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# CLASS TWO

## LEARNERS QUESTIONNAIRE

This handbook's primary source is the “*The official New Zealand road codes*” and *the NZ Transport Agency*.

Chivalry Training Providers has endeavoured to ensure the material in this document is technically accurate and reflects legal requirements. However, the handbook is a plain English summary of selected transport-related legislation, it does not override any governing legislation. Chivalry Training Providers does not accept liability for any consequences arising from the use of this document. If the user of this document is unsure whether the material is correct, then they should refer directly to the relevant legislation. Up to date legislation can be found online at [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz)

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## Guide to the Test

Before you do the learners test you need to be thoroughly familiar with the road rules. The questions for the class 2 learners test are taken from **both** the “General Road Code” and the “Heavy Vehicle Road Code”. You will need to study **all** the questions in this booklet.

The class 2 learners tests are made up of a total of 35 questions. To pass the test, you need to get at least 33 questions right out of 35. If you are studying with us, you will need to *be passing the test in the classroom before being sent to do the test at the VTNZ*.

When you do the test, you will have 30 minutes, extra time can be provided if requested.

If you fail the test twice on the same day, you'll need to wait **10 working days** before you can sit the test again. This is to give you more time to learn the road rules, and to make sure other people also have a chance to take their test.


# Core questions

1. You must turn your vehicle headlights on when visibility is less than:  
**A.** 50 metres      **B. 100 metres**      **C.** 150 metres      **D.** 200 metres
2. A vehicle should not send out visible smoke for more than:  
**A.** 12 seconds  
**B. 10 seconds**  
**C.** 8 seconds  
**D.** 5 seconds
3. Which of your vehicle's lights should you turn on if you are driving in fog?  
**A.** Park lights (side lights)  
**B.** Front and rear fog lights  
**C.** Dipped headlights  
**D. All of the above**
4. What is the least distance of clear road you MUST have in front of you when you have finished passing another vehicle?  
**A.** 50 metres  
**B. 100 metres**  
**C.** 150 metres  
**D.** 200 metres
5. If anybody is hurt in a crash, the driver must tell a police officer as soon as possible but within how many hours?  
**A. Within 24 hours**  
**B.** Within 36 hours  
**C.** Within 48 hours  
**D.** There's no need to tell the police - just make sure the injured people are OK
6. To help you from being blinded by the headlights of an oncoming vehicle, what should you do?  
**A.** Flash your lights to let the other driver know  
**B. Slow down and keep your eyes to the left of the road**  
**C.** Look to the right-hand side of the road  
**D.** Look to the centre of the road
7. If two vehicles are facing Give Way signs which vehicle gives way?  
**A.** Whichever one gets there last  
**B.** The vehicle that is not turning  
**C. The vehicle that is turning**  
**D.** Whichever is the smallest vehicle
8. When driving across a railway level crossing you must check that there is space for your vehicle on the other side of the line?  
**A. True**  
**B.** False  
**C.** Only on crossings that don't have signals and/or barrier arms

9. What must you do when you hear a siren or see red flashing lights from an ambulance or fire engine?
- A. If they're behind you speed up so you're not holding them up
  - B. Stop quickly where you are
  - C. Slow down and pull over to allow them to pass. Stop if necessary
  - D. Drive up onto the footpath
10. If the red lights continue to flash at a railway level crossing after the train has passed, what should you do?
- A. Wait until they stop flashing, check both ways, and then cross
  - B. Check both ways. If nothing's coming, then cross
  - C. Wait for 15 seconds then drive on
11. For the purpose of applying the Give Way rule, entrance ways into a public car park be treated as?
- A. As an intersection
  - B. The vehicle that is there first has right of way
  - C. As a one-way street
12. What rule should you use to judge a safe following distance in wet or frosty conditions if driving a car?
- A. Two-second rule
  - B. Four-second rule
  - C. 100 metre rule
13. When approaching a pedestrian crossing without a raised traffic island, what must you do?
- A. Wait until the pedestrian is completely off the road before crossing
  - B. Stop if the pedestrian is on the crossing walking towards your lane
  - C. Continue driving unless the pedestrian is crossing your lane
14. When coming to a pedestrian crossing with a raised traffic island in the middle, what must you do?
- A. Only stop and give way if a pedestrian is on your half of the crossing
  - B. Stop and give way if a pedestrian is on any part of the crossing
  - C. Drive on as pedestrians will give way to all oncoming traffic
  - D. Give way to pedestrians on the other side of the road
15. What is a courtesy crossing?



- A. It's a crossing controlled by orange or yellow flashing lights
- B. It's a crossing at traffic lights where a green man symbol lets pedestrians know it's safe to cross
- C. It's a raised crossing in the road that you aren't required to stop for, but allows for a safer place to stop if pedestrians do want to cross

16. When must you turn your vehicle headlights on?
- A. 30 minutes after sunset until 30 minutes before sunrise
  - B. In fog
  - C. When you can't see a person or vehicle 100 metres ahead of you
  - D. All of the above
17. When driving at night on a road with lanes, you must be able to stop in half the length of clear road you can see in front of you. True or false?
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. Only when it's wet
18. When should you apply the four-second rule?
- A. If the road is wet or frosty, or you are towing a trailer
  - B. If your brakes are almost worn out
  - C. If you're travelling at more than 100kph
  - D. At night
19. What should you do when you come up to a one-lane bridge?
- 
- A. If you reach the bridge first, you can continue to cross
  - B. Slow down and flash your lights to warn oncoming drivers if you don't have the right of way
  - C. Slow down, be prepared to stop and only proceed if the bridge is clear of oncoming traffic
  - D. Go only if you have a blue sign with a white arrow in your direction
20. How long should you signal for before passing another vehicle?
- A. One second
  - B. Two seconds
  - C. Three seconds
  - D. Only signal if there's another vehicle behind you or one coming towards you
21. What is the legal definition of a road?
- A. Any sealed or unsealed street or highway, whether there are lines painted or not
  - B. Any area the public have access, including streets, highways, riverbeds, beaches, wharves and car parks
  - C. Streets and highways with painted lines to indicate lanes

22. At an intersection what do a police officer's directions overrule?

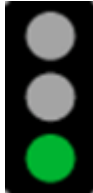
- A. Traffic lights
- B. Give Way rules
- C. Road signs, such as stop signs
- D. All of the above

23. You are turning right at traffic signals showing a red arrow pointing to the right. What should you do?

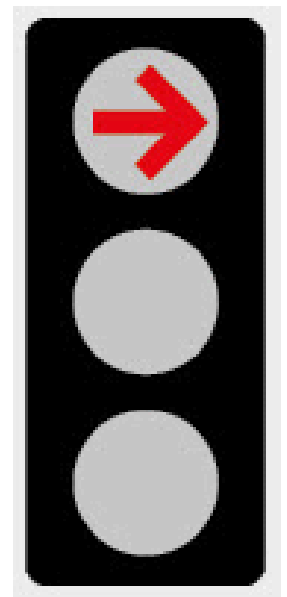
- A. Stop until you receive a green arrow, then proceed if it's safe to go



- B. Stop until the red arrow disappears, and you get a green traffic light, then proceed with the Give Way rules



- C. All above



24. If there are one or more yellow flashing lights at traffic signals, what does it mean?

- A. All cars must stop as emergency vehicles are coming through
- B. The lights are faulty and the Give Way rules apply
- C. There's a diversion ahead
- D. Move to the left hand side of the road
- E. Drive on at the same speed

25. What is the speed limit for vehicles passing a school bus that has stopped to let children on or off?

- A. 20kph
- B. 30kph
- C. 40kph
- D. 50kph

26. What must you do if you want to turn right at traffic signals where a green light is showing?

- A. Give way to vehicles coming towards you
- B. Give way to vehicles from the left
- C. Give way to vehicles from the right
- D. Wait until the lights turn to red, then turn

27. What is the speed limit from the time you pass an Accident sign until you have passed the crash site?



- A. 20kph
- B. 30kph
- C. 40kph
- D. 50kph

28. When coming up to a roundabout you must give way to all vehicles that will cross your path from your left. Correct or incorrect?



