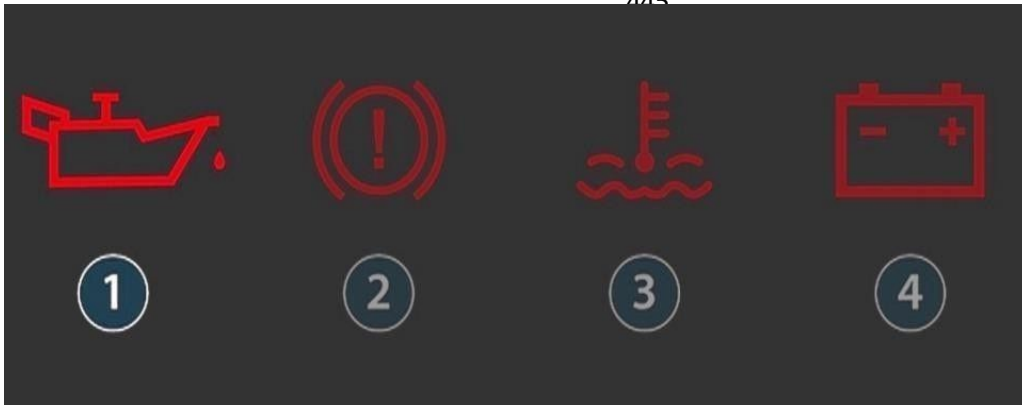
- 1) Yes, it cannot be removed without pressing the brake pedal.
- 2) It is not necessary to press, it is enough to switch to the required position.

12. While travelling in a car, warning indicator No. 4 lit up; this means:



- 1) A malfunction of the battery.
- 2) A drop in the engine-oil level.
- 3) A malfunction of the brake system.
- 4) The high temperature of the coolant.

13. While travelling in a car, warning indicator No. 1 lit up; this means:



- 1) A malfunction of the battery.
- 2) A drop in pressure in the lubrication system or a low oil level.
- 3) A malfunction of the brake system.
- 4) The high temperature of the coolant.

14. Choose the indicator that displays the activation of the low-beam headlights:



- 1) A.
- 2) B.
- 3) C.
- 4) D.

15. What does the red indicator shown mean:



- 1) A drop in pressure in the lubrication system or a low oil level.
- 2) The parking-brake indicator.
- 3) Absence of fuel in the fuel tank.

16. The red indicator shown informs of:



The car doors are open.

Locking the doors of the car.

The boot door is open.

17. The flashing of the yellow indicator shown informs the driver of the vehicle of:



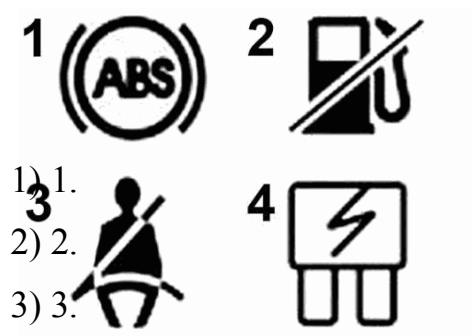
- 1) A low level of fuel in the fuel tank.
- 2) A full fuel tank.
- 3) A non-functioning seat belt.

18. An indicator in the form of two flashing green arrows indicates:



- 1) Hazard warning lights that are turned on.
- 2) The front doors of the car are not closed.
- 3) The windscreen wipers are on.

19. Which of the listed indicators becomes active when the car's engine is started and stays lit until the seat belt is fastened?



- 1) 1.
- 2) 2.
- 3) 3.
- 4) 4.

20. Ab out th may to inform of the drive of the vehicle of the vehicl a flash



- 1) About possible problems with the braking system or an engaged parking brake system.
- 2) The hazard warning lights are on.
- 3) A low level of fuel in the fuel tank.

21. This indicator indicates that the following are turned on in the car:



- 1) Fog lights.
- 2) Low-beam headlights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.

22. Does this yellow indicator indicate a low tyre pressure level?



- 1) Yes.
- 2) No.

23. What does the red indicator shown inform the driver about?



- 1) About the need to fasten your seat belt.
- 2) About an improperly adjusted driver's seat.
- 3) About a malfunction of the braking system.

24. The red indicator shown informs the driver of:



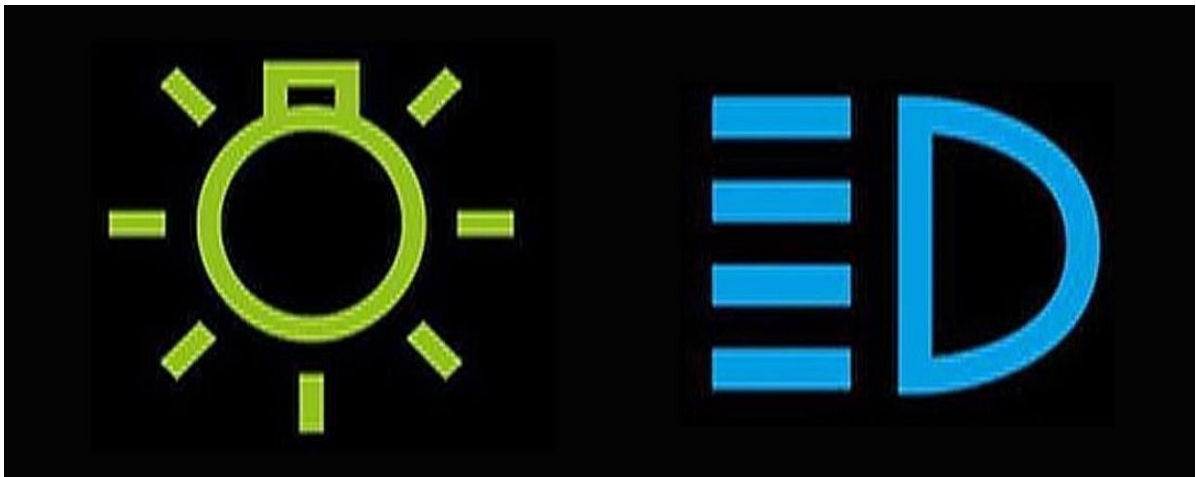
- 1) The car doors are open.
- 2) The car boot is open.

25. The yellow indicator shown informs you of:



- 1) A malfunction of the car's anti-lock system.
- 2) A malfunction of the braking system.
- 3) A malfunction of the steering wheel.

26. Choose the indicator that informs the driver that the high-beam headlights are on:



- 1) A light-blue indicator.
- 2) A green indicator.

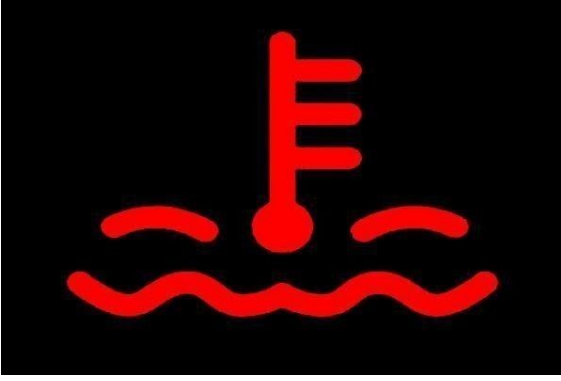
27. Choose the indicator that informs the driver that the low-beam headlights are on:



- 1) A light-blue indicator.
- 2) A green indicator.

28. The red indicator shown may inform the driver of:

51



- 1) Overheating of the engine.
- 2) A low level of brake fluid.
- 3) A low level of fuel in the fuel tank.

29. Which of the indicators shown informs the vehicle driver of possible problems with the brake system?



- 1) 1.
- 2) 1 and 4.
- 3) 2.
- 4) 3.
- 5) 4.

30. Which of the indicators shown informs the vehicle driver of a low fuel level in the fuel tank?



- 1) 1.
- 2) 2.
- 3) 3.
- 4) 4.

31. Which of the indicators shown comes on when the engine is started and informs the vehicle driver of improperly closed doors?



- 1) 1.
- 2) 2.
- 3) 3.
- 4) 4.

32. Which of the indicators shown warns the vehicle driver of engine overheating?



- 1) 1.
- 2) 2.
- 3) 3.
- 4) 4.

33. This indicator indicates that the following is turned on in the car:



- 1) Fog lights.
- 2) Low-beam headlights.
- 3) High-beam headlights.

46. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES B1, B (LEGAL LIABILITY)

1. In what cases does a driver have the right to deviate from the requirements of the legislation?

- 1) Under conditions of force majeure.
- 2) When it is impossible by other means to prevent one's own death or injury to citizens.
- 3) In the cases specified in items 1 and/or 2.

2. What is the necessary condition during an examination of a driver for alcohol intoxication at the place where the vehicle is stopped?

- 1) The presence of two witnesses and a police officer.
- 2) The presence of two witnesses.
- 3) The presence of one attesting witness.
- 4) The presence of at least two police officers.

3. During a search of your car, the necessary condition is:

- 1) The presence of at least two witnesses and two police officers.
- 2) The presence of one attesting witness and two police officers.
- 3) The presence of two attesting witnesses.
- 4) The presence of at least two police officers.

4. For a personal search and a search of belongings, the necessary condition is:

- 1) The presence of two attesting witnesses.
- 2) The presence of at least two witnesses.
- 3) The presence of one attesting witness.
- 4) The presence of at least two police officers.

5. For which offenses may you be deprived of the right to operate a vehicle?

- 1) For operating a vehicle while in a state of alcoholic, narcotic, or other intoxication.
- 2) For entering a railway crossing in cases when travel through the crossing is prohibited.
- 3) For violating the road traffic rules, which resulted in damage to vehicles, cargo, highways, streets, railway crossings, road structures, or other property.
- 4) For operating a vehicle that is not registered or not re-registered in the established manner.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3.

6. For which offenses may you be deprived of the right to drive:

- 1) For exceeding the speed by more than 20 km/h.
- 2) For operating a vehicle that is not registered or not re-registered in the established manner.
- 3) For violating the requirements of road signs and markings.
- 4) For entering a railway crossing in cases when travel through the crossing is prohibited.

7. Administrative detention by the National Police is carried out:

- 1) Only in the event of committing petty hooliganism.
- 2) Only in the event of a violation of the Road Traffic Rules.
- 3) It is carried out in the case of the offenses specified in answers 1 and 2, with the mandatory drawing up of a detention report.

8. Handing over control of a vehicle to a person who does not have the right to drive that vehicle entails:

- 1) Administrative liability.
- 2) Criminal liability.
- 3) Free-of-charge seizure of the vehicle.
- 4) A repeat medical examination.

9. By whom is the examination for a state of intoxication conducted?

- 1) By any doctor.
- 2) By police officers at the location where the vehicle is stopped, in the presence of two witnesses.
- 3) By a doctor of a health-care institution who has the right to conduct such an examination.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

**47. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES B1, B
(SAFETY)**

1. In order to be able to constantly monitor the movement of the vehicle and operate it safely, the driver must:

- 1) Maintain a safe following distance and lateral clearance.
- 2) Be buckled up and not transport passengers who are not buckled with seat belts.
- 3) Maintain a safe speed of travel.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 3.

2. While travelling in dense traffic, you have noticed a vehicle behind you travelling at too short a following distance. What should you do to ensure traffic safety?

- 1) Increase the travel speed, reducing the following distance to the vehicle travelling ahead of you.
- 2) Warn the driver following behind with sharp, brief braking.
- 3) Adjust the speed of travel by easing off the gas pedal in order to increase the following distance to the vehicle travelling ahead.
- 4) Any of the actions listed above is permitted.

3. What must be done before opening the bonnet if smoke is coming from under it?

- 1) Turn off the engine and the remote "ground" switch (if present).
- 2) Take out the fire extinguisher and prepare it for use.
- 3) Protect your hands from a burn by putting on gloves or wrapping your fingers with a rag.

4) Everything listed.

4. In a traffic flow, it is safest to travel at a speed:

- 1) Below the speed of the traffic flow.
- 2) Higher than the speed of the traffic flow.
- 3) Equal to the speed of the traffic flow.

5. How can you most safely proceed through the intersection if, as you approach it, you see a flashing green traffic-light signal?

- 1) Increase speed in order to pass through the intersection before the prohibitory traffic-light signal comes on.
- 2) Do not change the speed of travel, and if it is not possible to pass through the intersection before the red signal comes on — brake before the "stop line".
- 3) Reduce speed in advance so as to stop, if necessary, before the "stop line" when the prohibitory traffic-light signal turns on, without resorting to emergency braking.

6. Which of the factors listed below does not affect a driver's reaction time?

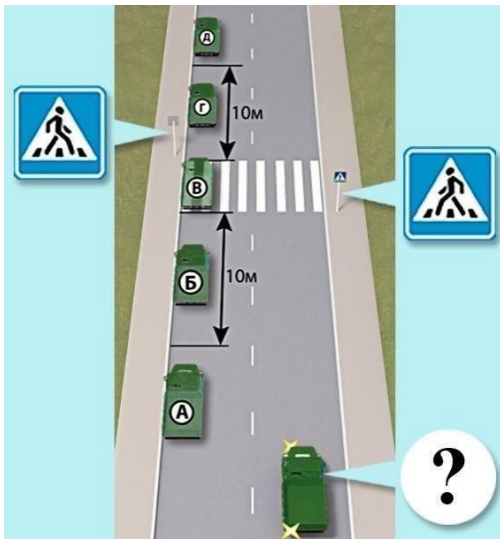
- 1) Age.
- 2) The time of day.
- 3) Education.
- 4) The time spent behind the wheel.
- 5) The temperature in the passenger compartment of the car.

7. Where is it safest to install a child car seat in the interior of the car?

- 1) In the front seat.
- 2) In the back seat.

48. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES C1, C (GENERAL)

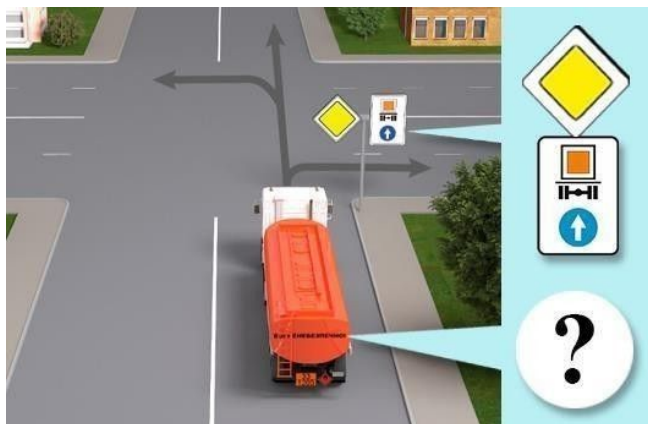
1. At which position is the driver of a truck allowed to load (unload) cargo if the road has one lane for travel in each direction?



- 1) At positions A and B.
- 2) At positions A and E.

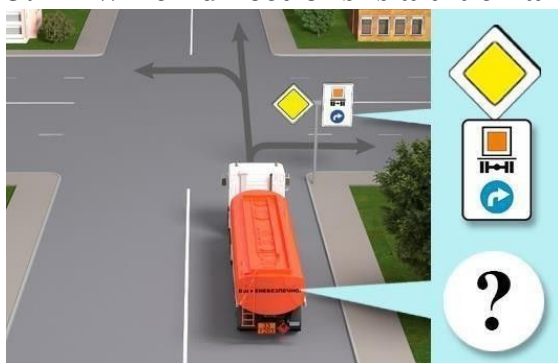
- 3) At positions B and D.
- 4) At all the indicated places, he is allowed to make a stop.
- 5) At positions D and E.

2. In which directions is a truck allowed to travel in the situation shown?



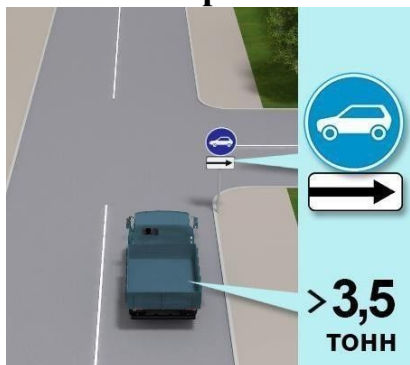
- 1) Straight ahead.
- 2) To the right.
- 3) To the left.
- 4) In any of the directions.

3. In which directions is a truck allowed to travel in the situation shown?



- 1) Straight ahead or to the right.
- 2) To the right.
- 3) To the left.
- 4) In any of the directions.

4. In which directions is a truck allowed to travel in the situation shown, if its maximum permissible mass exceeds 3.5 tonnes?



- 1) Only straight ahead.

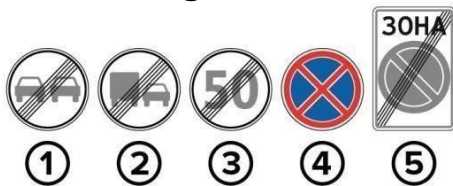
- 2) In all directions.
- 3) Straight ahead or a U-turn.

5. In the situation shown, is a truck allowed to travel straight ahead if its maximum permissible mass is less than 3.5 tonnes?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

6. Which of the road signs shown indicates the end of the effect of the road sign "Overtaking Prohibited for Trucks"?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

7. Which of the road signs shown prohibits overtaking only for trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes?



- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

8. In the situation shown, is the driver of a truck allowed to overtake if the vehicle combination being overtaken is travelling at a speed less than 30 km/h?



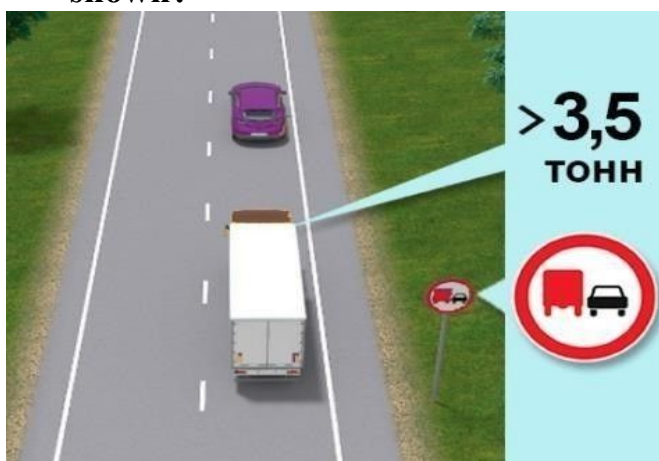
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

9. Within the zone of the road sign shown, is the driver of a truck with a permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes allowed to overtake a vehicle combination that is travelling at a speed less than 30 km/h?



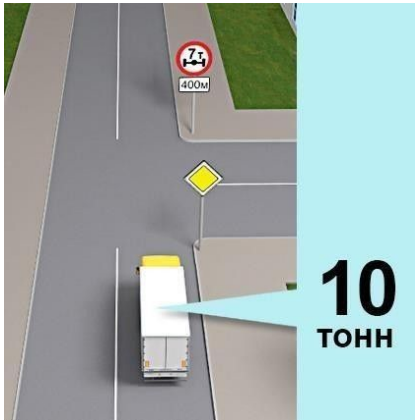
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

10. Under which condition is the driver of a truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes allowed to perform overtaking in the situation shown?



- 1) If a single vehicle is travelling at a speed of less than 30 km/h.
- 2) If a single vehicle is travelling at a speed of less than 40 km/h.
- 3) Overtaking in the situation shown is strictly prohibited.

11. In this situation, is travel of a truck allowed if its mass is 10 tonnes?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

12. In this situation, is travel of a truck allowed if its mass is 10 tonnes?

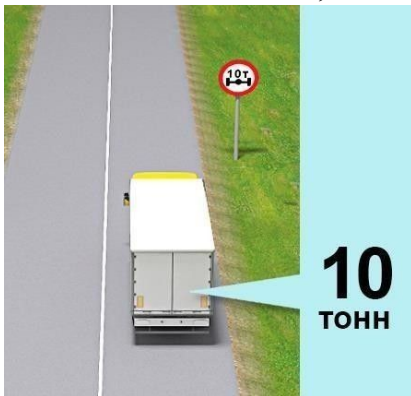


image text: 10 tonnes

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

13. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



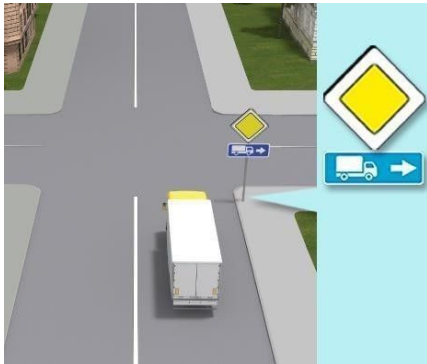
- 1) Of vehicles whose mass exceeds the mass indicated on the sign.
- 2) Of vehicles whose maximum permissible mass exceeds the mass indicated on the sign.
- 3) Of vehicles whose axle load exceeds the mass indicated on the sign.

14. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



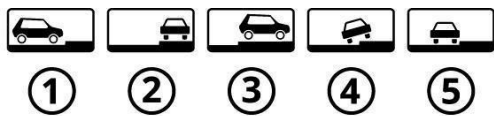
- 1) Trucks whose actual mass exceeds that indicated on the sign.
- 2) Of buses whose actual mass exceeds that indicated on the sign.
- 3) Of vehicle combinations whose actual mass exceeds that indicated on the sign.
- 4) Of any vehicles, as well as vehicle combinations, whose actual mass exceeds that indicated on the sign.

15. Is the driver of a truck allowed to turn left in the situation shown?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

16. Which of the supplementary plates shown permits parking of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes?



- 1) Supplementary plate 1.
- 2) Supplementary plate 2.
- 3) Supplementary plate 3.
- 4) Supplementary plate 4.
- 5) Supplementary plate 5.

17. On which side of this road in a built-up area is the driver of a truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes allowed to stop?



- 1) On the right side, it is always allowed, and on the left — only for loading or unloading.
- 2) Only on the right one.
- 3) On the right and on the left.

18. Can the driver of a truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes stop on the left side of a one-way road in a built-up area?

- 1) Yes, he can.
- 2) No, he cannot.

19. On which side of a one-way road in a built-up area is the driver of a truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes allowed to stop?



- 1) From both sides in any case.
- 2) Only on the right side.
- 3) On the right side always, on the left side — only for loading or unloading.

20. Which actions must the driver of a large-dimension truck perform in a road situation where other drivers cannot pass him?



- 1) Do nothing.
- 2) Travel as far to the right as possible, and if necessary — stop on the shoulder and let the vehicles travelling behind pass.
- 3) Turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 4) Perform the actions indicated in answers 2 and 3.

21. Is the driver of a truck allowed to exceed the speed indicated on the identification sign "Maximum Speed Limit"?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

22. What maximum speed is established for all trucks on this road outside built-up areas?



image text: Outside the built-up area

- 1) 70 km/h.
- 2) 80 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 100 km/h.
- 5) 110 km/h.

23. What is the maximum speed at which travel of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes is permitted on roads with separate carriageways?



image text: >3.5 tonnes

- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

24. What maximum speed is established on a freeway for the travel of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes with trailers?



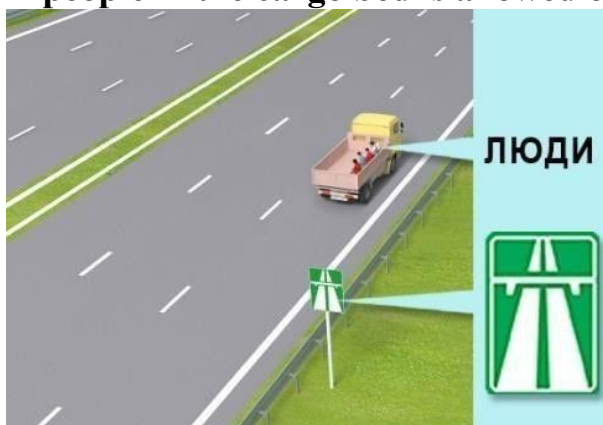
- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

25. What maximum speed is established for the travel of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes on a freeway?



- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

26. What is the maximum speed at which travel of trucks carrying people in the cargo bed is allowed on freeways?



- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 80 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 110 km/h.
- 5) 130 km/h.

27. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the truck is allowed in the situation shown?



- 1) 20 km/h.
- 2) 40 km/h.

3) 60 km/h.

4) 50 km/h.

28. Does the driver of a car with an activated orange flashing beacon have the right to deviate?



①



②



③

1) From the requirements of sign 2.2 "Passage without stopping is prohibited".

2) From the requirements of sign 3.21 "Entry is prohibited".

3) From the requirements of sign 3.2 "Motor vehicle traffic is prohibited".

29. Which of the supplementary plates shown prohibits parking of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes?



①



②



③



④

1) Supplementary plate 1.

2) Supplementary plate 2.

3) Supplementary plate 3.

4) Supplementary plate 4.

5) All of the above supplementary plates.

30. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



1) Of vehicles transporting tanks.

2) Of vehicles transporting dangerous cargo.

3) Of vehicles transporting substances that pollute water.

4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

31. Which of the road signs shown prohibits the travel of vehicles transporting dangerous goods?



①



②



③



④



⑤

1) Sign 1.

2) Sign 2.

3) Sign 3.

4) Sign 4.

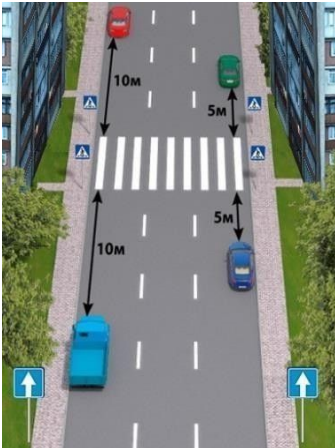
5) Sign 5.

32. If an identification sign is installed on the vehicle "Road Train," in which of the listed cases must it be turned on?



- 1) It must be turned on at all times while travelling.
- 2) It must be turned on during a forced stop, stopping, or parking on the road during the hours of darkness.
- 3) It must be turned on during a forced stop, stopping, or parking on the road in conditions of reduced visibility.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

33. Which vehicle is parking incorrectly on a one-way road?



- 1) The red one and the truck with a permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, without the process of loading or unloading.
- 2) All vehicles.
- 3) Blue and green.
- 4) The blue, the green, and the truck with a permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, without the process of loading or unloading.

34. What is the maximum speed at which travel of trucks with a maximum permissible mass of less than 3.5 tonnes is permitted on roads with separate carriageways?



image text: <3.5 tonnes

- 1) 80 km/h.

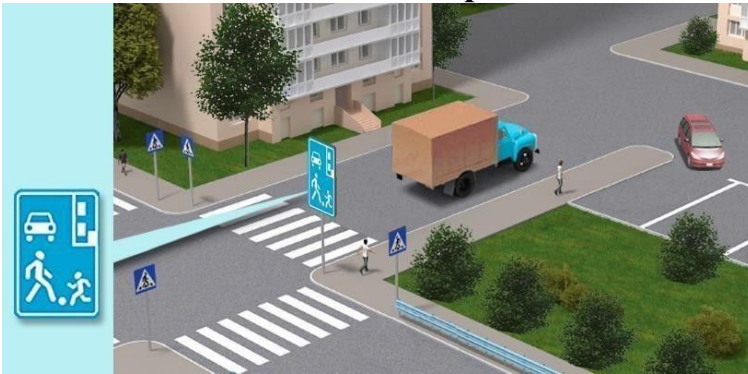
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

35. What is the maximum speed established for trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes on roads for cars with a median strip?



- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

36. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the truck is allowed?



- 1) 20 km/h.
- 2) 40 km/h.
- 3) 60 km/h.
- 4) 50 km/h.

37. In which direction is the driver of a truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes allowed to travel at the intersection?

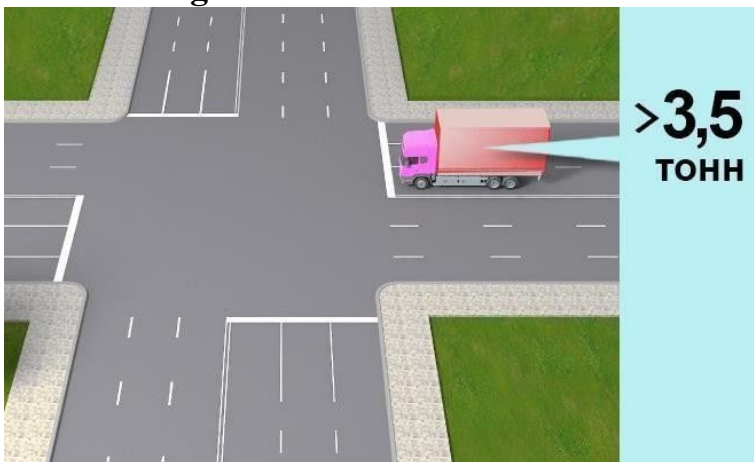


image text: >3.5 tonnes

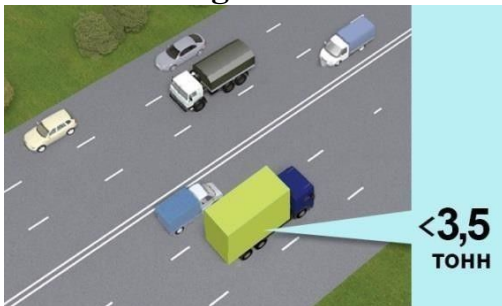
- 1) Straight ahead, to the left, and a U-turn.
- 2) Straight ahead and to the left.
- 3) To the left and for a U-turn.

38. Which warning signal is turned on on a vehicle bearing the 'Hazard sign' identification signs and "Hazardous Cargo Information Table," while it is transporting hazardous cargo?



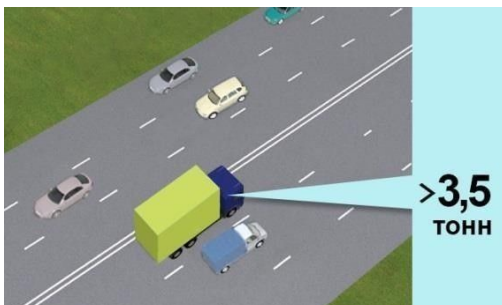
- 1) The "Road Train" sign.
- 2) An orange flashing beacon.
- 3) Low-beam headlights.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

39. Does a truck with a maximum permissible mass less than 3.5 tonnes have the right to travel in the third lane?



- 1) Yes, it has the right in the case of passing.
- 2) Yes, it has the right for a left turn and a U-turn.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

40. May a truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes move into the third lane?



- 1) Allowed, in the case of performing passing.
- 2) Allowed only for a left turn and a U-turn.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

41. Does the driver of a truck have the right to move onto the lane designated for oncoming traffic?



- 1) Yes, he has the right to pull out on all roads with any number of lanes.
- 2) Yes, he has the right to pull out to drive around an obstacle or to overtake.
- 3) Yes, he has the right to pull out to drive around an obstacle or to overtake, as well as to turn left.

42. Which warning signal is turned on on heavy and oversized vehicles?



- 1) Low-beam headlights.
- 2) An orange flashing beacon.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

43. How should the driver of a car with a flashing orange beacon turned on act at an uncontrolled intersection of equivalent roads?



- 1) Travel first, because the flashing beacon is switched on.
- 2) Be guided by the rules for passing through intersections of equal roads.

44. The effect of this road sign does not extend:



- 1) To vehicles that serve enterprises located in the marked zone.
- 2) To trucks that have a slanted white stripe on the outer side surface or that transport groups of people.
- 3) To vehicles that serve citizens or belong to citizens who reside or work in the marked zone.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

45. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



- 1) Of vehicles transporting oversize cargo.
- 2) Of vehicles transporting heavy cargo.
- 3) Of vehicles transporting dangerous cargo.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

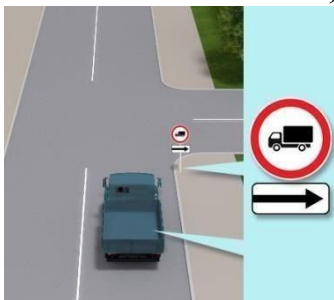
5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

46. Is transit travel of a vehicle combination with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 8 tonnes allowed within the zone of this sign?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

47. In this situation, is a truck allowed to turn right?



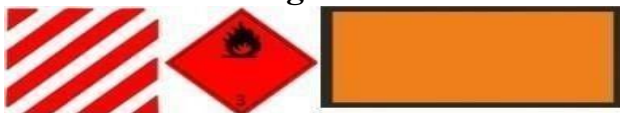
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

48. The road sign shown prohibits travel:



- 1) Trucks and combinations of vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, as well as tractors, self-propelled machines, and mechanisms.
- 2) Trucks and combinations of vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes.
- 3) Trucks and combinations of vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 8 tonnes, as well as tractors, self-propelled machines, and mechanisms.
- 4) Trucks and combinations of vehicles with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 8 tonnes.

49. Which of the identification signs is installed on vehicles transporting hazardous cargo?



- 1) The first.
- 2) The second.
- 3) The third one.
- 4) The second and third.
- 5) The first and the third.

50. Is straight-ahead transit travel of a truck with a maximum permissible mass less than 3.5 tonnes allowed?



image text: <3.5 tonnes

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

51. The duration of driving for a driver per week, taking into account overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 47 hours.
- 2) 48 hours.
- 3) 49 hours.

52. The driver's shift driving period, except for drivers of vehicles that transport heavy-weight, and/or oversized, and/or dangerous cargo, taking into account overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 8 hours.
- 2) 9 hours.
- 3) 12 hours.

53. For drivers of vehicles that transport heavy and/or oversized and/or dangerous goods, the shift driving period, taking into account overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 7 hours.
- 2) 8 hours.
- 3) 10 hours.

54. For drivers of vehicles that transport heavy and/or oversized and/or dangerous goods, the shift driving period, including overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 7 hours.
- 2) 8 hours.
- 3) 9 hours.

55. The duration of a driver's driving per week, including overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 46 hours.

- 2) 48 hours.
- 3) 50 hours.

56. What does the concept of "driver's rest" mean?

- 1) A continuous period of time that the driver may use at their own discretion.
- 2) A continuous period of time that the driver must use exclusively for sleep.
- 3) A continuous period of time that the driver must use exclusively for eating.

57. The normal duration of a driver's working time must not exceed:

- 1) 54 hours per week.
- 2) 46 hours per week.
- 3) 40 hours per week.

58. How do you tighten the bolts/nuts securing the wheel to the hub?

- 1) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the wheel that rests on the surface.
- 2) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the suspended wheel, and finish tightening to the required torque on the wheel that rests on the surface.

59. How is a jack correctly positioned?

- 1) As close as possible to the wheel hub.
- 2) As far as possible from the wheel hub.