- A. Correct
- B. Incorrect

29. When must you not pass a vehicle on the left at an intersection?

- A. When the other car has stopped
- B. When the other car is indicating right
- C. When the other car is indicating left

30. If you are turning left at an intersection, you must give way to all vehicles coming towards you that are turning right. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

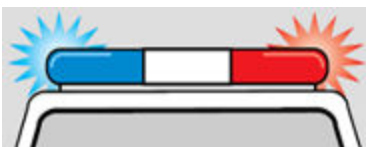
31. If you are going straight through a roundabout, don't signal as you come up to the roundabout, only signal left as you pass the exit before the one you wish to take. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

32. How many standard drinks can you have before driving if you are under 20 years old?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. None

33. What must you do when you see blue and red flashing lights behind you?



- A. Speed up so you're not holding the emergency vehicle up
- B. Slow down and move to the left
- C. Slow down
- D. Pull over and stop

34. What must you do when red lights are flashing at a railway level crossing?

- A. Check both directions and cross if there are no trains coming
- B. Stop until the lights stop flashing
- C. Go as soon as the train has passed

35. What must you do before you turn to the right on a straight road?



- A. Signal for at least three seconds
- B. Give way to vehicles from the left  
Give way to vehicles coming from straight ahead turning left or going straight on
- D. Move towards the centre line, check your mirrors
- E. A, C and D only

36. What must you do when red lights are flashing at a railway level crossing?

- A. Check both directions and cross if there are no trains coming
- B. Stop until the lights stop flashing
- C. Go as soon as the train has passed

37. What does it mean if yellow traffic signals are flashing?



- A. The traffic signals are faulty. Apply the give way rules
- B. You can proceed through the intersection if pedestrians have finished crossing
- C. A wide load is coming through the junction - prepare to stop
- D. A crash has just happened

38. What is the purpose of the two-second rule?

- A. To allow overtaking vehicles to move back into the line of traffic safely if required.
- B. To give you enough time to stop if the vehicle in front stops.
- C. Two seconds is enough time to stop in any weather conditions, if required.

39. When are you allowed to pass another moving vehicle to its right?

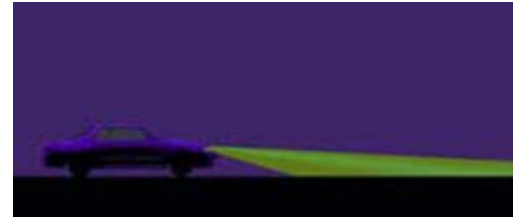
- A. When you can see at least 50m ahead of you when you start passing
- B. When you've signaled right for at least two seconds
- C. When it's safe to exceed the speed limit for a short time to get past
- D. When you will be able to see at least 100m ahead of you when you've finished passing

40. When are you allowed to pass another vehicle to its left?

- A. A police officer has directed you to
- B. There are two or more lanes on your side of the road and it's safe to pass
- C. The car you will pass is signaling a right turn and is either slowing down or has stopped
- D. The vehicle is a motorbike or scooter on a single lane road and therefore there's enough room to pass safely
- E. A, B and C only

41. At night, when MUST you always dip the headlights on your vehicle?

- A. when other vehicles are coming towards you and/or when you are following other vehicles
- B. when a police officer is directing traffic
- C. when you park
- D. when you are reversing
- E. A, B and C only



42. When driving at night, which vehicle lights should you turn on?

- A. Position lights (park lights) only
- B. Dipped headlights (low beam)
- C. High beam lights
- D. Fog lights

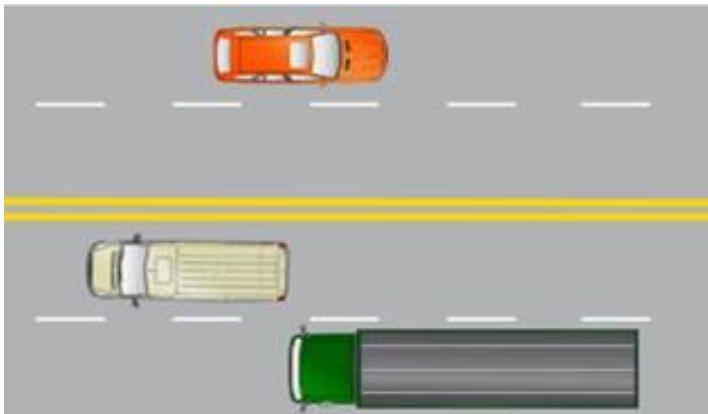
43. When must you signal that you are turning to the right?

- A. Only if other traffic is approaching or following you
- B. Always, and for at least two seconds before you turn
- C. Always, and for at least three seconds before you turn

44. What must you do before you make a turn to the right?

- A. Slow down and move towards the centre line before you turn
- B. Check your mirrors and your blind spot
- C. Signal for at least two seconds
- D. Give way to oncoming traffic and traffic that's turning left
- E. Be aware of your vehicle's swept path
- F. A, B, D and E only

45. What's this type of road called?



- A. Urban thoroughfare
- B. Quad-lane road
- C. Bypass
- D. Multi-lane road



# Behaviour questions

46. When passing a bus displaying a School sign that has stopped to let children on or off, what should your speed be?



- A. 20kph
- B. 50kph
- C. 70kph
- D. 100kph

47. You are coming up to a school patrol crossing and both signs are held out. What must you do?



- A. Stop until the signs are pulled back in
- B. Carry on if the children are not ready to cross
- C. Stop until the children have crossed

48. What does this traffic signal mean?



- A. Stop if you can do so safely
- B. Speed up to get through the junction

49. You're coming up to a railway level crossing. Which of these should you do?



- A. If there are no barrier arms, it's safe to continue at the speed you're travelling at because that railway line isn't used
- B. Slow down and get ready to stop
- C. Check each way before proceeding across
- D. Only cross if there's nothing blocking your path and there are no trains coming
- E. B, C and D only

50. On a Transit Lane sign, what does T2 mean?



- A. This lane can be used any time after 2pm
- B. Only vehicles with two seats can use this lane
- C. Only vehicles with less than two people inside can use this lane
- D. Only vehicles carrying two or more people can use this lane**
- E. There are two transit lanes ahead

51. You are coming up to a one-lane bridge and you see this sign. What must you do?



- A. Stop. Then if there is no traffic approaching, cross the bridge
- B. Stop if there is traffic coming towards you across the bridge and wait until it's clear**
- C. Carry on going - you have right of way across the bridge

52. If you have to drive at a slow speed that may hold up other vehicles, what should you do?

- A. Drive at night when there's less traffic
- B. Keep to the left and let others pass where possible**
- C. Nothing - drive as normal as its other drivers' responsibility to overtake you safely
- D. Keep as close as you can to the centre of the road

53. What are you NOT allowed to do when driving on a motorway?

- A. Make a U-turn
- B. Stop (unless in an emergency or waiting in queued traffic)
- C. Pick up or drop off passengers**
- D. All the above**

54. When a flock of sheep is coming towards you on a country road, what should you do?

- A. Keep driving steadily and sound your horn - the sheep will part
- B. Slow down and be prepared to stop, and wait for the farmer to tell you what to do**
- C. Turn on your hazard lights and continue slowly

55. What is the recommended distance you should allow when driving past a cyclist?



- A. 1m
- B. 1.5m**
- C. 2m
- D. 2.5m

56. When following a vehicle on a dusty metal (gravel) road, what should you do? Select all that apply.



- A. Try to overtake
- B. Drop back so you're not in the dust cloud**
- C. Put your lights on full beam so the other driver pulls over
- D. Put your lights on low beam if visibility is reduced significantly
- E. Drive down the centre of the road
- F. B and D only**

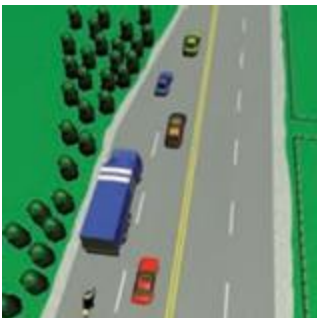
57. When driving in foggy weather, what should you do?