60. The content of the training material and the number of practical hours for undergoing practical-driving training in a truck (category C1 or C) is determined:

- 1) By each educational institution independently, depending on the skill level of the person being trained.
- 2) By each practical-training specialist independently, depending on the skill level of the person being trained.
- 3) By the standard training program for the training and retraining of vehicle drivers.

61. You, as the driver of a vehicle that, because of its dimensions, is unable to make a left turn from the far-left position, when turning left outside an intersection must:

- 1) Turn on the left direction indicator.
- 2) Give way to oncoming and same-direction vehicles.
- 3) When there is a tram track in the middle of the carriageway, give way to the tram.
- 4) Perform the actions indicated in answers 1, 2, 3.
- 5) You are prohibited from making a left turn from a position other than the extreme one.

62. In what sequence must the clamps be disconnected from the terminals of the storage battery?

- 1) First the negative terminal, then the positive terminal.
- 2) First the positive terminal, then the negative terminal.
- 3) The sequence of disconnection does not matter.

63. The duration of a driver's weekly rest must amount to:

- 1) Not less than 42 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 45 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 47 consecutive hours.

64. How long must a driver's daily (between-shift) rest last during any 24-hour period, counting from the start of the working day (shift)?

- 1) Not less than 10 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 12 consecutive hours.

65. How are drivers to use break time?

- 1) They must rest in specially designated places.
- 2) At their own discretion.

66. Is the break for rest and meals counted toward the driver's working time?

- 1) It is counted.
- 2) It is not counted.
- 3) At the employer's discretion.

67. What is the minimum duration of a driver's rest and meal break after 4 hours of driving if the daily (between-shift) rest period does not begin?

- 1) Not less than 45 minutes.
- 2) Not less than 1 hour.

68. The driver's shift driving period, except for drivers of vehicles that transport heavy-weight and/or oversized and/or dangerous cargo, including overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 8 hours.
- 2) 9 hours.
- 3) 10 hours.

69. The normal duration of a driver's working time must not exceed:

- 1) 50 hours per week.
- 2) 45 hours per week.
- 3) 40 hours per week.

70. What falls under the concept of a driver's rest?

- 1) A continuous period of time that the driver may use at their own discretion.
- 2) A continuous period of time that the driver uses to fill out the necessary accompanying documents.

71. Under which condition is towing by rigid coupling of a vehicle with a faulty brake system allowed?

- 1) When the parking brake of the towed vehicle is in good working order.

- 2) Towing is always allowed, without meeting any conditions.
- 3) Provided that the actual mass of the towed vehicle does not exceed half the actual mass of the towing vehicle.

72. Under what conditions are persons accompanying the cargo or travelling to fetch it allowed to ride in the cargo bed of a truck?

- 1) Provided that they are provided with seats arranged in accordance with the requirements of the Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) Provided that they are provided with any seats and safety precautions are observed.

73. In which cases is entry into a residential zone allowed for trucks, tractors, self-propelled machines, and mechanisms?

- 1) When serving citizens or facilities located in this zone.
- 2) When performing technological work in this zone.
- 3) If the vehicles belong to citizens who reside in this zone.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

74. By how much must the height dimension of the transported cargo above the road surface be exceeded (except for container carriers on routes established by Ukravtodor and the authorized units of the National Police) for the transport of the cargo to be carried out under special rules?

- 1) 3 m.
- 2) 3.5 m.
- 3) 4 m.
- 4) 4.5 m.

75. In which lane of a freeway is the travel of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes allowed?

- 1) In any lane.
- 2) On the first.
- 3) On the first and second.

76. What is the maximum speed at which travel of trucks carrying people in the cargo bed is allowed on all roads outside built-up areas?

- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.

77. Is a truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes allowed to pass in the far-left lane on a road that has three or more lanes for travel in one direction?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

78. What must the driver of a slow-moving or large-size vehicle do when travelling outside built-up areas in cases where the road situation does not allow overtaking?

- 1) Travel without changing the speed of travel.
- 2) Only to travel as far to the right as possible without stopping.
- 3) Travel as far to the right as possible, and if necessary — stop on the shoulder and let the vehicles travelling behind pass.

79. In which lane are trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, tractors, self-propelled machines, and mechanisms allowed to travel on roads with a median strip that have four lanes for travel in each direction?

- 1) In any lane except the leftmost: entering it is allowed only for passing and before a left turn and a U-turn.
- 2) In any lane.
- 3) In any lane except the leftmost: entering it is allowed only for a left turn and a U-turn, and in built-up areas, additionally — for stopping on the left for the purpose of loading or unloading.
- 4) In any lane except the leftmost: entering it is allowed only for a left turn and a U-turn.

80. While in motion, are passengers allowed to stand in the bed of a truck if they are accompanying cargo?

- 1) Prohibited; passengers must sit in places equipped for seating.
- 2) Allowed, if they hold on to handrails or other firmly secured objects.

81. An orange flashing beacon may be turned on:

- 1) On vehicles with the 'Children' identification mark during boarding and alighting.
- 2) On motor vehicles of the road maintenance service while performing work on the road.
- 3) On oversized and heavyweight vehicles.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

82. What is the purpose of routine repair of a vehicle?

- 1) Restore serviceability by replacing or repairing individual faulty parts, assemblies, or units.
- 2) A full repair of the vehicle due to excessive wear of its components and assemblies.
- 3) Adjustment of the alignment angles of the steered wheels.

83. What needs to be done in advance, before using a hydraulic jack?

- 1) Check the serviceability of the hydraulic jack.
- 2) It is prohibited to use a hydraulic jack.
- 3) Place the wheel chocks.

84. How do you tighten the bolts/nuts securing the wheel to the hub?

- 1) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the suspended wheel.
- 2) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the wheel that stands on the surface.
- 3) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the suspended wheel, and finish tightening to the required torque on the wheel that stands on the surface.

85. How should a jack be positioned correctly?

- 1) As close as possible to the wheel.
- 2) As far as possible from the wheel.
- 3) The place of installation does not matter.

86. When approaching a controlled intersection in a vehicle operated by a driver with one of the categories C, C1, what must the driver always take into account?

- 1) That the intersection is controlled.
- 2) The route of travel.
- 3) That, because of the vehicle's dimensions, the traffic-light signals may not be visible to other road users.

87. Indicate the maximum permissible length of vehicles coupled together during towing (except for public transit vehicles).

- 1) 20 m.
- 2) 22 m.
- 3) 25 m.
- 4) 30 m.
- 5) 35 m.

88. This road sign designates:



image text: Zone

- 1) A size-and-weight control zone.
- 2) Places where a truck, van, etc. may stop, exclusively for the time necessary for unloading/loading.

**49. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING
CATEGORIES C1, C
(CONSTRUCTION AND TERMS)**

1. You, as the driver of a truck, have the right to transport?



- 1) Passengers and their luggage.
- 2) Passengers and their luggage together with cargo.
- 3) The load.

2. Where do the main headlights shine, according to the European and American classifications, on left-hand-drive cars?

- 1) They shine straight ahead.
- 2) They shine more onto the right shoulder.
- 3) They shine more onto the oncoming lane.

3. Indicate the method for determining the cause of excessive wear of the tyres on the steered wheels.

- 1) Using special diagnostic equipment/a diagnostic stand.
- 2) Using a visual inspection.
- 3) Using an improvised tool.

4. How can you use a drop of engine oil to determine that coolant has entered the lubrication system?

- 1) The motor oil turns a milky colour.
- 2) The motor oil turns a violet colour.
- 3) It is impossible to determine.

5. How will a breach of the brake chamber's seal on one side manifest itself on the car during braking?

- 1) It will have no effect.
- 2) A loud hissing will be heard.
- 3) A pulling of the car to the side will be felt.

6. Is it allowed to mix coolants of different colours?

- 1) Allowed, only in the proportion 1/2.
- 2) Allowed, only in the proportion 1/4.
- 3) Prohibited.

7. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) After replacing the brake pads on one side, it is necessary to check the pressure in the receivers.
- 2) If one friction lining is worn more than the other, they must be swapped to ensure even wear.
- 3) When replacing the brake pads on one side, the pads on the other side must also be replaced.

8. What can result from complete wear of the friction linings of the brake pads?

- 1) A sharp decrease in the effectiveness of the braking mechanism.
- 2) Overheating of the brake mechanism.
- 3) Loss of control of the car.

9. What function does the pressure-limiting valve perform in the pneumatic drive of the front-axle brake system?

- 1) It reduces the amount of travel of the front axle.
- 2) It limits the turning angle of the front-axle wheels.
- 3) It reduces the pressure in the brake chambers of the front axle.

10. What is the accelerator valve for in the pneumatic drive of the brake system?

- 1) An increase in the car's acceleration dynamics.
- 2) An increase in the rate of relief of excess pressure.
- 3) Faster actuation of the rear braking mechanisms.

11. Which braking mechanisms are engaged when the mountain brake is activated?

- 1) Only the front ones.
- 2) Only the rear ones.
- 3) Front and rear ones.
- 4) The brake mechanisms are not engaged.

12. What is a receiver?

- 1) The connecting mechanism in the pneumatic brake actuator.
- 2) The brake chamber of the rear brake mechanism.
- 3) A cylinder for storing the compressed air of the braking system.

13. Where does the air go after the brake pedal is released?

- 1) It is released into the atmosphere.
- 2) It goes back into the system.
- 3) It is fed into the engine's intake manifold.

14. Indicate the method for determining the cause of a sharp increase in effort on the steering wheel.

- 1) Visual inspection of the components of the hydraulic power steering system.
- 2) Measuring the operating pressure in the hydraulic power steering system.
- 3) Diagnosis while travelling.
- 4) Options 1 and 2.

15. Indicate the method for determining the reason the engine does not start when the starter is turning.

- 1) Visual: inspection of all wiring connections.
- 2) Using a special diagnostic error scanner.
- 3) Diagnosis of each element of the starting system separately.
- 4) All of the above options.

16. Indicate the method for determining the cause of unstable idle speed.

- 1) The method of stopping by switching off the fuel injectors one by one.

- 2) The "by ear" method.
- 3) The comparative method.

17. How does a fuel-injected engine differ from a carbureted one?

- 1) By the method of mixture formation.
- 2) By the number of valves.
- 3) By the configuration of the cylinder block (V-type or inline).

18. By what means is fuel ignited in diesel engines?

- 1) By means of an electric discharge of the spark plug.
- 2) By means of a sharp increase in pressure and temperature.
- 3) By means of an open flame from the previous portion of fuel.

19. By what means is the working mixture ignited in petrol engines?

- 1) By means of an electric discharge of the spark plug.
- 2) By means of a sharp increase in pressure and subsequent detonation.
- 3) By means of an open flame from the previous portion of fuel.

20. The coolant level in the expansion tank is below normal, and its density is above normal, which indicates:

- 1) To the boiling over of fluid.
- 2) For external leakage.
- 3) For external or internal leakage.

21. The coolant level in the expansion tank is below normal, and its density is equal to normal, which indicates:

- 1) To the boiling over of fluid.
- 2) For external leakage.
- 3) For external or internal leakage.

22. What does not affect the choice of a gapless tow-coupling device?

- 1) The maximum operating mass of a trailer.
- 2) The arrangement of the trailer's axles.
- 3) The height of the coupling loop.
- 4) The length of the trailer.

23. Which of the listed elements is not characteristic of a hook-type towing-coupling device?

- 1) A latch with a locking pawl.
- 2) Guide flange.
- 3) The lifting device of the kingpin.

24. What are the two main types of coupling devices for cargo vehicles?

- 1) Towing-coupling and fifth-wheel.
- 2) Towing-saddle and tow-hitch.

- 3) Tow-bar type and with a straight drawbar.⁴⁵⁸

25. Is it allowed to mix coolants of different colours?

- 1) Allowed, only in the proportion 1/3.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed, if it is one manufacturer.

26. Is it allowed to exceed the engine-oil level during its change?

- 1) No, it is not allowed.
- 2) Allowed in any case.
- 3) Allowed after a major engine overhaul.

27. How often is it necessary to drain water from the sediment filter on vehicles with diesel engines?

- 1) Every day.
- 2) Once every two months.
- 3) Every time the fuel filter is replaced.
- 4) After 35,000 km of mileage.

28. To which unit is the brake pedal connected in the pneumatic brake system?

- 1) To the master brake cylinder.
- 2) To the brake valve.
- 3) Directly to the brake chamber.

29. What is the main advantage of a hydraulic brake system over a pneumatic brake system?

- 1) Absence of brake fluid.
- 2) A reduction of the total mass of the braking-system parts.
- 3) The actuation speed of the braking mechanisms.

30. What is the starter for?

- 1) To start the car moving.
- 2) To move the car a short distance.
- 3) To start the engine.

31. What is the engine cooling system for?

- 1) Removal of heat from the most heated parts of the engine.
- 2) The supply of heat to the less-heated engine parts.
- 3) Maintaining the engine temperature within a certain operating range.

32. Which type of internal combustion engine cooling system is the most common?

- 1) Of the open type.
- 2) Of the closed type.

33. Why is the use of motor oil necessary?

- 1) To improve fuel economy.
- 2) Only for cooling the friction parts.
- 3) For the removal of wear products from the friction parts.
- 4) To reduce friction.
- 5) Answers 2, 3, 4.

34. Why is it recommended to change the motor oil in the winter period?

- 1) Due to the cold, the viscosity of the motor oil increases sharply, and its effectiveness decreases.
- 2) Due to the cold, the viscosity of the motor oil decreases sharply, and its effectiveness increases.
- 3) To improve fuel economy.

35. From where in a diesel engine's fuel system must water be periodically drained?

- 1) From the fuel tank.
- 2) From the fuel lines.
- 3) From the fuel filter-sedimenter.

36. What should be done if the fuel tank of a diesel engine is filled with petrol?

- 1) Drain the petrol from the fuel tank and flush the tank with kerosene.
- 2) Drain the petrol from the fuel tank and fill it with diesel fuel.
- 3) Continue travelling to the nearest service station.
- 4) Add a special additive and continue travelling.

37. What is the difference between petrol and diesel engines?

- 1) In a suspended position.
- 2) In the method of igniting the air-fuel mixture.
- 3) There is no difference.

38. What does the valve train include?

- 1) Only the camshaft.
- 2) Only the valve mechanism.
- 3) The camshaft(s) and valve mechanisms.

39. What main parts does an internal combustion engine consist of?

- 1) The cylinder head with the valve-timing mechanism.
- 2) The cylinder block with the crank mechanism and the oil pan.
- 3) Of the parts listed above.

40. By what means does an internal combustion engine operate?

- 1) By means of the combustion of the air-fuel mixture in the engine cylinders.
- 2) By means of the combustion of fuel.
- 3) By means of the transmission.

41. State the main purpose of the ignition system.

- 1) Ignition of the air-fuel mixture.
- 2) Air heating.
- 3) Control of the main headlights.

42. Is an ignition system needed for a diesel engine?

- 1) It is required, without fail.
- 2) Is not needed.

43. What is the clutch needed for in the transmission?

- 1) For the temporary disconnection of the engine from the transmission.
- 2) For the smooth connection of the engine to the transmission.
- 3) To smooth out vibrations.
- 4) All of the above options.

44. Name the type of braking system that is most often used in trucks and buses.

- 1) Hydraulic.
- 2) Pneumatic.
- 3) Mechanical.

45. How do you determine the mounting side of a wheel and tyre with a directional tread pattern?

- 1) In such a case, the side of installation does not matter.
- 2) An arrow indicating the direction of rotation will be drawn on the tyre's sidewall.
- 3) The tyre marking shows the direction of rotation.

46. What is tyre balancing done for?

- 1) To prevent wheel wobble during travel.
- 2) To reduce fuel consumption.
- 3) To improve the aerodynamic characteristics of the car.

47. What types of tyres are there?

- 1) Stamped and cast.
- 2) Disc and diskless.
- 3) Tube-type and tubeless.

48. Does the oil filter need to be replaced when changing the engine oil?

- 1) After draining the engine oil, the oil filter must always be replaced.
- 2) If the drained oil is reused, the filter need not be replaced.
- 3) The oil filter need not be replaced when changing the motor oil.

49. What will happen if the engine oil level in the engine is significantly exceeded?

- 1) Nothing will happen, the excess oil will burn off.
- 2) The engine power will drop due to greater resistance to rotation.

- 3) The oil pump may be damaged. 461
4) Due to foaming of the oil, its pressure may drop and oil starvation may occur.

50. Which of the options listed below is a description of engine oil viscosity according to SAE?)

- 1) CJ-4.
- 2) 5W30.
- 3) 3V15.

51. May one mix coolant of different colours?

- 1) Yes, one may.
- 2) Yes, one may, but in certain proportions.
- 3) No, you may not.

52. What is the inter-wheel differential for?

- 1) To improve off-road capability.
- 2) So that the wheels can rotate at different speeds during a turn.
- 3) So that the wheels can rotate at the same speed during a turn.

53. What is the danger of incomplete disengagement of the clutch when the clutch pedal is not fully depressed?

- 1) It poses no threat.
- 2) By excessive wear of the gears in the gearbox.
- 3) By excessive wear of the synchronizers and gears if they are not synchronized.

54. What does the concept of "the clutch drags" mean?

- 1) Incomplete disengagement of the clutch.
- 2) Coupling tilt.
- 3) Moving the car off by means of the clutch.

55. Road trains (vehicle combinations) include...

- 1) Two or more motor vehicles connected by a flexible coupling.
- 2) Two motor vehicles connected by a rigid coupling.
- 3) A motor vehicle that is connected with one or more trailers by means of a coupling device.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

**50. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING
CATEGORIES C1, C (LEGAL LIABILITY)**

1. What minimum driving experience must the driver of a vehicle with a category 'C' driver's licence have in order to transport up to 8 passengers in an adapted truck?

- 1) Two years.
- 2) Three years.

3) Four years.

2. Is the placement of an emergency stop sign mandatory in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Mandatory, only if there are victims.
- 2) Mandatory in any case.
- 3) Mandatory, only outside built-up areas.

3. Residents of Ukraine who have work experience in domestic transport of no less than the following are admitted to international transport of dangerous goods:

- 1) One year.
- 2) Two years.
- 3) Three years.

4. Is the placement of an emergency stop sign mandatory in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Is not mandatory.
- 2) Mandatory, only if there are injured persons.
- 3) Mandatory in any case.

5. Which correct actions must the driver perform in the event that there are injured persons in the traffic crash?

- 1) Immediately telephone and summon an emergency (ambulance) medical team.
- 2) Take all possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the victims.
- 3) Take no action.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

6. What must the driver of a vehicle do in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Take no action, simply remain at the scene of the incident.
- 2) Immediately stop the vehicle and remain at the scene of the incident.
- 3) Turn on the hazard warning lights and set up the emergency stop sign.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

7. What must the driver of a vehicle do first in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Take no action, simply remain at the scene of the incident.
- 2) Immediately stop the vehicle and remain at the scene of the incident.

8. Is the use of rolling stock intended for transporting food products allowed for transporting other cargo?

- 1) Yes, if the vehicle's technical specifications allow it.
- 2) Prohibited.

9. The requirements of which legal act must drivers comply with when transporting goods?

- 1) The Law "On the National Police."

- 2) The Road Traffic Rules.
- 3) All orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

10. The transport of passengers is prohibited:

- 1) In the bed of a dump truck.
- 2) In the bed of a tractor and other self-propelled machines.
- 3) In a cargo trailer and semitrailer, in a travel trailer.
- 4) All of the above.

11. Under what conditions are conscript servicemen who hold a driver's licence of only category "C" permitted to transport passengers in the cargo bed of a truck adapted for this purpose?

- 1) After undergoing special training and an internship for 2 months.
- 2) After undergoing special training and an internship for 6 months.
- 3) In any case.

12. The driver of a truck, except for drivers of vehicles of diplomatic and other missions of foreign states, of international organizations, and of emergency and special vehicles, must provide their vehicle to police officers:

- 1) To perform unforeseen and urgent official duties connected with pursuing offenders, delivering them to the police, and for transporting damaged vehicles.
- 2) For the immediate delivery of police officers to their place of work.
- 3) All of the above.

51. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES C1, C (SAFETY)

1. Is the driver of a truck allowed to stop before the road sign "No Stopping" as shown in the figure?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

2. Indicate the most likely direction of displacement of unsecured cargo when the vehicle is travelling through turns?

- 1) Toward the rear side of the vehicle.
- 2) Toward the front side of the vehicle.
- 3) Only toward the left side of the vehicle.

4) Toward the side opposite to the direction of travel on a turn.

3. In which case is it mandatory to use special mechanization equipment for loading/unloading cargo?

- 1) When loading/unloading at a height exceeding 1 m and with a cargo mass greater than 50 kg.
- 2) When loading/unloading at a height exceeding 2 m and with a cargo mass greater than 50 kg.

4. How should light and heavy cargo be positioned when loading into the cargo body of a vehicle?

- 1) Heavy ones must be at the bottom, light ones on top.
- 2) Light ones must be at the bottom, heavy ones on top.
- 3) The placement does not matter.

5. How should cargo transported in boxes, barrels, etc., be positioned?

- 1) Closer to the cab of the vehicle.
- 2) Distribute it evenly over the entire area of the cargo bed.
- 3) The load must be securely fastened in such a way as to make impossible its movement in any direction and any effect on the stability and controllability of the vehicle.

6. How many fastening elements need to be used for the reliable securing of cargo in the cargo bed?

- 1) Two fastenings are sufficient.
- 2) One fastening is sufficient.
- 3) The securing of the cargo must be sufficient for its safe transport.

7. How should cargo be secured?

- 1) In such a way as to make their falling, dragging, etc. impossible.
- 2) In such a way as to make it impossible for the cargo to shift in the longitudinal direction.
- 3) In such a way as to simplify the unloading of this cargo.

8. What needs to be done first in the event of a puncture of one of the wheels?

- 1) Call the service centre.
- 2) Apply braking and, firmly holding the steering wheel, pull off onto the shoulder and turn on the hazard warning lights, and if necessary set out the emergency stop sign.
- 3) Pull over onto the shoulder.

9. What must be done before starting to drive a fully loaded road train?

- 1) Check the fuel level in the fuel tank.
- 2) Check the secure fastening of the tow-coupling device.
- 3) Both of the options given above.

10. At what speed may the anti-lock braking system fail to activate?

- 1) Up to 20 km/h.
- 2) Up to 40 km/h.
- 3) Up to 10 km/h.

11. How should cargo be positioned in the cargo body of a vehicle during transport?

- 1) Evenly, in such a way that the stability of the car is not disrupted and control of it is not made more difficult.
- 2) Closer to the cab, in such a way that the main part of the cargo is closer to the front of the cargo body.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

12. During transport, the cargo must not:

- 1) Restrict the driver's sightlines, create noise, raise dust, and pollute the carriageway.
- 2) Cover the external lighting devices, reflectors, licence plates, and identification marks.
- 3) It must have a characteristic unpleasant odour.
- 4) Answers 1, 2.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, 3.

13. When approaching a controlled intersection in a vehicle classified as a large-size and long vehicle, what must the driver always remember?

- 1) About the route of travel.
- 2) That the intersection is controlled.
- 3) That, because of the vehicle's dimensions, the traffic-light signals may not be visible to other road users.
- 4) All answers are correct.

14. Indicate the most likely direction of displacement of unsecured cargo during braking of the vehicle?

- 1) Toward the rear side of the vehicle.
- 2) Toward the front side of the vehicle.
- 3) Toward the left side of the vehicle.
- 4) Toward the right side of the vehicle.

15. When approaching a controlled intersection in a vehicle classified as oversized, what must the driver always keep in mind?

- 1) That the intersection is controlled.
- 2) That, because of the vehicle's dimensions, the traffic-light signals may not be visible to other road users.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

16. What must be done in advance before using a jack?

- 1) Check the serviceability of the jack.
- 2) Travel with caution to the nearest tyre shop.
- 3) Place the anti-rollback wheel chocks.

17. What needs to be done first in the case of a puncture of one of the wheels?

- 1) Pull over onto the shoulder and turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 2) Pull over onto the shoulder and immediately begin changing the wheel.
- 3) Take no action.

18. What must the driver of a vehicle do in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Immediately stop the vehicle and remain at the scene of the incident.
- 2) Turn on the hazard warning lights and set up the emergency stop sign.
- 3) Perform all the listed actions.

19. How must cargo transported in boxes, barrels, etc., be positioned?

- 1) In such a way that no free space is left between individual pieces of the cargo, or by placing wooden pads or spacers in the free space.
- 2) In such a way that more free space is left between individual pieces of the cargo.

20. How many fastening elements must be used for the reliable securing of cargo in the cargo bed?

- 1) One or two fastenings are sufficient.
- 2) The securing of the cargo must be sufficient to carry out its safe transport.
- 3) The securing of the cargo must be such that it can simplify its unloading and loading.

21. How should cargo be secured?

- 1) In such a way as to exclude the possibility of their falling, dragging, etc.
- 2) In such a way as to simplify the unloading of this cargo.
- 3) In such a way as to simplify the loading of this cargo.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

22. May one begin travelling immediately after emergency braking in a truck with an anti-lock braking system?

- 1) Yes, he may.
- 2) No, he may not.
- 3) Yes, he may, but at a speed of no more than 15 km/h.

23. What is the consequence of a car passing through a deep puddle?

- 1) The brake mechanisms will fail.
- 2) The effectiveness of the braking mechanisms will decrease.

24. How must the seats in the cargo body of a truck used for transporting passengers be secured?

- 1) Not less than 0.3 m from the upper edge of the side board and 0.3-0.5 m from the floor, and seats located along the rear or side board must have sturdy backrests.
- 2) Not less than 0.4 m from the upper edge of the side board and 0.2-0.5 m from the floor, and seats located along the rear or side board must have sturdy backrests.
- 3) Not less than 0.3 m from the upper edge of the side board and 0.4-0.7 m from the floor, and seats located along the rear or side board must have sturdy backrests.
- 4) Not less than 0.2 m from the upper edge of the side board and 0.35-0.6 m from the floor, and seats located along the rear or side board must have sturdy backrests.

25. Under what conditions is the driver of a truck allowed to transport more than 8 passengers in a truck adapted for this purpose?

- 1) With driving experience exceeding five years.
- 2) With a driver's licence of categories "C and D".
- 3) If any of the above-listed conditions is present.

26. When travelling on mountain roads and steep descents, must the drivers of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, tractors, and buses use the special mountain brakes installed by the manufacturer?

- 1) You must.
- 2) Are not obligated.

27. When stopping on mountain roads, as well as on ascents and descents, the drivers of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, of tractors, and of buses must:

- 1) Use the braking system.
- 2) Use gear engagement.
- 3) Use wheel chocks.

28. The drivers of which vehicles, when stopping or parking on mountain roads, as well as on upgrades and downgrades, must use anti-rollback chocks?

- 1) Trucks whose maximum permissible mass exceeds 3.5 tonnes.
- 2) Of tractors.
- 3) Of buses.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

29. By how much must the dimensions⁴⁸⁸ of the transported cargo be larger, in width, so that its transport is carried out under special rules?

- 1) By 0.4 m.
- 2) By 1 m.
- 3) By 2 m.
- 4) By 2.6 m.
- 5) By 3 m.

30. What determines the value of the maximum permissible mass of cargo transported by a vehicle and the values of the maximum permissible axle loads?

- 1) By the capacity of the vehicle's body.
- 2) By the mass of the cargo present.
- 3) By a technical characteristic of the vehicle.
- 4) By the norms established by the relevant authorities.

31. Is transport of cargo allowed if its mass and the distribution of the load on the axles exceed the values specified by the technical specification of this vehicle?

- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.
- 3) Allowed along a route coordinated with the appropriate authorities.

32. What must the driver of a truck do before transporting people in the cargo bed?

- 1) He must instruct the passengers about their duties.
- 2) He must instruct the passengers on the rules for boarding, alighting, positioning, and conduct in the cargo bed.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

33. From what age is it allowed to transport children in the cargo bed of a truck?

- 1) From 12 years of age.
- 2) From 13 years of age.
- 3) From 14 years of age.
- 4) From 15 years of age.
- 5) From 16 years of age.

34. Under what conditions is it allowed to transport children in the cargo bed of a truck adapted for transporting passengers?

- 1) When holding a category "D" driver's licence.
- 2) If they are older than 16 years.
- 3) If there are accompanying persons.

35. What must necessarily be done before forcibly opening the radiator cap on a hot engine?

- 1) Check the coolant level in the system.
- 2) Carefully release the excess pressure by opening the radiator cap slightly.

3) It may not be opened — wait until the engine cools down.

36. Is antifreeze a poisonous substance?

- 1) No, it is not.
- 2) No, only concentrate.
- 3) Yes, very poisonous.

37. What is the greatest danger posed by a storage battery?

- 1) By its own weight.
- 2) By the current that it produces.
- 3) With the acid solution contained in it.

38. During towing, is it allowed to transport passengers in the bed of the truck that is towing?

- 1) Allowed in any case.
- 2) Allowed, only if the body is adapted for transporting passengers.
- 3) Prohibited.
- 4) Allowed only in the case of towing with a rigid coupling.

39. Do passengers have the right to be in the bed of a towing truck during towing?

- 1) They have the right.
- 2) No, they do not have the right.
- 3) They have the right if towing is performed only with a rigid or flexible coupling.
- 4) They have the right if towing is performed only with a rigid coupling.

40. How is a vehicle carrying out the road transport of dangerous goods marked?

- 1) By turning on the low-beam headlights and rear marker lights.
- 2) By installing the identification marks "Hazardous Cargo Information Panel" and "Hazard Sign".
- 3) By turning on a flashing beacon (flashing beacons) of orange colour.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

41. A vehicle of what length (except for public transit vehicles) must travel under special rules?

- 1) More than 21 m.
- 2) More than 22 m.
- 3) More than 23 m.
- 4) More than 24 m.
- 5) More than 25 m.

42. By how much must the cargo protrude beyond the rear dimension of the vehicle for its transport to be carried out under special rules?

1) More than 1 m.

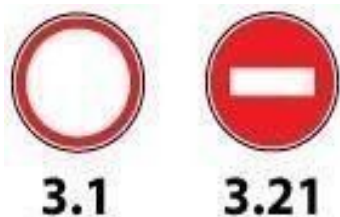
- 2) More than 2 m.
- 3) More than 3 m.
- 4) More than 4 m.

43. In which cases are trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, tractors, self-propelled machines, and mechanisms allowed to move onto the leftmost lane on roads that have three or more lanes for travel in one direction?

- 1) For passing.
- 2) For a left turn and a U-turn.
- 3) For stopping on the left, in permitted cases, for the purpose of loading or unloading, in built-up areas on one-way roads.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.
- 5) Answers 1, 2, and 3.

52. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES D1, D (GENERAL)

1. What do these two road signs have in common?



- 1) They indicate a prohibition only for through traffic.
- 2) They allow the travel of special vehicles with an orange beacon.
- 3) They allow the travel of public transit vehicles.
- 4) After these signs, oncoming traffic begins.

2. Which of the road signs shown is installed at the end of the boarding platform of a bus stop?



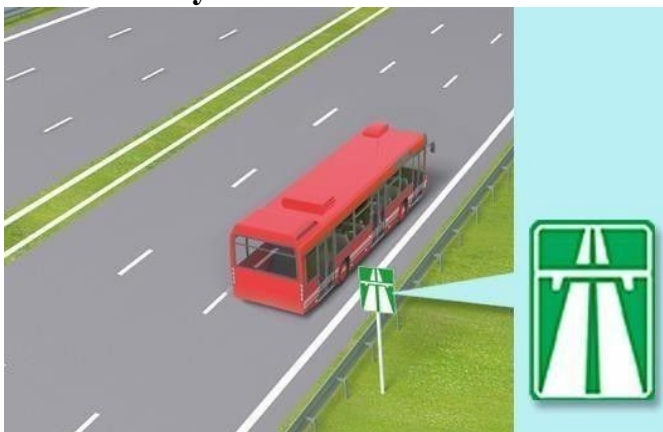
- 1) Sign 1.
- 2) Sign 2.
- 3) Sign 3.
- 4) Sign 4.
- 5) Sign 5.

3. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the blue bus is allowed?



- 1) 70 km/h.
- 2) 80 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 100 km/h.
- 5) 110 km/h.

4. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the red bus is allowed on the freeway?



- 1) 70 km/h.
- 2) 80 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 100 km/h.
- 5) 130 km/h.

5. What is the maximum speed at which travel of buses (except minibuses) is allowed on roads marked with the sign "Road for Cars"?



- 1) 80 km/h.

2) 90 km/h.

- 3) 100 km/h.
- 4) 110 km/h.
- 5) 130 km/h.

6. What maximum speed is established for the travel of minibuses on a freeway?



- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

7. What is the maximum speed at which travel of minibuses is permitted on roads with separate carriageways?



- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

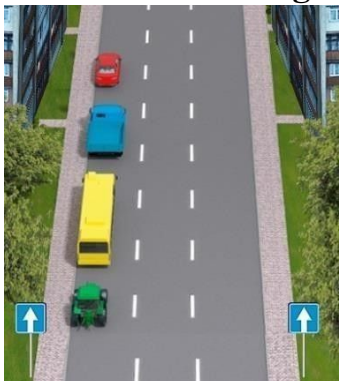
8. What maximum speed is established for minibuses on this road outside built-up areas?



- 1) 70 km/h.
- 2) 80 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 100 km/h.

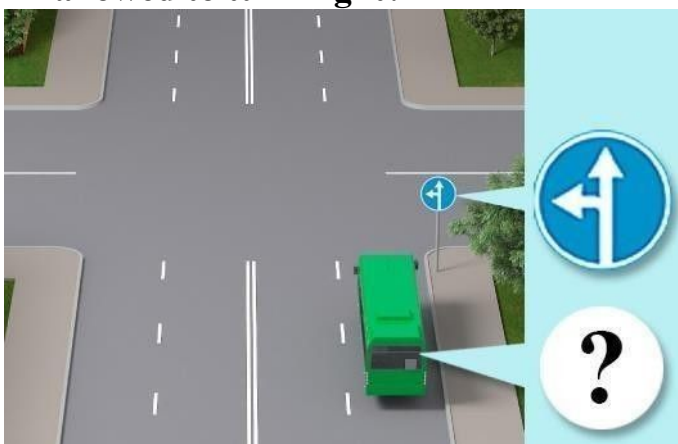
5) 110 km/h.

9. Which of the drivers stopped in violation of the Road Traffic Rules on a road in a built-up area, if it is known that the drivers of the tractor and the truck with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes stopped without the need for loading or unloading, and the driver of the bus stopped without the need for boarding or alighting of passengers?