- A. Dip your headlights and turn on your fog lights**
- B. Drive with your headlights on full beam so you can see further
- C. Use your hazard lights
- D. Open the window and drive with your head out the window

58. You are driving downhill on a steep narrow road and a vehicle is coming up the hill. What should you do?

- A. Vehicles moving downhill should give way to vehicles moving uphill**
- B. Vehicles moving uphill should give way to vehicles moving downhill
- C. Carry on - the other vehicle will move out of the way
- D. Flash your headlights to determine who goes first

59. When traffic is merging, what is a good rule to follow?



- A. The larger vehicle has right of way
- B. Merge like a zip (let one vehicle in then go)**
- C. The smaller vehicle has right of way

60. What is the safest way to carry goods inside a vehicle?  
**A. In the boot**                      **B. On the back seat**  
**C. Held by a passenger**           **D. On your lap**
61. When must you NOT open the door of your motor vehicle?  
**A. If it's likely to hit someone or something, such as a cyclist**  
**B. When the car is moving at any speed**  
**C. When you are asked to get out of the car by a police officer**  
**D. You are parked within 10 metres of a bus stop**
62. If you miss your exit on a motorway, what should you do?  
**A. Pull into the hard shoulder and reverse back to the exit**  
**B. Do a U-turn**  
**C. Exit at the next exit**
63. Are you allowed to talk on a cellphone while driving?  
**A. Yes, at any time**  
**B. Yes, with a hands-free phone kit, or to make an emergency call if it's unsafe to stop**  
**C. No**
64. Are you allowed to text (read, write or send an SMS) while driving?  
**A. Yes - at any time**                **B. Yes, with a hands-free phone kit**                **C. No**
65. What should you do if the vehicle behind you wishes to pass?  
**A. Speed up so you're not holding them up**  
**B. Pull to the left to let them pass**  
**C. Hold your line - it's their responsibility to overtake safely**  
**D. Slow down and signal right**
66. How does alcohol affect your driving?  
**A. It speeds up your reactions**  
**B. It makes you a better judge of distance**  
**C. It slows your reaction time**  
**D. It makes you more alert**
67. In addition to checking it is safe to move out from the kerb into the traffic flow, how long should you indicate for?  
**A. 1 second**                      **B. 2 seconds**                      **C. 3 seconds**                      **D. 4 seconds**
68. Before making a lane change to your left, you must signal for at least three seconds. What else must you do?  
**A. Check your blind spots**      **B. Slow down**                      **C. Speed up**  
**D. Use your brake lights to warn other drivers**
69. What should you do when another vehicle is following you very closely?  
**A. Move to the left and slow down to make it easier for it to pass**  
**B. Speed up so you're not holding it up**  
**C. Pump your brakes to tell them to drop back**  
**D. Put your hazard lights on**

70. You wish to move your vehicle out of a parking space into the traffic flow. What must you do before you move?

- A. Signal for at least three seconds
- B. Check your blind spots
- C. Wait for a gap in the traffic
- D. All the above

71. When driving into bright sunlight, you should use sunglasses and your vehicle sun visors for safety. What else are you advised to do?

- A. Leave your windscreen dirty to block out some of the sun
- B. Turn your lights on
- C. Slow down, or pull over until visibility improves
- D. Drive on the far left of the road

72. You see a pedestrian carrying a white cane crossing the road. What should you do?

- A. Toot your horn to let them know you're there and they should hurry up
- B. Stop and wait for them to cross
- C. Speed up and pass in front of them

73. You wish to turn left at the intersection. What should you do?



- A. Slow down and wait for the cyclist to go past the intersection
- B. Speed up so you get around the cyclist before they get there
- C. Toot your horn to let the cyclist know to move over and stop so you can turn

74. You look in the mirror and see a cyclist. What should you do when opening the car door?

- A. Open it slowly - the cyclist will be able to see and adjust his or her path
- B. Open it as per normal - cyclists always leave 1.5m gap between themselves and cars
- C. Wait until the cyclist has passed
- D. Warn the cyclist by sounding the horn before you open the door

75. How would you check for hazards before reversing your vehicle?

- A. Check your wing mirrors and rear-view mirror
- B. Look over your shoulder
- C. Get out and walk around the vehicle
- D. Be sure any reversing sensors or cameras are activated (if your vehicle has them)
- E. All the above

76. You are the driver of the blue car. Of the four hazards marked, which one is most likely to require you to take urgent action?



- A. The cyclist
- B. The car parked on your side of the road
- C. The car coming towards you
- D. The pedestrian on the opposite footpath

77. You are the driver of the blue car. Of the four hazards marked, which one is most likely to require you to take urgent action?



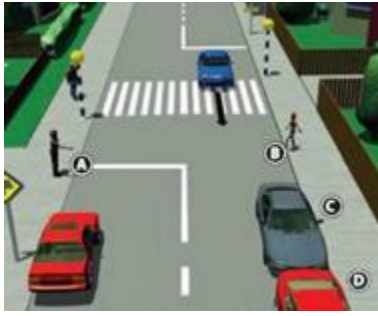
- A. The parked car
- B. The reversing car
- C. The car coming towards you
- D. The parked car on the opposite side of the road

78. You are the driver of the blue car. Of the four hazards marked, which one is most likely to require you to take urgent action?



- A. The car turning left onto the other side of the road
- B. The car coming towards you
- C. The car you are following
- D. The car on the other side of the road turning right

79. You are the driver of the blue car. Of the four hazards marked, which one is most likely to require you to take urgent action?



- A. The person hitching a lift (A)
- B. The child on the side of the road (B)**
- C. The parked car (C)
- D. The parked car in front of "C" that is partially obscured from your view (D)

80. What is the safest way to drive up to intersections?
- A. Look to the right - you have to give way to the right
  - B. Look to the left
  - C. Look behind you
  - D. Look ahead of you
  - E. All the above**
81. If you are driving a car, what should you do when following another vehicle in wet conditions?
- A. Observe the two-second rule
  - B. Observe the four-second rule**
  - C. Observe the six-second rule
  - D. Try to overtake so that you are not blinded by the spray
82. What should you do when there are farm animals coming towards you on the road?
- A. Flash your lights - the animals will see this and move out of the way
  - B. Slow down or pull over until the animals have moved past you**
  - C. Sound your horn to help the farmer move the animals
  - D. Get a passenger to clear a path through the animals
83. What should you do when you are coming up to traffic signals and the signals change from green to yellow?
- A. Speed up to get through the lights
  - B. Stop if it's safe to do so**
  - C. Stop if you are more than 20 metres from the intersection
84. Before crossing a railway level crossing, what should you do? Select all that apply.
- A. Look left and right up the tracks and check there's room for your vehicle on the other side of the crossing
  - B. Make sure there are no barriers or red flashing lights
  - C. Check there's a speed limit sign on the other side of the crossing
  - D. A and B only**
85. Can a load you are carrying in your vehicle drag on the ground?
- A. No**
  - B. Yes

86. You are on a three-laned road. There is one lane on your side of the road, and two lanes coming towards you. There's a dashed white line on your side of the centre line. Are you allowed to overtake?