- 1) The drivers of the truck, the tractor, and the bus.
- 2) The drivers of the truck and the tractor.
- 3) The drivers of all vehicles.
- 4) No one is committing a violation.

10. In the situation shown, is a bus driver travelling on an established route allowed to turn right?



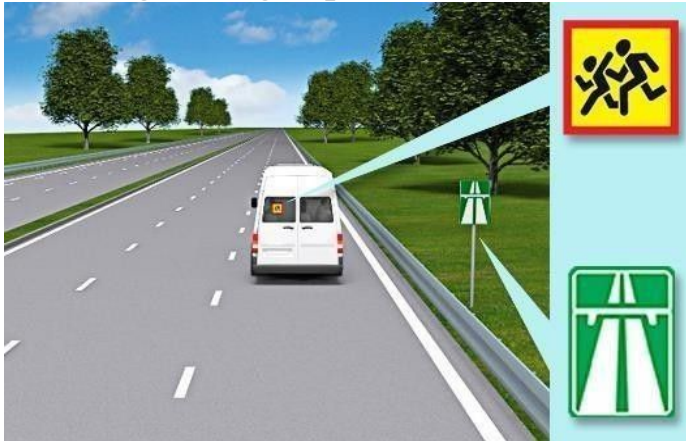
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

11. What is the maximum speed at which travel of minibuses is permitted on roads for cars?



- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

12. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the white minibus transporting organized groups of children is allowed on this road?



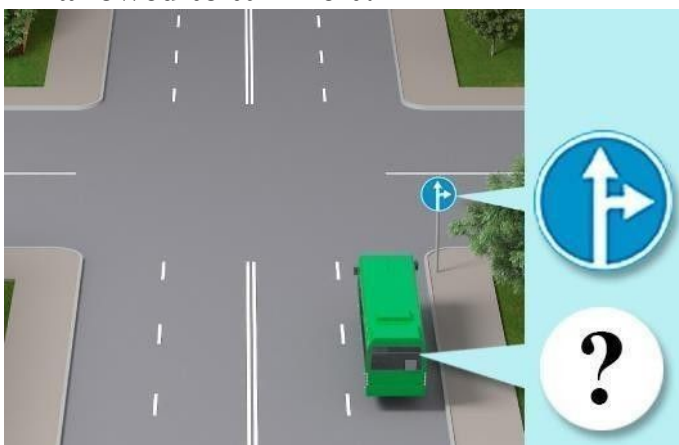
- 1) 130 km/h.
- 2) 110 km/h.
- 3) 90 km/h.
- 4) 80 km/h.

13. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the yellow bus transporting an organized group of children is allowed on this section of road outside built-up areas?



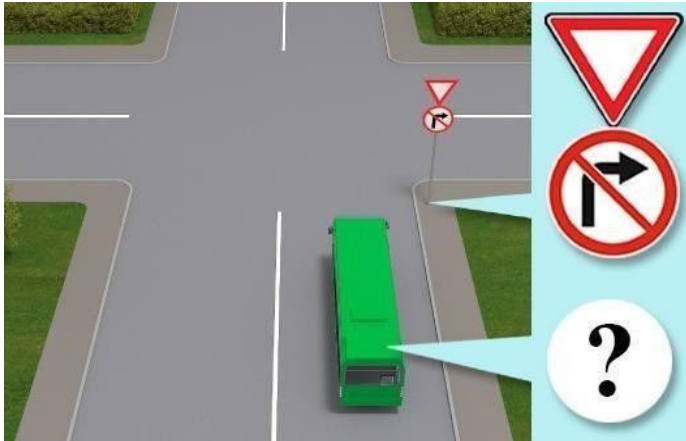
- 1) 110 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.

14. In the situation shown, is a bus driver travelling on an established route allowed to turn left?



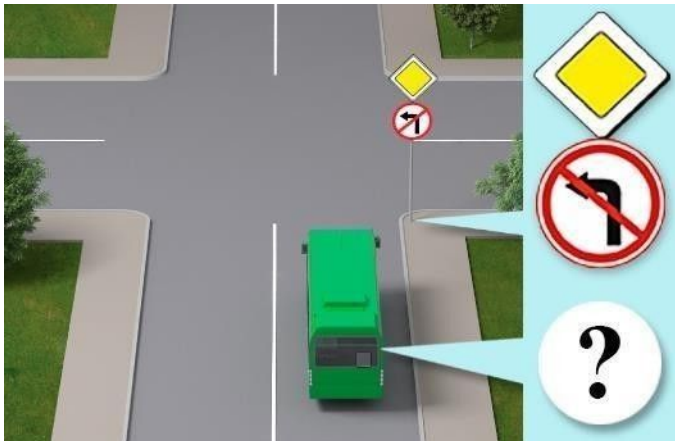
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

15. Is a bus travelling on an established route allowed to turn right at the intersection shown?



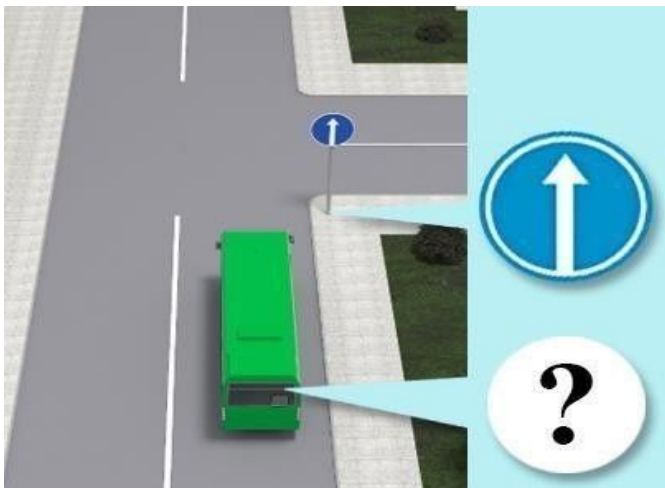
- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

16. Is a bus driver travelling on an established route allowed to turn left in the situation shown?



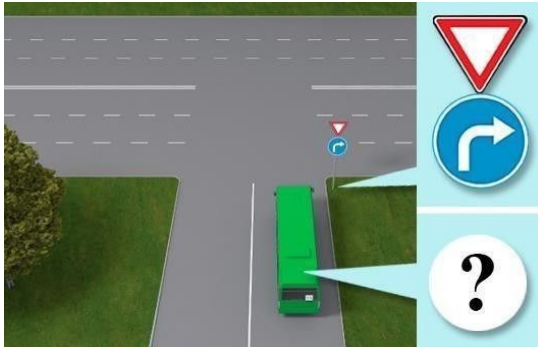
- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

17. Is a bus driver travelling on an established route allowed to turn right in the situation shown?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

18. Is a bus driver travelling on an established route allowed to turn left in the situation shown?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

19. The driver of a vehicle that is equipped with a tachograph must:

- 1) Ensure proper operation of the tachograph and management of its operating modes in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2) The tachograph need not be used.
- 3) Ensure its reliable installation in the vehicle.

20. The duration of a driver's weekly rest must amount to:

- 1) Not less than 42 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 45 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 47 consecutive hours.

21. If two drivers operate the vehicle during a work shift, each driver must have a daily rest period lasting:

- 1) Not less than 8 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 12 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 6 hours.

22. How are drivers to use break time?

- 1) They must rest in specially designated places.
- 2) They must rest without leaving the vehicle.
- 3) At their own discretion.

23. Is the break for rest and meals counted toward the driver's working time?

- 1) It is counted.
- 2) It is not counted.
- 3) At the employer's discretion.

24. What is the minimum duration of a driver's rest and meal break after 4 hours of driving if the daily (between-shift) rest period does not begin?

- 1) Not less than 45 minutes.
- 2) Not less than 1 hour.
- 3) Not less than 2 hours.

25. When operating a bus engaged in international travel, the total duration of the bus driver's working time over two consecutive weeks is recorded by the tachograph. According to the regulatory documents, it must not exceed:

- 1) 56 hours.
- 2) 60 hours.
- 3) 70 hours.
- 4) 90 hours.

26. After how many hours of driving must a bus driver take a rest break?

- 1) After 2 hours.
- 2) After 4 hours.
- 3) After 5 hours.

27. What minimum number of drivers is assigned to bus routes exceeding 500 km in length?

- 1) One is sufficient.
- 2) Two.
- 3) Not less than three.

28. How do you tighten the bolts/nuts securing the wheel to the hub?

- 1) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the wheel that rests on the surface.
- 2) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the suspended wheel, and finish tightening to the required torque on the wheel that rests on the surface.

29. Residents of Ukraine who have work experience in domestic transport of no less than the following are admitted to international transport of passengers:

- 1) One to two years.
- 2) Three years.
- 3) Five years.

30. If two drivers operate the vehicle during a work shift, each driver must have a daily rest period lasting:

- 1) Not less than 6 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 8 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 10 consecutive hours.

31. When operating a bus engaged in international travel, the duration of the bus driver's working time over a week is recorded by the tachograph. According to the regulatory documents, it must not exceed:

- 1) 45 hours.
- 2) 54 hours.
- 3) 56 hours.
- 4) 60 hours.

32. A category D1 vehicle is considered to be a motor vehicle structurally designed for transporting no more than:

- 1) 16 passengers in seats, excluding the driver.
- 2) 18 passengers in seats, excluding the driver.
- 3) 20 passengers in seats, excluding the driver.

33. How long must a driver's daily (between-shift) rest last during any 24-hour period, counting from the start of the working day (shift)?

- 1) Not less than 10 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 12 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 8 consecutive hours.

34. How many times during a week may a driver's daily driving time be increased to 10 hours when operating a bus that participates in international traffic?

- 1) Once.
- 2) Twice.
- 3) Three times.

35. The daily driving time of a driver operating a bus engaged in international traffic, recorded by means of a tachograph, must not exceed:

- 1) 8 hours.
- 2) 9 hours.
- 3) 10 hours.

36. A tachograph is an onboard device that is installed on buses engaged in international travel and that records:

- 1) The travel speed and mileage of the bus.
- 2) The daily working time of drivers.
- 3) The daily rest time of drivers.
- 4) All of the listed parameters.

37. Buses that take part in international traffic must be mandatorily equipped with:

- 1) By a tachometer.
- 2) By a tachograph.
- 3) By the Global Positioning System (GPS).
- 4) By all the listed devices.

38. Outside built-up areas on roads not marked with sign 5.3

"Road for Cars," the maximum permitted speed for buses, except minibuses, does not exceed:

- 1) 70 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.

3) 110 km/h.

"Road for Cars," the maximum permitted speed for buses, except minibuses, does not exceed:

- 1) 70 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.

40. The driver of a vehicle that is equipped with a tachograph must:

- 1) Ensure proper operation of the tachograph and management of its operating modes in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2) Install, change, and fill out tachograph cards in a timely manner and ensure their proper storage.
- 3) In the event of a tachograph failure, take no measures until the device has been repaired.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

41. The driver of a vehicle that is equipped with a tachograph must:

- 1) Ensure proper operation of the tachograph and management of its operating modes in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2) In the event of a tachograph failure, take no actions until the device has been repaired.

42. The duration of driving for a driver per week, taking into account overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 47 hours.
- 2) 48 hours.
- 3) 49 hours.

43. The transport of passengers by buses, depending on the mode of its organization, may be:

- 1) Regular and irregular ones.
- 2) Regular special ones.
- 3) Irregular special ones.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

44. What minimum number of drivers is assigned to bus routes exceeding 500 km in length?

- 1) One is sufficient.
- 2) Two.
- 3) Three.

45. The duration of a driver's driving per week, including overtime work, must not exceed:

- 1) 46 hours.
- 2) 48 hours.
- 3) 50 hours.

46. The normal duration of a driver's working time must not exceed:

- 1) 50 hours per week.
- 2) 45 hours per week.
- 3) 40 hours per week.

47. What falls under the concept of a driver's rest?

- 1) A continuous period of time that the driver may use at their own discretion.
- 2) A continuous period of time that the driver uses to fill out the necessary accompanying documents.
- 3) A continuous period of time that the driver uses exclusively for sleep.

48. When approaching a controlled intersection in a vehicle operated by a driver with one of the categories D, D1, what must the driver always take into account?

- 1) That the intersection is controlled.
- 2) The route of travel.
- 3) That, because of the vehicle's dimensions, the traffic-light signals may not be visible to other road users.

49. How should a jack be positioned correctly?

- 1) As close as possible to the wheel.
- 2) As far as possible from the wheel.
- 3) The place of installation does not matter.

50. How do you tighten the bolts/nuts securing the wheel to the hub?

- 1) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the suspended wheel.
- 2) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the wheel that stands on the surface.
- 3) Tighten the bolts/nuts on the suspended wheel, and finish tightening to the required torque on the wheel that stands on the surface.

51. What is the maximum speed at which travel of buses (except minibuses) is allowed on all roads outside built-up areas?

- 1) 50 km/h.
- 2) 60 km/h.
- 3) 70 km/h.
- 4) 80 km/h.
- 5) 90 km/h.

52. Indicate the maximum permissible length of public transit vehicles coupled together during towing.

- 1) 20 m.
- 2) 22 m.
- 3) 25 m.
- 4) 30 m.
- 5) 35 m.

53. A public transit vehicle of what length must travel under special rules?

- 1) More than 21 m.
- 2) More than 22 m.
- 3) More than 23 m.
- 4) More than 24 m.
- 5) More than 25 m.

54. After how many hours of driving must a driver take a rest break?

- 1) After 3 hours.
- 2) After 4 hours.
- 3) After 5 hours.

55. What is the minimum duration of a driver's rest and meal break after 4 hours of driving if the daily (between-shift) rest period does not begin?

- 1) Not less than 45 minutes.
- 2) Not less than 50 minutes.
- 3) Not less than 1 hour.

56. In the case of a tachograph malfunction or damage, the driver of the vehicle must:

- 1) Take no action until the device is repaired.
- 2) Record by hand the data on the work and rest schedule.
- 3) The use of a tachograph is not mandatory.

57. The driver of a vehicle that is equipped with a tachograph must:

- 1) Ensure proper operation of the tachograph and management of its operating modes in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2) Install, change, and fill out tachograph cards in a timely manner and ensure their proper storage.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

58. The driver of a vehicle that is equipped with a tachograph must:

- 1) Ensure proper operation of the tachograph and management of its operating modes in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2) In the case of a tachograph breakdown, resort to no actions until the device has been repaired.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

59. What is a control device (tachograph)?

- 1) Equipment that is a measuring instrument, intended for installation on vehicles to display and record, in automatic or semi-automatic mode, information about the travel of such vehicles and about certain periods of their drivers' work.

- 2) A monitoring device that is installed on board motor vehicles. Intended for recording the speed and the work and rest regime of drivers and crew members.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

60. What must the length of a route that extends beyond a built-up area be for two drivers to be assigned to it?

- 1) 150 km.
- 2) 250 km.
- 3) 500 km and more.

61. The duration of a driver's weekly rest must be:

- 1) Not less than 40 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 45 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 50 consecutive hours.

62. If two drivers operate the vehicle during a work shift, each driver must have a daily rest period lasting:

- 1) Not less than 8 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 10 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 12 consecutive hours.

63. What must the duration of a driver's daily (between-shift) rest be within any 24-hour period, counting from the start of the working day (shift)?

- 1) Not less than 8 consecutive hours.
- 2) Not less than 10 consecutive hours.
- 3) Not less than 12 consecutive hours.

64. How must drivers use break time?

- 1) You must rest without leaving the vehicle.
- 2) They use the break time at their own discretion.

65. Is the break for rest and meals included in the driver's working time?

- 1) It is included.
- 2) Is not included.

66. Is the transport of organized groups of children during the hours of darkness allowed?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.
- 3) Allowed only in built-up areas.

**53. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING
CATEGORIES D1, D
(CONSTRUCTION AND TERMS)**

1. What is the maximum number of passengers, including the driver's seat, that a minibus driver has the right to transport?



- 1) No more than nineteen.
- 2) No more than seventeen.
- 3) No more than sixteen.

2. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) After replacing the brake pads on one side, it is necessary to check the pressure in the receivers.
- 2) If one friction lining is worn more than the other, they must be swapped to ensure even wear.
- 3) When replacing the brake pads on one side, the pads on the other side must also be replaced.

3. What can result from complete wear of the friction linings of the brake pads?

- 1) A sharp decrease in the effectiveness of the braking mechanism.
- 2) Overheating of the brake mechanism.
- 3) Loss of control of the car.

4. What function does the pressure-limiting valve perform in the pneumatic drive of the front-axle brake system?

- 1) It reduces the amount of travel of the front axle.
- 2) It limits the turning angle of the front-axle wheels.
- 3) It reduces the pressure in the brake chambers of the front axle.

5. What is the accelerator valve for in the pneumatic drive of the brake system?

- 1) An increase in the car's acceleration dynamics.
- 2) An increase in the rate of relief of excess pressure.
- 3) Faster actuation of the rear braking mechanisms.

6. Which braking mechanisms are engaged when the mountain brake is activated?

- 1) Only the front ones.
- 2) Only the rear ones.
- 3) Front and rear ones.
- 4) The brake mechanisms are not engaged.

7. What is a receiver?

- 1) The connecting mechanism in the pneumatic brake actuator.
- 2) The brake chamber of the rear brake mechanism.
- 3) A cylinder for storing the compressed air of the braking system.

8. Where does the air go after the brake pedal is released?

- 1) It is released into the atmosphere.
- 2) It goes back into the system.
- 3) It is fed into the engine's intake manifold.

9. To which unit is the brake pedal connected in the pneumatic brake system?

- 1) To the master brake cylinder.
- 2) To the brake valve.
- 3) Directly to the brake chamber.

10. What is the main advantage of a hydraulic brake system over a pneumatic brake system?

- 1) Absence of brake fluid.
- 2) A reduction of the total mass of the braking-system parts.
- 3) The actuation speed of the braking mechanisms.

11. Is it allowed to mix coolants of different colours?

- 1) Allowed, only in the proportion 1/2.
- 2) Allowed, only in the proportion 1/4.
- 3) Prohibited.

12. How will a breach of the brake chamber's seal on one side manifest itself on the car during braking?

- 1) It will have no effect.
- 2) A loud hissing will be heard.
- 3) A pulling of the car to the side will be felt.

13. How can you use a drop of engine oil to determine that coolant has entered the lubrication system?

- 1) The motor oil turns a milky colour.
- 2) The motor oil turns a violet colour.
- 3) It is impossible to determine.

14. A category D1 vehicle is considered to be a motor vehicle structurally designed for transporting no more than:

- 1) 16 passengers in seats, excluding the driver.
- 2) 18 passengers in seats, excluding the driver.
- 3) 20 passengers in seats, excluding the driver.

15. The term "public transit vehicle" means:

- 1) A vehicle that carries out intercity passenger transport on public roads with stops at bus stations in intermediate built-up areas.
- 2) A public-use vehicle (bus, minibus, trolleybus, tram, and taxi) that travels along an established route and has specific places on the road for boarding (alighting) passengers.
- 3) A vehicle intended for transporting people along routes agreed upon with the passengers and with stops at their request.

16. Is it allowed to exceed the engine-oil level during its change?

- 1) No, it is not allowed.
- 2) Allowed — nothing to worry about.
- 3) Allowed after a major engine overhaul.

17. How often is it necessary to drain water from the sediment filter on vehicles with diesel engines?

- 1) Every day.
- 2) Once every two months.
- 3) Every time the fuel filter is replaced.
- 4) After 35,000 km of mileage.

18. Indicate the method for determining the cause of unstable idle speed.

- 1) The method of stopping by switching off the fuel injectors one by one.
- 2) The listening method.
- 3) The comparative method.

19. Indicate the method for determining the reason the engine does not start when the starter is turning.

- 1) Visual: inspection of all wiring connections.
- 2) Using a special diagnostic error scanner.
- 3) Diagnosis of each element of the starting system separately.
- 4) All of the above options.

20. Indicate the method for determining the cause of a sharp increase in effort on the steering wheel.

- 1) Visual inspection of the components of the hydraulic power steering system.
- 2) Measuring the operating pressure in the hydraulic power steering system.
- 3) Diagnosis while travelling.
- 4) Options 1 and 2.

21. Indicate the method for determining the cause of excessive wear of the tyres on the steered wheels.

- 1) Using special diagnostic equipment/a diagnostic stand.
- 2) Using a visual inspection.

3) Using an improvised tool.

22. Indicate the methods for determining excessive wear of the brake pads on only one side of the car.

- 1) By ear.
- 2) Using a special diagnostic stand.
- 3) Using a measuring instrument.
- 4) All options are suitable.

23. Name the type of braking system that is most often used in trucks and buses.

- 1) Hydraulic.
- 2) Pneumatic.
- 3) Mechanical.

24. How do you determine the mounting side of a wheel and tyre with a directional tread pattern?

- 1) In such a case, the side of installation does not matter.
- 2) An arrow indicating the direction of rotation will be drawn on the tyre's sidewall.
- 3) The tyre marking shows the direction of rotation.

25. State the main purpose of the ignition system.

- 1) Ignition of the air-fuel mixture.
- 2) Air heating.
- 3) Control of the main headlights.

26. What is the starter for?

- 1) To start the car moving.
- 2) To move the car a short distance.
- 3) To start the engine.

27. In what sequence must the clamps be disconnected from the terminals of the storage battery?

- 1) First the negative terminal, then the positive terminal.
- 2) First the positive terminal, then the negative terminal.
- 3) The sequence of disconnection does not matter.

28. What is the engine cooling system for?

- 1) Removal of heat from the most heated parts of the engine.
- 2) The supply of heat to the less-heated engine parts.
- 3) Maintaining the engine temperature within a certain operating range.

29. Why is the use of motor oil necessary?

- 1) To improve fuel economy.
- 2) Only for cooling the friction parts.

- 3) For the removal of wear products from
4) To reduce friction.
- 49) Answers 2, 3, 4.
of the friction parts.

30. Why is it recommended to change the motor oil in the winter period?

- 1) Due to the cold, the viscosity of the motor oil increases sharply, and its effectiveness decreases.
- 2) Due to the cold, the viscosity of the motor oil decreases sharply, and its effectiveness increases.
- 3) To improve fuel economy.

31. From where in a diesel engine's fuel system must water be periodically drained?

- 1) From the fuel tank.
- 2) From the fuel lines.
- 3) From the fuel filter-sedimenter.

32. What does the valve train include?

- 1) Only the camshaft.
- 2) Only the valve mechanism.
- 3) The camshaft(s) and valve mechanisms.

33. What main parts does an internal combustion engine consist of?

- 1) The cylinder head with the valve-timing mechanism.
- 2) The cylinder block with the crank mechanism and the oil pan.
- 3) Of the parts listed above.

34. Is an ignition system needed for a diesel engine?

- 1) It is required, without fail.
- 2) It is partially required.
- 3) Is not needed.

35. What is the clutch needed for in the transmission?

- 1) For the temporary disconnection of the engine from the transmission.
- 2) For the smooth connection of the engine to the transmission.
- 3) To smooth out vibrations.
- 4) All of the above options.

36. What is tyre balancing done for?

- 1) To prevent wheel wobble during travel.
- 2) To reduce fuel consumption.
- 3) To improve the aerodynamic characteristics of the car.

37. What types of tyres are there?

- 1) Stamped and cast.
- 2) Disc and diskless.
- 3) Tube-type and tubeless.

38. Does the oil filter need to be replaced when changing the engine oil?

- 1) After draining the engine oil, the oil filter must always be replaced.
- 2) If the drained oil is reused, the filter need not be replaced.
- 3) The oil filter need not be replaced when changing the motor oil.

39. What will happen if the engine oil level in the engine is significantly exceeded?

- 1) Nothing will happen, the excess oil will burn off.
- 2) The engine power will drop due to greater resistance to rotation.
- 3) The oil pump may be damaged.
- 4) Due to foaming of the oil, its pressure may drop and oil starvation may occur.

40. Which of the options listed below is a description of engine oil viscosity according to SAE?

- 1) CJ-4.
- 2) 5W30.
- 3) 3V15.

41. May one mix coolant of different colours?

- 1) Yes, one may.
- 2) Yes, one may, but in certain proportions.
- 3) No, you may not.

42. What is the inter-wheel differential for?

- 1) To improve off-road capability.
- 2) So that the wheels can rotate at different speeds during a turn.
- 3) So that the wheels can rotate at the same speed during a turn.

43. What is the danger of incomplete disengagement of the clutch when the clutch pedal is not fully depressed?

- 1) It poses no threat.
- 2) By excessive wear of the gears in the gearbox.
- 3) By excessive wear of the synchronizers and gears if they are not synchronized.

44. What does the concept of "the clutch drags" mean?

- 1) Incomplete disengagement of the clutch.
- 2) Coupling tilt.
- 3) Moving the car off by means of the clutch.

45. Road trains (vehicle combinations) include:

- 1) Two or more motor vehicles connected by a flexible coupling.
- 2) Two motor vehicles connected by a rigid coupling.
- 3) A motor vehicle joined with one or more trailers by means of a coupling device.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

54. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES D1, D (LEGAL LIABILITY)

1. What minimum driving experience must the driver of a bus (minibus) who transports organized groups of children have?

- 1) Two years.
- 2) Three years.
- 3) Four years.
- 4) Five years.

2. Is the transport of organized groups of children during the hours of darkness allowed?

- 1) It is allowed if the driver's experience is 5 years or more.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is allowed if the hazard warning lights are turned on.

3. Organized groups of children must be transported by drivers whose experience of driving a vehicle is at least:

- 1) One year.
- 2) Five years.
- 3) Three years or more.

4. The bus driver is obligated to:

- 1) He must have a driver's licence confirming the right to drive a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 2) He must have a passport of a citizen of Ukraine.
- 3) He must have a permit for the transport of cargo.
- 4) All answers are correct.

5. Is a bus driver allowed to sell tickets to passengers while the bus is moving?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed in built-up areas.
- 3) Prohibited.

6. In the case of a tachograph malfunction or damage, the driver of the vehicle must:

- 1) Further travel is prohibited until the device is repaired.
- 2) Record by hand the data regarding the work and rest schedule.
- 3) Act at the driver's discretion.

7. Is a bus driver allowed to change the route and travel schedule?

- 1) Allowed, if the driver so decided.
- 2) Allowed in built-up areas.
- 3) Prohibited.

8. Can a bus driver deviate from the route at his own discretion?

- 1) Yes, he can.
- 2) Yes, he can, outside built-up areas.
- 3) No, he cannot.

9. The drivers of small-capacity buses are prohibited from:

- 1) Transporting people whose number exceeds the number of seats provided for in the vehicle's technical specifications.
- 2) Transporting children under 12 years of age in the right front seat.
- 3) Transport passengers in both of the cases mentioned above.

10. In which answer option are all the actions that a public transit vehicle driver is prohibited from performing while travelling correctly listed?

- 1) To talk with passengers and let them into the cab.
- 2) To eat, drink, or smoke.
- 3) Travelling unnecessarily at too low a speed.
- 4) Perform any of the given actions.

11. The driver of a vehicle intended for the transport of people is prohibited from transporting cargo on the roof of this vehicle:

- 1) In the absence of a roof rack whose width equals the width of this vehicle's roof.
- 2) In the absence of a roof rack whose length equals the length of this vehicle's roof.
- 3) In the absence of a roof rack that structurally matches this vehicle.

12. To operate a vehicle designed to transport a number of people not exceeding 16 passengers in seats other than the driver's seat, the driver's licence must, in addition to category "B", contain a mark for the right to operate vehicles of category:

- 1) C1.
- 2) C.
- 3) D1.

13. How many fire extinguishers must be present in a bus, and where must they be secured if places for their mounting are not provided for by the design?

- 1) One fire extinguisher, which must be secured in the driver's cab.
- 2) Two fire extinguishers, which must be secured in the driver's cab.
- 3) Two fire extinguishers, one of which must be secured in the driver's cab and the other in the passenger compartment.
- 4) Three fire extinguishers, one of which must be secured in the driver's cab, the second in the passenger compartment, and the third in the luggage compartment.

14. With what minimum number of wheel chocks must a bus with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes be equipped?

- 1) Two.
- 2) Four.
- 3) Six.

15. The operation of buses is not prohibited if:

- 1) On buses with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes, the wheel chocks (at least two) are absent.
- 2) Anti-skid chains are not installed on the wheels of the bus's drive axle when there is snow or ice on the carriageway, as well as during icy conditions.
- 3) Tyres with a retreaded tread are installed on the rear axle of the bus.

16. Upon fulfillment of which conditions may buses be admitted to operation?

- 1) If there are at least two emergency stop signs or at least two portable flashing red lanterns.
- 2) If there are at least two first-aid kits.
- 3) With a valid coupon confirming completion of the state technical inspection.
- 4) Provided all the listed conditions are met.

17. To be admitted to road traffic, buses must undergo periodic state technical inspection every:

- 1) 3 months.
- 2) 6 months.
- 3) 12 months.

18. What is the maximum number of children allowed to be transported by bus?

- 1) No greater than the number of seating places specified by the technical specification and the registration documents of the vehicle.
- 2) No greater than the number of seating and standing places specified by the technical specification and the registration documents of the vehicle.

19. The driver of an intercity bus is not allowed to transport, without adult accompaniment, children aged:

- 1) Up to 8 years.
- 2) Up to 10 years.
- 3) Up to 12 years.

20. Must the driver of a vehicle evacuate passengers in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Yes, he must, in any case.
- 2) Yes, he must, only if there are victims.
- 3) No, he is not obligated to.
- 4) Act according to the circumstances, that is, at the driver's discretion.

21. Which correct actions must the driver perform in the event that there are injured persons in the traffic crash?

- 1) Immediately telephone and summon an emergency (ambulance) medical team.
- 2) Take all possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the victims.
- 3) Take no action.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

22. Is the placement of an emergency stop sign mandatory in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Is not mandatory.
- 2) Mandatory, only if there are injured persons.
- 3) Mandatory in any case.

23. On intercity routes, it is not allowed to transport children without adult accompaniment, aged:

- 1) Up to 8 years
- 2) Up to 14 years.
- 3) Up to 12 years.

24. The maximum number of children for transport by bus must not exceed:

- 1) The number of seating places specified in the technical specification and registration documents of the vehicle.
- 2) The number of seating and standing places specified in the technical specification and registration documents of the vehicle.

25. Organized groups of children must be transported by drivers who have experience of driving a vehicle of not less than:

- 1) Three years.
- 2) Five years.
- 3) Eight years and more.

26. Is the transport of organized groups of children during the hours of darkness allowed?

- 1) Allowed, if the group is escorted by 2 or more people.
- 2) Allowed, if the driver's experience is 5 years or more.
- 3) Prohibited.

27. The bus driver is obligated to:

- 1) He must have a driver's licence for the right to drive a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 2) He must have a passport of a citizen of Ukraine.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

28. Which rules is the driver of a bus required to follow?

- 1) The Road Traffic Rules.

- 2) The rules for the transport of dangerous goods.
- 3) The rules for the technical operation of a bus.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

29. Must a bus driver announce the name and duration of the stop?

- 1) Yes, he must.
- 2) It is not mandatory.
- 3) Yes, he must, in built-up areas.

30. Which of the following is prohibited for the bus driver?

- 1) Require passengers to fulfill their duties.
- 2) Do not release the baggage if the passenger has not presented the baggage transport receipt.
- 3) Begin moving before the doors are completely closed and open them before the bus comes to a complete stop.

31. Which of the following is prohibited for the bus driver?

- 1) Do not release the baggage if the passenger has not presented the baggage transport receipt.
- 2) To talk with passengers, eat, drink, and smoke while the bus is travelling.
- 3) Do not allow passengers to travel if there are no vacant places in the passenger compartment (except in cases where passengers hold a ticket for a place in the compartment).

32. Which of the following is prohibited for the bus driver?

- 1) Change the route and the travel schedule.
- 2) To sell tickets to passengers while the bus is moving.
- 3) Require passengers to fulfill their duties.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

33. Which of the following is prohibited for the bus driver?

- 1) Select passengers according to the profitability of their route.
- 2) Transporting in a car sharp and cutting objects; flammable, explosive, poisonous, corrosive, foul-smelling, and narcotic substances; firearms without cases; and other dangerous objects.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

34. Residents of Ukraine who have work experience in domestic transport of no less than the following are admitted to international transport of passengers:

- 1) One year.
- 2) Two years.
- 3) Three years.

35. Is the placement of an emergency stop sign mandatory in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Mandatory, only if there are victims.

- 2) Mandatory in any case.
- 3) Mandatory, only outside built-up areas.

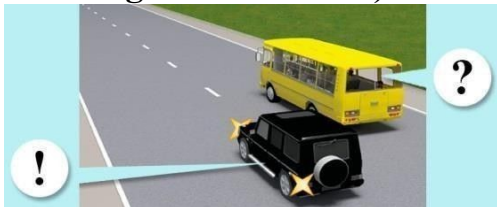
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36. How should the driver of a bus act if, as a result of a traffic crash, the bus doors have become blocked?

- 1) Report the event and wait for technical assistance to arrive.
- 2) Ask that the passengers, maintaining order and calm, leave the bus through the emergency exits in the windows and on the roof.
- 3) With the assistance of passengers who were not injured, help the injured, persons with disabilities, and children to safely leave the bus.
- 4) Perform the actions listed in items 2 and 3.

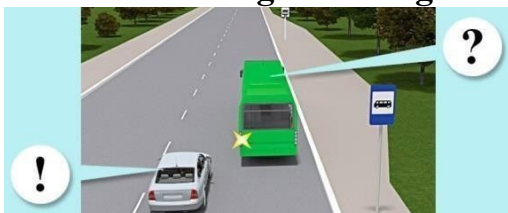
55. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES D1, D (SAFETY)

1. In this situation, what is prohibited for the bus driver (the black car has begun to overtake)?



- 1) Increase the travel speed.
- 2) Perform manoeuvres that hinder overtaking.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

2. Which measures must the driver of a bus that has signalled the intention to begin moving from any stop take?



- 1) Having the right of way, begin travel — only in built-up areas.
- 2) He must take measures to prevent a traffic crash.
- 3) Having the right of way, begin travel on all roads.

3. Which of the identification signs marks a bus or minibus while transporting organized groups of children?



- 1) By sign 1.
- 2) By sign 2.
- 3) By sign 3.
- 4) By signs 2 and 3.

4. In which case are low-beam headlights turned on during daylight hours on a moving bus (minibus)?

- 1) During intercity transport.
- 2) When transporting organized groups of children together with the mounted "Children" identification sign.
- 3) Always outside built-up areas when the bus's design does not include daytime running lights.
- 4) Answers 2 and 3.