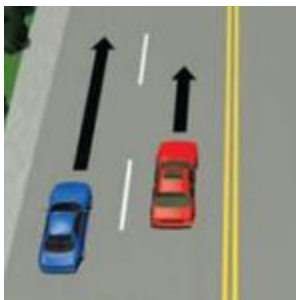


- A. Yes
- B. No

87. What rule would you use when towing a trailer?

- A. Two-second rule
- B. Four-second rule
- C. Cadence braking rule
- D. Give way to the left

88. Are you allowed to pass on the left like this?



- A. Yes
- B. No

89. Are you allowed to pass on a solid yellow line?



- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Yes, but only if you can make the pass without crossing the yellow line and can see 100m ahead of you for the whole time you are passing

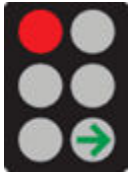
90. Can you turn right when you have this traffic signal?



- A. No, there's a red arrow
- B. No, you can only go straight ahead
- C. Yes, but only if there are no vehicles coming



91. Can you turn left when you have this traffic signal?



- A. Yes
- B. No

92. What do these mean?



- A. Bicycles, taxis and buses can park here
- B. When lit, buses, trams and bicycles can pass through, ignoring a red traffic signal
- C. This is a special lane on a road or motorway for buses, trams and bicycles
- D. When lit, buses, trams and bicycles must wait for other traffic to pass before proceeding

93. What does this sign mean?



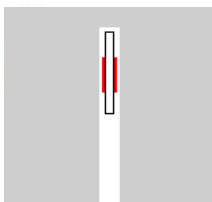
- A. Buses aren't allowed to park here
- B. Buses are allowed to stop here
- C. Buses and taxis are allowed to park here

94. Can vehicle C move through the intersection?



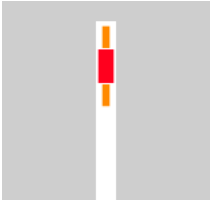
- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only if the red bus is parked in a bus stop

95. What does this sign mean?



- A. The right hand side of the road
- B. The middle of a motorway
- C. The left hand side of the road

96. What does this sign mean?



- A. The right side of a road marker post indicating a left-hand bend
- B. The left side of the road
- C. The middle of a motorway

97. What does this sign mean?



- A. The left side of a bridge
- B. The right side of a bridge
- C. The left side of a road
- D. The right side of a road

98. What does this sign mean?



- A. The left side of a bridge
- B. The right side of a bridge
- C. The left side of a road
- D. The right side of a road

99. Where would you see this cat's (white) eye?



- A. Left side of road
- B. Centre line of road
- C. No passing lane
- D. Fire hydrant

100. What does this sign mean?



- A. 35 car parks on the left
- B. A corner in 35 metres
- C. The recommended speed for this corner is 35kph

101. If you are 20 or over, what is the legal alcohol limit in micrograms per litre of breath?

- A. 400
- B. 250
- C. 200
- D. 150
- E. Zero

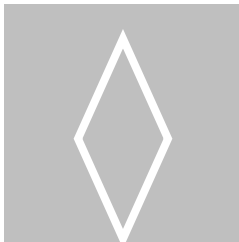
102. If you refuse to give blood for the purposes of an evidential blood alcohol test, what is the maximum penalty for a first offence?

- A. Three months in prison, \$4500 fine, disqualified for six months or more
- B. \$500 fine, disqualified for six months
- C. Disqualified for six months
- D. First time offenders are let off without punishment

103. When you purchase a vehicle what should you be aware of?

- A. Unpaid loans - you'll be liable to pay them if they are not cleared before the car is transferred into your name
- B. A stolen vehicle
- C. Suspicious odometer
- D. WoF and/or registration has expired
- E. E. All the above

104. If you are driving in a funeral procession, what should you do?  
**A. Keep your headlights on dip**  
B. Keep your hazard lights on  
C. Toot your horn  
D. Drive with your windows down
105. When don't you need to wear a safety belt?  
A. If you are reversing and wouldn't be able to remain in control of the vehicle  
B. If you are a taxi driver plying for hire  
C. If you are a driver or passenger who has to stop frequently to, for example, read meters, and the vehicle you're in travels at less than 50kph  
D. If you are unable to reach the controls if you wear a safety belt  
E. If you have a medical exemption from wearing a safety belt  
**F. All the above**
106. How many demerit points do you receive for exceeding the speed limit by 11-20kph?  
**A. 10**                      **B. 20**                      **C. 30**                      **D. 40**
107. What does a white diamond painted on the road mean?



- A.** There is a crest in the road  
**B.** You are approaching a school entrance  
**C.** The speed limit is about to change  
**D. You are approaching a pedestrian crossing**

108. What should you do if the vehicle behind starts to pass you?  
A. Stay in the right-hand side of the lane  
B. Speed up  
C. Stay in the middle of your lane as the left of the lane is more dangerous  
**D. Be prepared to slow down to ensure a safe passing maneuver**
109. What's the most important road rule?  
**A. Always try to avoid causing an accident, even if it's not your fault**  
B. Always try to drive in the most economical way  
C. Always try to get to your destination as quick as possible so that you reduce the amount of traffic on the road at any one time
110. Do you have to slow down for a pedestrian if they cross the road in front of you on a red no crossing light?  
**A. Yes**                      **B. No**
111. When are you allowed to drive across a cycle lane?  
A. To turn into a driveway  
B. To turn into a side road  
C. To park  
**D. All of the above**  
E. None of the above

112. Are you allowed to stop on the side of the motorway to answer a phone call?  
A. Yes  
B. No  
C. Only if it's from a close relative
113. Which one of these is not a distraction while driving?  
A. Eating and drinking  
B. Being ill  
C. Looking in your mirrors  
D. Using a mobile phone
114. Which of these is not a distraction when driving?  
A. A hands-free phone call  
B. Being hungry  
C. Texting without looking at the phone  
D. Checking your blind spot

## Parking questions

115. What is the closest distance your vehicle may be parked to a vehicle entrance?  
A. One metre  
B. Two metres  
C. Three metres  
D. Four metres



116. When may you park your vehicle on a loading zone?  
A. Never - they're only for commercial vehicles  
B. You can park a car there after business hours and on weekends  
C. You can park at any time for the purposes of unloading, but you must not leave your vehicle for more than the time displayed on the sign  
D. It's between midnight and 6am  
E. At all times during business hours (8am to 6am)
117. When parking downhill on a steep road, what does the Road Code suggest that you should do?  
A. Turn the wheels towards the kerb  
B. Turn your wheels away from the kerb  
C. Put your car in reverse gear if it has manual transmission, or in park if it has automatic transmission  
D. Leave your hazard lights on  
E. Put your handbrake on  
F. A, C and E only

118. When may you park your vehicle over a fire hydrant?



- A. Never
- B. At any time
- C. Only if someone who can move the vehicle stays with it

119. How close can you park your vehicle to the approach side of a pedestrian crossing where no broken yellow lines have been marked?