5. How should the driver of a bus act correctly if there are casualties in the traffic crash?

- 1) Immediately telephone and summon an emergency (ambulance) medical team.
- 2) Take all possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the injured.
- 3) Perform all the listed actions.

6. What must the bus driver check before setting out?

- 1) The technical condition of the bus.
- 2) The presence of a first-aid kit, a fire extinguisher, wheel chocks, an emergency stop sign.
- 3) All of the above.

7. What must the bus driver check before setting out?

- 1) The technical condition of the bus.
- 2) Whether the rearview mirror is correctly adjusted, whether the licence plates are visible, the functionality of the doors, and the cleanliness of the interior.
- 3) Check for the presence of all the documents that he must have with him.
- 4) All answers are correct.

8. What needs to be done first in the case of a puncture of one of the wheels?

- 1) Pull over onto the shoulder and turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 2) Pull over onto the shoulder and immediately begin changing the wheel.
- 3) You must stop and remain in place, and wait for help.

9. What must be done in advance before using a jack?

- 1) Check for the presence of a jack.
- 2) Check the hydraulic jack.
- 3) Place the anti-rollback wheel chocks.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

10. When approaching a controlled intersection in a vehicle classified as oversized, what must the driver always keep in mind?

- 1) That the intersection is controlled.

- 2) That he is permitted to turn from a position other than the outermost one on the carriageway.
- 3) That, because of the vehicle's dimensions, the traffic-light signals may not be visible to other road users.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

11. Before starting to move off from the stop after passengers have boarded the bus, the bus driver must make sure the manoeuvre is safe:

- 1) Only through the right exterior rearview mirror.
- 2) Only through the left exterior rearview mirror.
- 3) Through both outside rearview mirrors.
- 4) Only through the interior rearview mirror.

12. For the safety and comfort of bus passengers, the driver must:

- 1) Accelerate smoothly and brake smoothly.
- 2) Stop as close as possible to the kerb.
- 3) Perform the actions listed in items 1 and 2.

13. All the seats of your bus are equipped with seat belts. In this case, you must:

- 1) Before starting to travel, fasten the seat belt.
- 2) Fasten the seat belt only after leaving the built-up area.
- 3) Begin travelling only after you yourself have fastened your seat belt and made sure that all the passengers have fastened their belts.

14. The driver of a public transit vehicle travelling in the lane marked with road sign 5.8 against the general flow of vehicles must turn on:

- 1) Hazard warning lights.
- 2) Low-beam headlights.
- 3) Daytime running lights.

15. To attract the attention of other drivers and for the purpose of marking a moving small-capacity bus or a bus transporting a group of children, the driver of this vehicle must, during the daytime:

- 1) When travelling in a built-up area, periodically give an audible warning signal.
- 2) Turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 3) Turn on the low-beam headlights.

16. Must a bus driver evacuate passengers in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Yes, he must, in any case.
- 2) Yes, he must, only if there are casualties.
- 3) Act according to the circumstances, that is, at the driver's discretion.

17. What must a bus driver do in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Immediately stop the vehicle and remain at the scene of the incident.
- 2) Turn on the hazard warning lights and set up the emergency stop sign.
- 3) Perform all the listed actions.

18. What actions must the bus driver take while carrying out the transport of passengers before refueling the bus with fuel?

- 1) Warn the passengers not to exit the bus during refueling.
- 2) Warn the passengers not to use flammable materials during refueling.
- 3) Drop off the passengers before refueling the bus.

19. Are drivers of public transit vehicles allowed to transport passengers and cargo in a cab separated from the passenger compartment?

- 1) Allowed in any case.
- 2) Allowed, if the cargo is well secured.
- 3) Prohibited.

20. Which conditions must be observed when transporting organized groups of children in buses and minibuses?

- 1) Provided that mandatory instruction is conducted with the children and accompanying persons regarding the rules of safe behavior during travel and actions in the event of hazardous situations or a traffic crash.
- 2) Provided that the identification sign "Children" is installed at the front and rear of the bus.
- 3) Provided that the driver holds a driver's licence of category "D" and has driving experience of more than five years.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 1 and 2.

21. On a vehicle with the 'Children' identification mark, during the boarding or alighting of passengers from it, the following must be turned on:

- 1) Marker lights.
- 2) Hazard warning lights.
- 3) Orange flashing beacons.
- 4) Orange flashing beacons and (or) hazard warning lights.

22. What is the greatest danger posed by a storage battery?

- 1) By its own weight.
- 2) By the current that it produces.
- 3) With the acid solution contained in it.

23. Is antifreeze a poisonous substance?

- 1) No, it is not.
- 2) No, only concentrate.
- 3) Yes, very poisonous.

24. What must necessarily be done before forcibly opening the radiator cap on a hot engine?

- 1) Check the coolant level in the system.
- 2) Carefully release the excess pressure by opening the radiator cap slightly.
- 3) It may not be opened — wait until the engine cools down.

25. What is the consequence of a car passing through a deep puddle?

- 1) The brake mechanisms will fail.
- 2) The effectiveness of the braking mechanisms will decrease.

26. At what speed may the anti-lock braking system fail to activate?

- 1) Up to 20 km/h.
- 2) Up to 40 km/h.
- 3) Up to 10 km/h.

27. What needs to be done first in the event of a puncture of one of the wheels?

- 1) Call the service centre.
- 2) Apply braking and, firmly holding the steering wheel, pull off onto the shoulder and turn on the hazard warning lights, and if necessary set out the emergency stop sign.
- 3) Pull over onto the shoulder and call the service centre.

28. What must the bus driver check before setting out?

- 1) The technical condition of the bus.
- 2) Absence of leakage of fuel, oil, water.
- 3) The presence of a first-aid kit, a fire extinguisher, wheel chocks, an emergency stop sign.
- 4) All of the above.

29. What must the bus driver check before setting out?

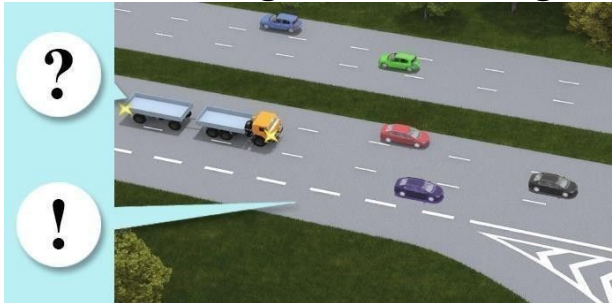
- 1) The technical condition of the bus.
- 2) Whether the rearview mirror is correctly adjusted, whether the licence plates are visible, the functionality of the doors, and the cleanliness of the interior.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

30. In the case of a forced stop of a bus at a railway crossing, the driver is obligated to lead the passengers off the crossing:

- 1) Only if the measures taken do not make it possible to remove the bus from the crossing.
- 2) Immediately.
- 3) Only when a train appears.

D1E, DE (GENERAL)

- 1. In this situation, is the driver of a truck allowed to make a right turn without moving onto the braking lane?**



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

- 2. On which vehicles is the identification mark installed "Road Train"?**



- 1) On heavyweight and oversized cars and tractors.
- 2) On trucks and wheeled tractors (of class 1.4 tonnes and above) with trailers.
- 3) On articulated buses and trolleybuses.
- 4) Answers 1, 2, and 3.
- 5) Answers 2 and 3.

- 3. Which external lighting devices on the trailer of a vehicle combination (road train) must without fail be turned on when travelling during the hours of darkness and in conditions of reduced visibility?**



- 1) Marker lights.
- 2) Rear fog lights.
- 3) Hazard warning lights.
- 4) Marker lights or a rear fog light.

- 4. What is the maximum speed at which trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes and with trailers are allowed to travel on roads for cars?**



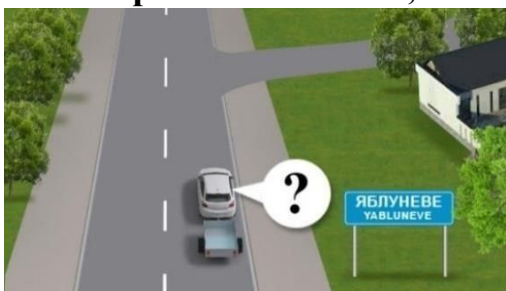
- 1) 80 km/h.
- 2) 90 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 130 km/h.

5. What is the maximum speed at which travel of passenger cars with trailers is allowed on roads passing through built-up areas marked with such a road sign?



- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

6. What is the maximum speed at which travel of a car with a trailer is allowed at this point on the road, if it will travel straight ahead?



- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

7. What is the maximum speed at which travel of the white car with a trailer is allowed on the section of road outside the built-up area?

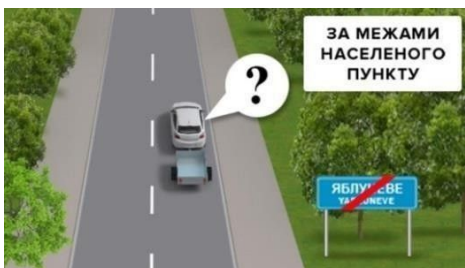
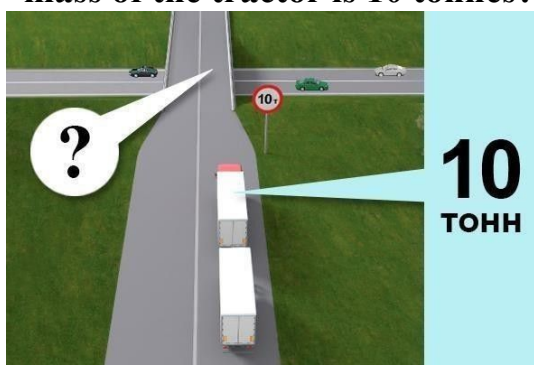


image text: Outside the built-up area

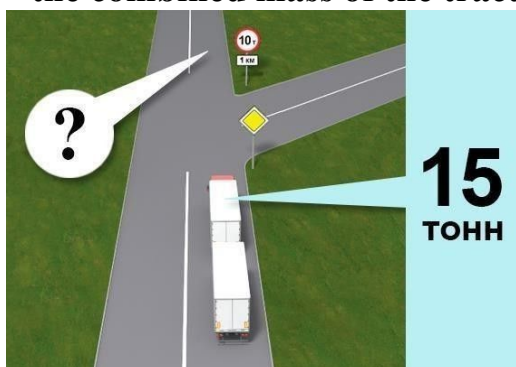
- 1) 90 km/h.
- 2) 80 km/h.
- 3) 110 km/h.
- 4) 70 km/h.

8. In the situation shown, is travel of a vehicle combination allowed if the mass of the tractor is 10 tonnes?



- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Prohibited.

9. Is the driver of a road train allowed to continue travelling straight ahead if the combined mass of the tractor and trailer is 15 tonnes?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

10. Which of the drivers of trucks with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes and the tractor correctly took the lane for travelling straight?



image text: >3.5 tonnes

- 1) All vehicles.
- 2) The driver of the tractor and the driver of the truck with a trailer.
- 3) Only the driver of the tractor.

11. In which case is the driver of a truck with a trailer allowed to travel into the zone of effect of this road sign?



- 1) If the driver of the vehicle serves citizens who reside or work in the marked zone.
- 2) If the driver of the vehicle serves enterprises located in the marked zone.
- 3) In both cases.

12. Is travel of a truck with a trailer that serves businesses located within the zone of the road sign indicated allowed?



- 1) Prohibited.
- 2) Allowed.

13. Upon compliance with which conditions is the operation of a vehicle combination consisting of a bus and a trailer allowed?

- 1) If the bus has a serviceable coupling device.
- 2) If the bus has a serviceable coupling device installed by the manufacturer.
- 3) Towing by buses is always prohibited.

14. In which case is operation of a vehicle combination consisting of a bus and a trailer allowed?

- 1) Always.
- 2) If the bus has a coupling device installed by the manufacturer.
- 3) If the trailer has a brake system.

15. Upon compliance with which conditions is the operation of vehicle combinations consisting of a car and a trailer allowed?

- 1) Provided that the trailer matches the towing vehicle and the requirements for their operation are met.
- 2) If the trailer has a brake system.
- 3) Provided all the above-listed conditions are observed.

16. Is towing of a vehicle with a trailer allowed?

- 1) It is allowed only with the approval of a special authority.
- 2) It is prohibited.
- 3) It is always allowed.

17. Which external lighting devices must without fail be turned on when a vehicle combination is travelling during the hours of darkness, regardless of the degree of road illumination?

- 1) Low-beam or high-beam headlights on the tractor and marker lights on the trailer.
- 2) Marker lights on the tractor unit and the trailer.
- 3) Low-beam headlights on the tractor and a rear fog light on the trailer.
- 4) Fog lights on the towing vehicle and marker lights on the trailer.

18. The maximum permissible mass of a road train is defined as:

- 1) The sum of the maximum permissible mass of the road train, not exceeding 30 tonnes.
- 2) The sum of the maximum permissible mass of each vehicle that is part of the road train.
- 3) The sum of the maximum permissible mass of the road train, not exceeding 25 tonnes.

19. What is the maximum speed at which travel of a passenger car with a trailer is allowed on roads outside built-up areas, if it is driven by a driver with up to two years of experience?

- 1) 60 km/h.
- 2) 70 km/h.
- 3) 80 km/h.
- 4) 90 km/h.
- 5) 50 km/h.

20. Which of the drivers may travel at a higher speed on the freeway?

- 1) The driver of a motorcycle — at a speed of 130 km/h.
- 2) The driver of a passenger car with a trailer — at a speed of 90 km/h.
- 3) Both must travel at a speed of no more than 80 km/h.

21. Where are licence plates installed on motor vehicles (except for trams (trams) and trolleybuses) and trailers?

- 1) From the sides.
- 2) At the front and at the rear.
- 3) At locations provided for this purpose.

57. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES BE, C1E, CE, D1E, DE (CONSTRUCTION AND TERMS)

1. Which types of vehicles can be classified under category BE?



- 1) Cars, wheeled tractors, self-propelled machines.
- 2) A combination consisting of a car with a trailer whose gross mass exceeds 750 kilograms.
- 3) A combination of vehicles with a category B towing vehicle and a trailer whose gross mass exceeds 750 kilograms.

2. Indicate the most common types of traction-coupling devices of goods vehicles — tractor units.

- 1) Hook-type and gap-free with a kingpin.
- 2) Ball-type and kingpin-type.
- 3) Hookless and with a gap in the kingpin.

3. With which malfunction present is operation of a vehicle allowed?

- 1) The fuel tank filler neck locks do not work.
- 2) The device for heating and defrosting the glass does not work.
- 3) The window regulator does not work.

4. Reduced visibility is considered to be:

- 1) Limited sightlines of less than 300 m.
- 2) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel of less than 300 metres, limited by a bend in the road.
- 3) Visibility of the road in the direction of travel of less than 300 m at dusk, in conditions of fog, rain, snowfall, etc.

5. Which of the following corresponds to the term "visibility in the direction of travel"?

- 1) The maximum distance to the right of the direction of travel at which one can recognize vehicles approaching the intersection along the major road.
- 2) The maximum distance at which, from the driver's position, one can clearly distinguish the boundaries of road elements and the placement of road users, which enables the driver to orient themselves while driving a vehicle.

58. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES BE, C1E, CE, D1E, DE (LEGAL LIABILITY)

1. From what age may the right to operate vehicles of category BE be granted?

- 1) From 21 years of age.
- 2) From 18 years of age.
- 3) From 19 years of age.

2. In which case is further travel in a car with a trailer prohibited, even to a place of repair or parking?

- 1) The road train identification sign is not installed.
- 2) The rearview mirrors provided for by the design are missing.
- 3) A faulty coupling device.

3. Is it mandatory to register a trailer at a service centre?

- 1) Registration is not mandatory.
- 2) Registration is mandatory.

- 3) Registration is mandatory if the trailer is more than 750 kg.

59. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORIES BE, C1E, CE, D1E, DE (SAFETY)

1. When reversing in a car with a trailer:

- 1) When the steering wheel is turned right, the trailer will also begin to move right.
- 2) When the steering wheel is turned right, the trailer will begin to move left.

2. When reversing in a car with a trailer:

- 1) When the steering wheel is turned left, the trailer will begin to move right.
- 2) When the steering wheel is turned left, the trailer will also begin to move left.

3. When travelling in a car with a trailer, what actions must you take to prevent it from overturning?

- 1) When entering a turn, reduce speed.
- 2) When entering a turn, increase speed.
- 3) When entering a turn, do not change speed.

4. What most often leads to a trailer rollover.

- 1) Turns.
- 2) Steep descents and ascents.
- 3) A crosswind.
- 4) Everything listed.

5. While travelling with a trailer, in order to overtake other vehicles it is necessary to:

- 1) Less time than in a car without a trailer.
- 2) More time than in a car without a trailer.
- 3) The dynamic characteristics of the car do not change when travelling with a trailer.

6. Before each departure with a trailer, it is necessary to:

- 1) Adjust the tyre pressure.
- 2) Make sure of the secure connection of the safety cables or chains.
- 3) Check the operation of the trailer's light-signalling devices.
- 4) Perform all the actions listed above.

7. When turning, the trailer's wheels move:

- 1) Along a smaller radius than the car's wheels.
- 2) Along a larger radius than the car's wheels.
- 3) With the same radius as the car's wheels.

8. Exceeding the maximum speed specified in the trailer's technical documentation:

- 1) Allowed in any case.

- 2) Allowed provided that the speed limit is observed in a built-up area or outside a built-up area.
- 3) Prohibited.

9. A trailer is correctly loaded if:

- 1) The load is distributed evenly.
- 2) The load is placed closer to the car.
- 3) The load is placed at the edge of the trailer.

10. A loaded trailer:

- 1) It increases the braking distance.
- 2) It reduces the braking distance.
- 3) The braking distance does not change.

11. Along which trajectory does the passenger car's trailer travel when going through the turn?

- 1) Farther from the centre of the turn than the car's path of travel.
- 2) Along the trajectory of the car's travel.
- 3) Closer to the centre of the turn than the trajectory of the car's travel.

12. How does the braking distance of a passenger car change when travelling with a trailer that has no braking system?

- 1) It decreases since the trailer creates additional resistance to motion.
- 2) It does not change.
- 3) It increases.

13. Upon compliance with which conditions is the operation of a vehicle combination consisting of a bus and a trailer allowed?

- 1) If the bus has a serviceable coupling device.
- 2) If the bus has a serviceable coupling device installed by the manufacturer.
- 3) Towing by buses is always prohibited.

14. Upon compliance with which conditions is the operation of vehicle combinations consisting of a car and a trailer allowed?

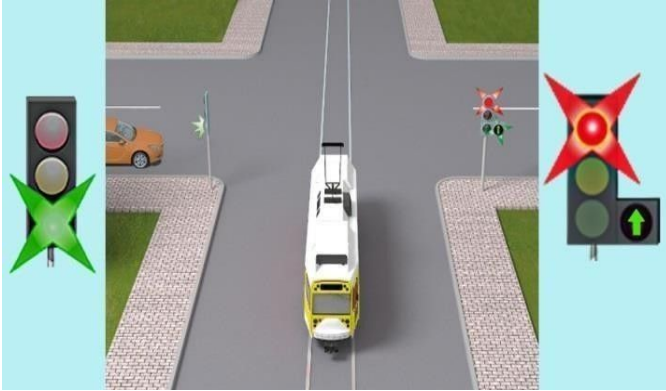
- 1) Provided that the trailer matches the towing vehicle and the requirements for their operation are met.
- 2) If the trailer has a brake system.
- 3) Provided all the above-listed conditions are observed.

15. What is recommended during the first experience of driving a car with a trailer:

- 1) Practical familiarization should begin on the training ground.
- 2) Pay no attention to the trailer.
- 3) Constantly travel at a low speed, and then the trailer's effect will not be noticeable.

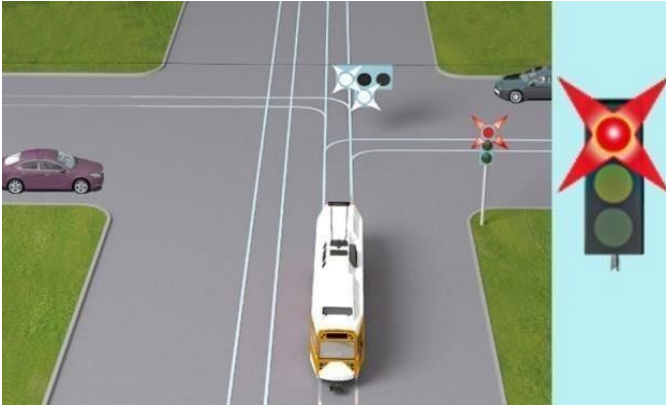
60. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORY T (GENERAL)

1. How must the driver of the tram act in this situation?



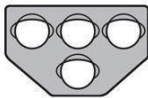
- 1) Proceed first, because he has the right of way over the car.
- 2) Give way to the car.

2. In which direction is the tram allowed to travel in this situation?

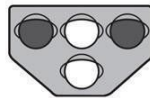


- 1) Travel of the tram is prohibited.
- 2) Straight ahead or to the right.
- 3) To the left.
- 4) To the right.

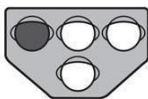
3. On which traffic light is a signal lit that allows the tram to go straight?



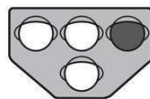
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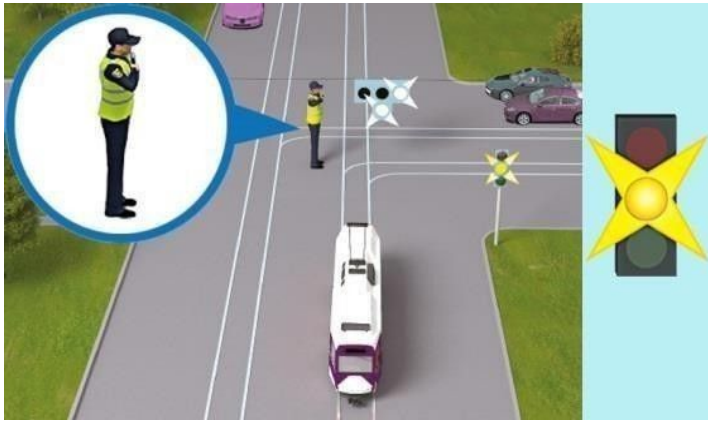
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④

- 1) On traffic lights 1 and 2.
- 2) On traffic lights 2 and 4.
- 3) On traffic lights 2, 3, and 4.
- 4) On traffic lights 1, 2, 3, and 4.

4. In which direction is travel allowed 511 of the tram in this situation?



- 1) To the right.
- 2) Straight ahead.
- 3) Straight ahead or to the right.

5. In which direction is the tram allowed to travel in this situation?



- 1) Straight ahead or to the right.
- 2) In all directions.
- 3) Straight ahead or to the left.
- 4) To the left.

6. Is a tram driver obligated to adhere to the tram's designated route and travel schedule?

- 1) Yes, he is always obligated to.
- 2) He may deviate from the route at his own discretion.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

7. Must a trolleybus driver announce the name of the stop?

- 1) Yes, he must.
- 2) It is not mandatory.
- 3) Yes, he must, during rush hour.

8. Must a tram driver announce the name of the stop?

- 1) Yes, he must.
- 2) It is not mandatory.
- 3) Yes, he must, during rush hour.

9. At what distance from the edge of the carriageway must the driver of a trolleybus stop for the boarding or alighting of passengers?

- 1) No more than 1 m.
- 2) No more than 0.75 m.
- 3) No more than 0.3 m.

10. In which answer option are all the actions that a trolleybus driver is prohibited from performing while travelling correctly listed?

- 1) To talk with passengers and let them into the cab.
- 2) To eat, drink, or smoke.
- 3) Travelling unnecessarily at too low a speed.
- 4) Perform any of the given actions.

11. Is a trolleybus driver obligated to adhere to the trolleybus's designated route and travel schedule?

- 1) Yes, he is always obligated to.
- 2) He may deviate from the route at his own discretion.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

12. Is the placement of an emergency stop sign mandatory in the event of a traffic crash involving a tram?

- 1) Is not mandatory.
- 2) Mandatory, only if there are injured persons.
- 3) Mandatory in any case.

13. Is the placement of an emergency stop sign mandatory in the event of a traffic crash involving a trolleybus?

- 1) Is not mandatory.
- 2) Mandatory, only if there are injured persons.
- 3) Mandatory in any case.

14. What falls under the concept of a tram driver's rest?

- 1) A continuous period of time that the driver may use at their own discretion.
- 2) A continuous period of time that the driver uses to fill out the necessary accompanying documents.
- 3) A continuous period of time that the driver uses exclusively for sleep.

15. What falls under the concept of a trolleybus driver's rest?

- 1) A continuous period of time that the driver may use at their own discretion.
- 2) A continuous period of time that the driver uses to fill out the necessary accompanying documents.
- 3) A continuous period of time that the driver uses exclusively for sleep.

16. Which rules is the driver of a tram required to follow?

- 1) The Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) The rules for the transport of dangerous goods.
- 3) The rules for the technical operation of a tram.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

17. Which rules is the driver of a trolleybus required to follow?

- 1) The Road Traffic Rules.
- 2) The rules for the transport of dangerous goods.
- 3) The rules for the technical operation of a trolleybus.
- 4) Answers 1 and 3.

18. In which answer option are all the actions that a tram driver is prohibited from performing while travelling correctly listed?

- 1) To talk with passengers and let them into the cab.
- 2) Travelling unnecessarily at too low a speed.
- 3) To eat, drink, or smoke.
- 4) Perform any of the given actions.

61. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORY T (CONSTRUCTION AND TERMS)**1. What is the purpose of routine repair of a trolleybus?**

- 1) Restore serviceability by replacing or repairing individual faulty parts, assemblies, or units.
- 2) A full repair of the vehicle due to excessive wear of its components and assemblies.
- 3) Adjustment of the alignment angles of the steered wheels.

2. What is the purpose of routine repair of a tram?

- 1) Restore serviceability by replacing or repairing individual faulty parts, assemblies, or units.
- 2) A full repair of the vehicle due to excessive wear of its components and assemblies.
- 3) Adjustment of the alignment angles of the wheels.

3. With what minimum number of wheel chocks must a trolleybus with a maximum permissible mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes be equipped?

- 1) Two.
- 2) Four.
- 3) Six.

4. What must the trolleybus driver do first in the event of a puncture of one of the wheels?

- 1) Call the service centre.
- 2) Pull up as far to the right as possible toward the edge of the carriageway and turn on the hazard warning lights.
- 3) Pull up as far to the right as possible toward the edge of the carriageway and call the service.

5. Which of the following is prohibited for the tram driver?

- 1) Require passengers to fulfill their duties.
- 2) Require passengers to present a receipt for the transport of baggage.
- 3) Begin moving before the doors are completely closed and open them before the tram comes to a complete stop.

6. How many fire extinguishers must be present in a trolleybus, and where must they be secured if places for their mounting are not provided for by the design?

- 1) One fire extinguisher, which must be secured in the driver's cab.
- 2) Two fire extinguishers, which must be secured in the driver's cab.
- 3) Two fire extinguishers, one of which must be secured in the driver's cab and the other in the passenger compartment.
- 4) Three fire extinguishers, one of which must be secured in the driver's cab, the second in the passenger compartment, and the third in the luggage compartment.

7. How many fire extinguishers must be present in a tram, and where must they be secured if places for their mounting are not provided for by the design?

- 1) One fire extinguisher, which must be secured in the driver's cab.
- 2) Two fire extinguishers, which must be secured in the driver's cab.
- 3) Two fire extinguishers, one of which must be secured in the driver's cab and the other in the passenger compartment.
- 4) Three fire extinguishers, one of which must be secured in the driver's cab, the second in the passenger compartment, and the third in the luggage compartment.

**62. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING
CATEGORY T (LEGAL LIABILITY)**

1. What is the maximum speed at which travel of trolleybuses is allowed on roads in built-up areas?

- 1) 50 km/h.
- 2) 60 km/h.
- 3) 70 km/h.
- 4) 80 km/h.
- 5) 90 km/h.

2. The trolleybus driver is obligated to:

- 1) He must have a driver's licence confirming the right to drive a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 2) He must have a passport of a citizen of Ukraine.
- 3) He must have a permit for the transport of cargo.
- 4) All answers are correct.

3. Which of the following is prohibited for the tram driver?

- 1) Select passengers according to the profitability of their route.

- 2) Transporting in a tram sharp and cutting objects; flammable, explosive, poisonous, corrosive, foul-smelling, and narcotic substances; firearms without cases; and other dangerous objects.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

4. Which of the following is prohibited for the trolleybus driver?

- 1) Select passengers according to the profitability of their route.
- 2) Transporting in a trolleybus sharp and cutting objects; flammable, explosive, poisonous, corrosive, foul-smelling, and narcotic substances; firearms without cases; and other dangerous objects.
- 3) Answers 1 and 2.

5. Which of the following is prohibited for the tram driver?

- 1) Change the route and the travel schedule.
- 2) To sell tickets to passengers while the tram is moving.
- 3) Require passengers to fulfill their duties.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

6. Which of the following is prohibited for the trolleybus driver?

- 1) Change the route and the travel schedule.
- 2) To sell tickets to passengers while the trolleybus is moving.
- 3) Require passengers to fulfill their duties.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

7. Which of the following is prohibited for the tram driver?

- 1) Require passengers to present a receipt for the transport of baggage.
- 2) To talk with passengers, eat, drink, and smoke while the tram is travelling.
- 3) Do not allow passengers to travel if there are no vacant places in the passenger compartment.

8. Which of the following is prohibited for the trolleybus driver?

- 1) Require passengers to present a receipt for the transport of baggage.
- 2) To talk with passengers, eat, drink, and smoke while the trolleybus is travelling.
- 3) Do not allow passengers to travel if there are no vacant places in the passenger compartment.

9. Which of the following is prohibited for the trolleybus driver?

- 1) Require passengers to fulfill their duties.
- 2) Require passengers to present a receipt for the transport of baggage.
- 3) Begin moving before the doors are completely closed and open them before the trolleybus comes to a complete stop.

10. The tram driver is obligated to have with them:

- 1) He must have a driver's licence for the right to drive a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 2) He must have a passport of a citizen of Ukraine.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

11. The trolleybus driver is obligated to have with them:

- 1) He must have a driver's licence for the right to drive a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 2) He must have a passport of a citizen of Ukraine.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

12. Which correct actions must the driver of a tram perform in the event that there are injured persons in the traffic crash?

- 1) Immediately telephone and summon an emergency (ambulance) medical team.
- 2) Take all possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the victims.
- 3) Take no action.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

13. Which correct actions must the driver of a trolleybus perform in the event that there are injured persons in the traffic crash?

- 1) Immediately telephone and summon an emergency (ambulance) medical team.
- 2) Take all possible measures to provide pre-medical aid to the victims.
- 3) Take no action.
- 4) Answers 1 and 2.

14. Must a tram driver evacuate passengers in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Yes, he must, in any case.
- 2) Yes, he must, only if there are victims.
- 3) No, he is not obligated to.
- 4) Act according to the circumstances, that is, at the driver's discretion.

15. Must a trolleybus driver evacuate passengers in the event of a traffic crash?

- 1) Yes, he must, in any case.
- 2) Yes, he must, only if there are victims.
- 3) No, he is not obligated to.
- 4) Act according to the circumstances, that is, at the driver's discretion.

16. The tram driver is obligated to:

- 1) He must have a driver's licence confirming the right to drive a vehicle of the corresponding category.
- 2) He must have a passport of a citizen of Ukraine.
- 3) He must have a permit for the transport of cargo.
- 4) All answers are correct.

63. ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS REGARDING CATEGORY T (SAFETY)

1. When approaching a controlled intersection in a trolleybus, what must the driver always keep in mind?

- 1) That the intersection is controlled.
- 2) About the route of travel.
- 3) That, because of the vehicle's dimensions, the traffic-light signals may not be visible to other road users.

2. How should the driver of a tram act if, as a result of a traffic crash, the tram doors have become blocked?

- 1) Report the event and wait for technical assistance to arrive.
- 2) Ask that the passengers, maintaining order and calm, leave the tram through the emergency exits in the windows and on the roof.
- 3) With the assistance of passengers who were not injured, help the injured, persons with disabilities, and children to safely leave the tram.
- 4) Perform the actions listed in items 2 and 3.

3. How should the driver of a trolleybus act if, as a result of a traffic crash, the trolleybus doors have become blocked?

- 1) Report the event and wait for technical assistance to arrive.
- 2) Ask that the passengers, maintaining order and calm, leave the trolleybus through the emergency exits in the windows and on the roof.
- 3) With the assistance of passengers who were not injured, help the injured, persons with disabilities, and children to safely leave the trolleybus.
- 4) Perform the actions listed in items 2 and 3.

4. Is a tram driver allowed to sell tickets to passengers while in motion?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed during rush hour.
- 3) Prohibited.

5. Is a trolleybus driver allowed to sell tickets to passengers while in motion?

- 1) Allowed.
- 2) Allowed during rush hour.
- 3) Prohibited.

6. How does the braking distance change while travelling in an articulated trolleybus not equipped with a braking system?

- 1) It decreases because the trailer creates additional resistance to motion.
- 2) It increases.
- 3) It does not change.

7. How should the driver of a trolleybus act if it has begun to drizzle while travelling on a dry road with asphalt-concrete pavement?

- 1) Reduce speed and be careful.
- 2) Without changing speed, continue travelling.
- 3) Increase speed and try to cover as great a distance as possible before heavy rain begins.

8. What must the tram driver check before setting out?

- 1) The technical condition of the tram.
- 2) The operability of the doors and the cleanliness of the passenger compartment.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

9. What must the trolleybus driver check before setting out?

- 1) The technical condition of the trolleybus.
- 2) The operability of the doors and the cleanliness of the passenger compartment.
- 3) Both answers are correct.

10. What must the tram driver check before setting out?

- 1) The technical condition of the tram.
- 2) The presence of a first-aid kit, fire extinguishers, wheel chocks, an emergency stop sign.
- 3) All of the above.

11. What must the trolleybus driver check before setting out?

- 1) The technical condition of the trolleybus.
- 2) The presence of a first-aid kit, a fire extinguisher, wheel chocks, an emergency stop sign.
- 3) All of the above.

12. What must a trolleybus driver do to quickly restore the effectiveness of the brakes after passing through a water obstacle?

- 1) Continue travelling while slightly pulling the handbrake lever.
- 2) Continue travelling and dry out the brake pads with repeated short presses on the brake pedal.
- 3) Continue travelling at a low speed without braking.