- A. 10 metres
- B. Six metres
- C. Three metres
- D. One metre

120. How close can you park your vehicle to an intersection where no broken yellow lines have been marked?

- A. 10 metres
- B. Six metres
- C. Three metres
- D. One metre

121. What does this sign mean?



- A. You can stop here at any time for less than five minutes
- B. You can stop here at any time as long as a person remains with the car to move it
- C. You can stop here at any time if you have a broken or fractured leg in a cast
- D. You can stop here only if you have a mobility parking permit

122. Can you stop on a bus stop in a private vehicle?

- A. Yes, if that vehicle has seven or more seats
- B. Yes, if it's outside of normal bus working hours
- C. No, only buses can stop here
- D. Yes, if it's a commercial vehicle
- E. Yes, when dropping off passengers

123. What does this sign mean?



- A. You can stop after you pass this sign
- B. You can stop before this sign, but not after
- C. You can only park within 20 metres of this sign
- D. You must not stop at all until parking permission is given

124. What does this sign mean?



- A. You can stop anywhere in the next 4km
- B. You must not stop anywhere in the next 4km

125. When can you park on the right hand side of the road?

- A. Only on a one-way street
- B. If there are marked bays
- C. At any time if you leave your park lights on
- D. If you are delivering packages
- E. in the countryside

126. What does this sign mean?



- A. Commercial vehicles can park for 40 minutes to the right of the sign
- B. Any vehicle can park for 40 minutes to the right of the sign
- C. There's no parking for any vehicle to the right of the sign, but to the left you can park for 40 minutes

127. What does this sign mean?



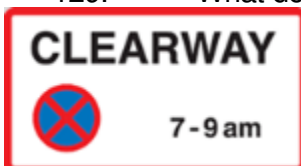
- A. Only commercial vehicles can park here, and only for five minutes
- B. Any vehicle can park here, but it must not be left unattended for more than five minutes
- C. Any vehicle can park here to unload goods or people, but only for five minutes and then it has to be moved
- D. Any vehicle can park here to unload goods or people, but it must not be left unattended for more than five minutes

128. What does this sign mean?



- A. Motorcycles are allowed to park to the left of this sign, along with any other private vehicles
- B. Only motorcycles are allowed to park to the left of this sign
- C. Motorcycles aren't allowed to park to the left of this sign, but are to the right

129. What does this sign mean?



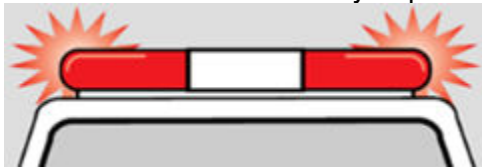
- A. You can only stop to drop people off between 7 and 9am
- B. You can park here, but only between 7 and 9am
- C. You can't park here between 7 and 9am

130. A broken yellow line painted close to the edge of the road means you may stop or park your vehicle there at any time.
- A. True
  - B. False

## Emergency questions

131. You are driving on a country road at night when your vehicle headlights suddenly go out. What is the safest thing to do?
- A. Slow down and prepare to stop somewhere safe
  - B. Stop on the right so you can attract the attention of cars coming towards you
  - C. Turn your hazard lights on
  - D. Carry on driving slowly with your hazard lights on until you reach your destination
  - E. A and C only
132. If you are a driver involved in a crash, what is the FIRST action you should take?
- A. Call the police
  - B. Check there are no injuries
  - C. Call for an ambulance
  - D. Leave the scene to tell someone
  - E. Call a family member or friend
133. If you are the driver and you hurt somebody in a crash, who must you report it to?
- A. An ambulance officer
  - B. A police officer
  - C. The next of kin of the person you injured
  - D. A lawyer
  - E. A clerk of the court

134. When must you pull over and allow an ambulance or fire engine to pass?



- A. If it is travelling faster than you want to
- B. You don't need to let it past - you can speed up so you're not holding it up
- C. If its siren and/or red flashing lights are on
- D. At all times

135. What does a reflectorised triangle placed on the side of the road mean?



- A. There's a breakdown or crash ahead
- B. There are roadworks ahead
- C. There's a special event ahead
- D. There's a one-way bridge ahead and you don't have the right of way

136. You are driving past a line of parked cars. You notice a ball bouncing out into the road ahead. What should you do?
- A. Keep on your side of the road and drive through the ball - it won't matter if it hits your car
  - B. Keep on your side of the road and stop safely**
  - C. Swerve around the ball
  - D. Flash your headlights

137. What must you do if glass falls on to the road from your vehicle? Select all that apply.
- A. Nothing is required - council road workers will remove it in due course
  - B. Stop and remove the glass yourself if it can be done quickly and safely
  - C. Tell the police if you can't remove it because you are physically incapacitated
  - D. B and C only**

138. Who can put a blue accident sign up?



- A. An ambulance officer
- B. A police officer**
- C. A council officer
- D. A member of the public

139. What must you do when you see two red lights flashing outside a fire station?
- A. Slow down and prepare to stop in case a vehicle exits the fire station
  - B. Stop until the lights stop flashing**
  - C. Slow down to 20kph, then proceed if it is safe to do so



140. What will happen if you have a front tyre blowout?
- A. The back end will sway towards the side of the blowout
  - B. The back end will sway away from the blowout
  - C. The front end will pull towards the side of the blowout**
  - D. The front end will pull to the opposite side of the blowout

141. What will happen if you have a rear tyre blowout?
- A. The back end will sway towards the side of the blowout
  - B. The back end will sway away from the blowout
  - C. The front end will pull towards the side of the blowout
  - D. The front end will pull to the opposite side of the blowout
  - E. The back end will sway from side to side**

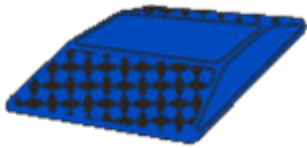
142. What should you do if your vehicle breaks down on a motorway? Select all that apply.
- A. Stand on the motorway and flag down a passing driver to help
  - B. Open your boot and bonnet
  - C. Put your hazard warning lights on
  - D. Call for help using a cellphone or a motorway phone
  - E. Park as far to the left as possible
  - F. B, C, D and E only**



143. What should you do if an ambulance comes up behind you flashing red lights or sounding its siren?
- A. Stop quickly
  - B. Maintain your speed - the ambulance driver will find a way around you
  - C. Speed up so that you don't hold the ambulance up
  - D. Pull over to the left and slow down or stop if necessary

## Road position questions

144. What does a blue reflector (cat's eye) placed on the road mean?



- A. No passing
- B. Fire hydrant
- C. Blue marks the left side of the road
- D. Blue marks the middle line
- E. It's safe to pass here

145. What is the meaning of a broken yellow line painted on the road near the kerb?



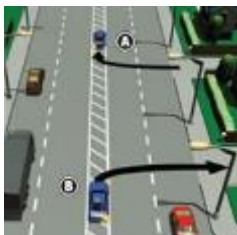
- A. No overtaking
- B. No parking
- C. Fire hydrant
- D. Bus stop
- E. You may stop here for less than five minutes

146. Can you use a right turn bay to overtake a vehicle travelling straight ahead?



- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only if the road is clear ahead

147. When can flush medians be used?



- A. To overtake a slower vehicle
- B. To park while loading and unloading goods
- C. To wait for a gap in the traffic while turning
- D. To reverse back up the road if you missed your turn

148. What do these road markings mean?



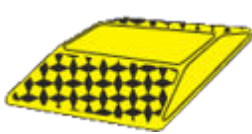
- A. You can overtake another vehicle here
- B. You can turn right at any time here**
- C. You can turn right from the left hand lane into the intersection

149. What does a white reflector (cat's eye) placed on the road mean?



- A. No passing
- B. Fire hydrant
- C. White marks the left side of the road
- D. White marks the centre line**

150. What does a yellow reflector (cat's eye) placed on the road mean?

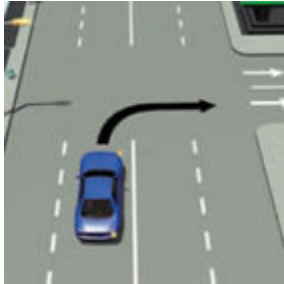


- A. No passing**
- B. Fire hydrant
- C. Yellow marks the left side of the road
- D. It's safe to pass here**

151. When driving on an unlaned road, where should your vehicle be positioned?

- A. In the middle of the road
- B. As far to the left of the road as is safe**
- C. One metre from the left of the road
- D. Anywhere you can see what's coming

152. When turning right from a two-laned road into a one-way street that has two lanes, which lane must you turn into?



- A. The left lane
- B. The right lane**
- C. It doesn't matter - either lane

153. What must you do if you intend to move your vehicle from the right-hand lane to the left-hand lane?

- A. Indicate left for three seconds
- B. Check over your left shoulder for your blind spot
- C. Check your rear view mirror
- D. All the above**

154. What must you do when turning right at a roundabout?
- A. Indicate right as you approach the roundabout then left before the exit you want to take
  - B. Indicate right the whole way around the roundabout
  - C. Don't indicate right as you approach, but indicate right once on the roundabout
  - D. Stay left as you enter the roundabout
155. You wish to make a right turn on a narrow country road. There is a vehicle coming towards you and traffic behind you. What is the safest option?
- A. Put your hazard lights on before you turn
  - B. Pump the brakes to let the person behind know that you will be slowing down
  - C. Move to the left and wait until the vehicles behind have overtaken you before turning right
  - D. Indicate right, but stay as far left as you can
156. What must you do when turning left into a driveway?
- A. Stay in the left turn lane, or keep to the left side of the road
  - B. check your mirrors and your blind spot
  - C. signal for at least two seconds
  - D. slow down before you turn
  - E. give way to pedestrians already crossing
  - F. B, D and E only

157. Does this diagram show all the blind spots that a truck driver has?



- A. Yes - all blind spots are shown
- B. No - there are more blind spots

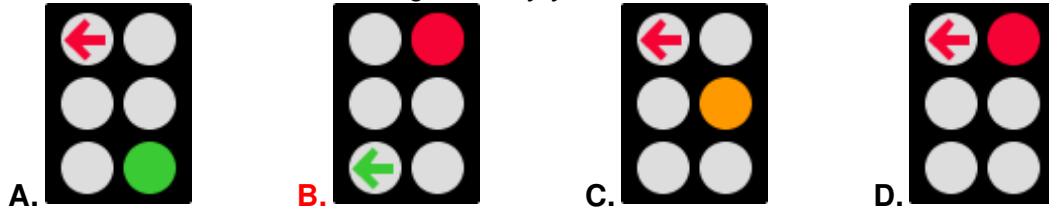
158. When are you likely to see a slow vehicle bay?



- A. Approaching a roundabout
- B. On a motorway
- C. On a hill
- D. In the central city

# Intersection questions

159. You are in the left-hand lane at traffic signals. You are waiting to turn left. Which of these traffic signals may you move on?



160. When coming up to a stop sign, should you stop, and if so, where should you stop?

- A. Behind the line
- B. Where you can see traffic coming in both directions**
- C. You don't need to stop if you can see nothing's coming
- D. With the front wheels of your vehicle on the yellow line

161. If an intersection has a stop sign, when must you stop?

- A. Always**
- B. Only if there are other vehicles coming
- C. Only if there are traffic lights as well

162. You are driving on a road with marked lanes and you are in the lane with an arrow showing a left turn only. What must you do?

- A. Turn left**
- B. Turn left or go straight ahead
- C. Not signal

163. When may you turn right on a red light?

- A. If there's a green arrow to the right or straight ahead with no red arrow**
- B. If there is a marked box for turning right
- C. If there is no other traffic around

164. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No**

165. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

166. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

167. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

168. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

169. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

170. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



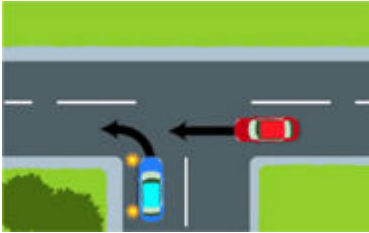
- A. Yes
- B. No

171. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

172. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



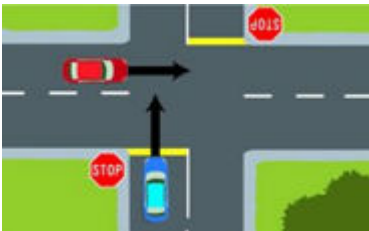
- A. Yes
- B. No

173. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

174. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

175. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



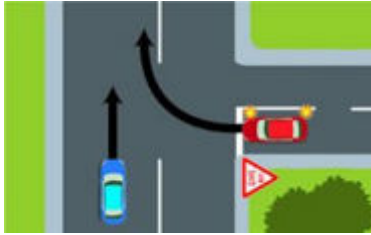
- A. Yes
- B. No

176. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

177. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

178. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

179. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



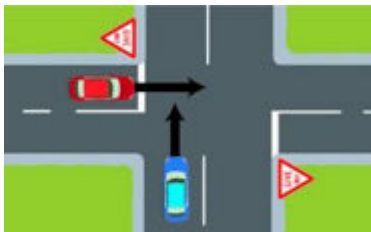
- A. Yes
- B. No

180. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



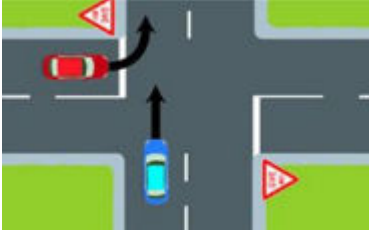
- A. Yes
- B. No

181. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

182. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



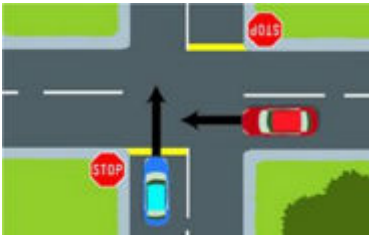
- A. Yes
- B. No

183. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



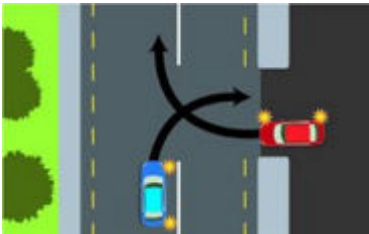
- A. Yes
- B. No

184. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

185. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

186. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No



187. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

188. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

189. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

190. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

191. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

192. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

193. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

194. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

195. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

196. Does the driver of the blue car have to give way?



- A. Yes
- B. No

197. Which vehicle must give way?



- A. Blue car
- B. Red car

198. Which vehicle must give way?



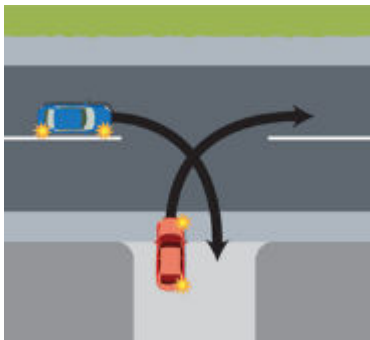
- A. Red car
- B. Blue car

199. Which vehicle must give way?



- A. Red Motorcycle
- B. Blue car

200. Which vehicle must give way?



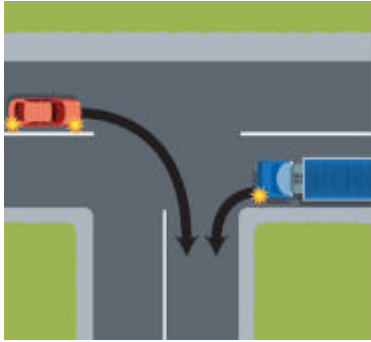
- A. Red car
- B. Blue car

201. Which vehicle must give way?



- A. Red car
- B. Blue car

202. Which vehicle must give way?



- A. Blue truck
- B. Red car

203. Which vehicle must give way?



- A. Red car
- B. Blue car

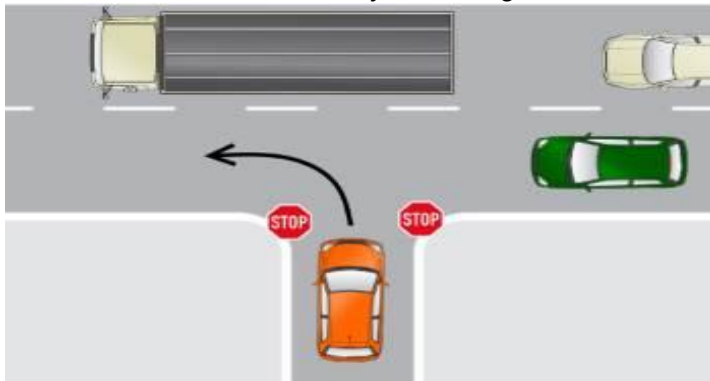
204. What's the most important rule for approaching an intersection?

- A. Indicate for at least a second so that other road users know where you are going
- B. Be prepared to stop
- C. Use your horn to warn other traffic
- D. Change lanes at the last minute so that you end up in the one with the shortest queue

205. Which of these signs wouldn't you see as you approach a roundabout?

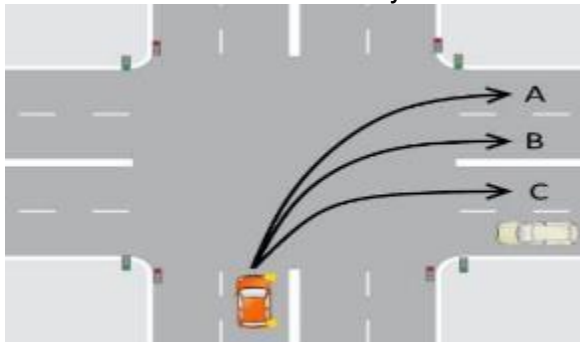
- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 

206. You're driving the orange car and have stopped at the exit of this one-way street, turning left onto a dual carriageway. Do you have to indicate, seeing as there's no way to turn right?



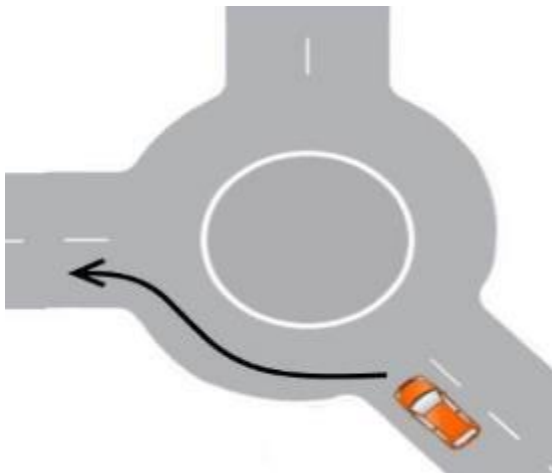
- A. Yes
- B. No

207. You are driving the orange car and you're waiting at a red light to turn right. Which lane do you turn into?



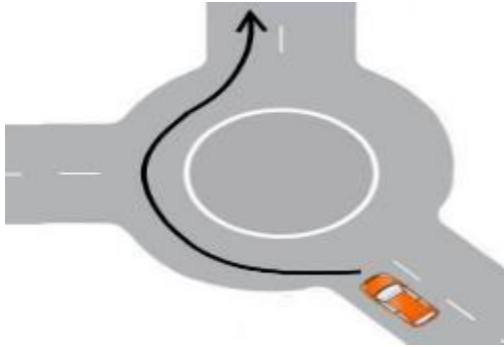
- A. A
- B. B
- C. C

208. You're approaching this roundabout and want to follow the arrow. Do you need to indicate?



- A. Yes - indicate left as you approach the roundabout and until you take the exit
- B. No - it's almost a straight line and therefore doesn't need an indicator
- C. Yes, indicate left as soon as you're on the roundabout

210. You're approaching this roundabout and want to follow the arrow. Do you need to indicate?



- A. No - it's almost a straight line
- B. Yes - don't indicate as you approach the roundabout, but indicate left after you've gone past the first exit
- C. Yes - indicate right as you approach the roundabout, then indicate left as you go past the first exit**

211. You are turning right from a two-way street into a two-lane one-way street. Which lane should you turn into?



- A. A
- B. B**

212. How far can a private vehicle (car, motorbike or truck) drive in a bus only lane?



- A. 25m
- B. 50m**
- C. 75m
- D. 100m

## Theory questions

213. What should you do before any modification is carried out on your vehicle?
- A. Modifying your vehicle is OK as long as you purchase the parts from a reputable dealer
  - B. Check with a warrant of fitness inspector**
  - C. Get a certificate from the police
  - D. Record the modification on your vehicle ownership papers
214. Can you drive a moped on a car licence?
- A. Yes**
  - B. No

215. If you have a restricted licence, what hours must you NOT drive on your own?
- A. 10pm-5am
  - B. Dawn to dusk
  - C. 6am-6pm
  - D. 6am-10pm
216. If you have a restricted licence when can you carry passengers?
- A. At any time, as long as a supervisor with a full driver's licence is sitting in the front passenger seat (the supervisor must have had the licence for at least 2 years)
  - B. Between 5am and 10pm, as long as your passengers are your own children or your spouse/de facto partner
  - C. Only between 10pm and 5am
  - D. A and B only
217. If you have a learner licence can you carry passengers?
- A. No, not at any time
  - B. Yes, at any time
  - C. Yes, but only if a supervisor agrees to it
218. When you have a learner licence you must always drive with a supervisor. What is a supervisor?
- A. A person over the age of 25 with a full New Zealand driver's licence of the same class that you are driving.
  - B. A person who has held a full New Zealand driver's licence for more than two years in the same class that you are driving
  - C. A person of any age who has had a restricted licence for at least six months in any class
  - D. A person over the age of 30 who has held any New Zealand driver's licence for two years or more
219. When you have a learner licence do you have to have it with you when you drive?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
220. Who is responsible for making a child under 15 years old (0-14) use a safety belt or a safety seat in a vehicle?
- A. The oldest person in the car
  - B. The driver
  - C. The passenger
  - D. The owner of the car
221. Passengers in your vehicle are 15 years or over. Who is responsible for making sure they wear a safety belt?
- A. The oldest person in the car
  - B. The driver
  - C. The passenger
  - D. The owner of the car
222. What does a Warrant of Fitness show?
- A. The vehicle is roadworthy
  - B. The vehicle has been inspected by an approved WoF inspector
  - C. The month the WoF expires
  - D. B and C only

223. What must be displayed on the back of a trailer being towed at night?
- A. A red light
  - B. A white light
  - C. A yellow light
  - D. A flashing red light
224. What does GVM stand for?
- A. General Vehicle Mechanism
  - B. Gross Vehicle Mass
  - C. Grass Vehicles Mowing

## Signs

225. What does this sign mean?



- A. Drive up to 100km before stopping
- B. A car or motorbike can drive up to 100kph if the weather is OK
- C. The minimum speed in the overtaking lane is 100kph
- D. Any vehicle can travel up to 100kph

226. What does this sign mean?



- A. A comfortable travelling speed around this corner is 35mph
- B. A comfortable travelling speed around this corner is 35kph
- C. The corner is 35 metres long
- D. The corner has an angle of 35 degrees - the higher the number, the sharper the corner

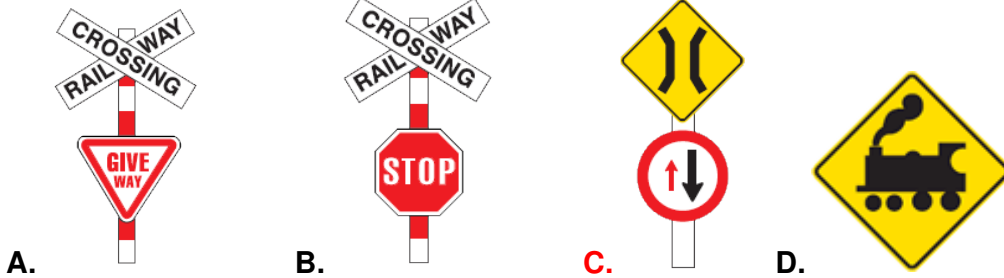
227. When coming up to a one-lane bridge, what does this sign indicate?



- A. You've got right of way, if it's safe to proceed
- B. Other drivers have right of way and you have to stop



228. Which of these signs won't you see at a railway level crossing?



229. What does this sign mean?



- A. Drive no faster than 50kph because there's an accident ahead
- B. Drive no faster than 20kph as there's an accident ahead
- C. Stop until someone removes the sign
- D. This sign isn't valid - they're only ever in blue with white writing

230. What does this sign mean?



- 231. A. Stop in 50 metres
- B. Maximum speed is 50kph
- 232. C. Maximum speed is 50mph
- D. No parking for 50 metres

233. What does this sign mean?



- A. Vehicles are merging from a motorway onramp
- B. The left lane is closed
- C. There's a building ahead on the left

234. What does this sign mean?



- A. No parking
- B. There's a pedestrian crossing ahead
- C. The speed limit is 50kph
- D. The speed limit is now 100kph

235. What does this sign mean?



- A. The road ahead may have loose stones - drive slowly
- B. The road ahead may puncture your tyre
- C. There's a median strip of vegetation that may hit your windscreen

236. What does this sign mean?



- A. A train station is ahead
- B. A railway level crossing is ahead
- C. A tourist railway attraction is ahead

237. What does this sign mean?



- A. Airport ahead
- B. Pedestrian crossing
- C. Parking either side of the median strip

238. What does this sign mean?



- A. Approved crossing ahead
- B. Look out for children
- C. Dance classes are nearby

239. What does this sign mean?



- A. Traffic lights are not working
- B. Shooting range ahead
- C. Airport runway ahead
- D. Stop on request

240. What does this sign mean?



- A. It shows the direction to an information centre
- B. Important monument to the right
- C. There's an intersection to the right

241. What does this sign mean?



- A. Turn left now
- B. Do a u-turn, but only to the left
- C. Keep left

242. What does this sign mean?



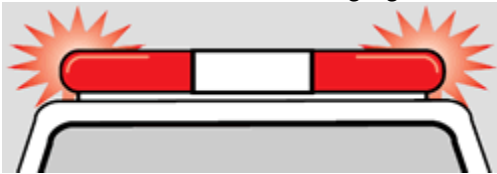
- A. You must not turn left
- B. You must not turn right

243. What does this sign mean?



- A. Don't turn right
- B. Don't do a u-turn
- C. Don't do an n-turn
- D. Steep hill coming up

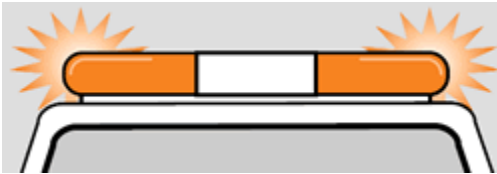
244. What colour flashing lights do maintenance vehicles use?



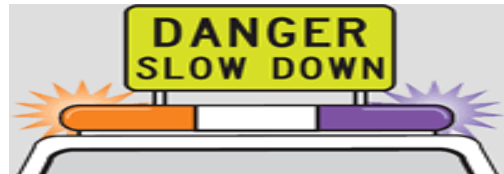
A. Red



B. Red and blue

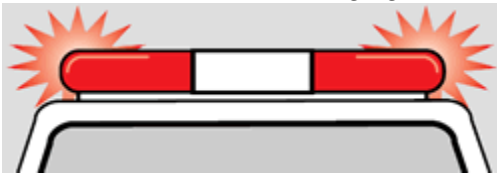


C. Yellow



D. Yellow and purple

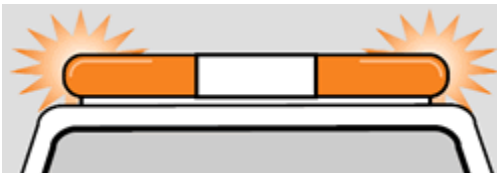
245. What colour flashing lights does a pilot vehicle have?



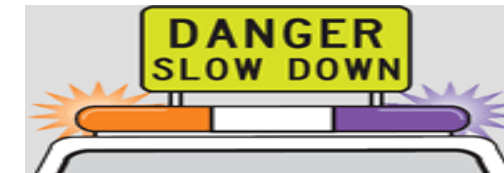
A. Red



B. Red and blue



C. Yellow



D. Yellow and purple

246. What does this sign mean?



- A. Temporary parking
- B. Temporary crossing
- C. Temporary speed limit
- D. Temporary traffic light

247. What does this sign mean?



- A. Right turning traffic must obey this sign
- B. Traffic turning left or driving straight through must obey this sign
- C. Vehicles can only turn right here

248. What does this sign mean?



- A. Buses, motorbikes and cars with three or more people are allowed in this lane
- B. Bus station
- C. Only buses can use this lane from 7-9am and 4-6pm weekdays; at all other times any vehicle can use it
- D. Only buses are allowed in this lane
- E. Buses, cyclists, motorcyclists and moped riders can use this lane

249. What does this sign mean?



- A. Road ahead has a steep uphill section
- B. End of two-way road
- C. You have priority over vehicles coming towards you
- D. Give priority to vehicles coming towards you

250. What does this sign mean?



- A. The width of the road is 4.65m
- B. The turning circle is 4.65m
- C. The maximum length is 4.65m
- D. The maximum height clearance is 4.65m

251. What does this sign mean?



- A. Watch out for heavy vehicles
- B. No heavy vehicles
- C. Heavy vehicle parking
- D. Priority lane for heavy vehicles

252. What does this sign mean?



- A. A route for pedestrians only
- B. Dance classes ahead
- C. No route for pedestrians
- D. A route for motorists only

253. What does this sign mean?



- A. A route for pedestrians only
- B. A route for cyclists only
- C. A route for pedestrians and cyclists
- D. No route for pedestrians and cyclists
- E. No bicycle stunts allowed

254. What does this sign mean?



- A. Reverse into a driveway
- B. Reverse out of the road
- C. Turn round in a side road
- D. This lane must proceed straight ahead
- E. Look up for potential obstacles

255. What does this sign mean?



- A. No pedestrians
- B. No parking
- C. Pedestrian lane
- D. Parking lane

256. What does this sign mean?



- A. Bus parking only
- B. Wide bus restriction
- C. No parking: Bus stop on both sides of sign
- D. Parking allowed: Bus stop on both sides of sign

257. What does this sign mean?



- A. Crossroads
- B. Roundabout
- C. No entry
- D. No stopping

258. What does this sign mean?



- A. Oncoming light rail
- B. Light rail only
- C. Light rail crossing ahead

259. Why should you slow down when you see this sign?



- A. To avoid splashing others with water
- B. Your tyres may suffer a blow-out
- C. There is a road gritter ahead
- D. To avoid throwing up loose chippings

260. What does this sign mean?



- A. Watch out for cattle
- B. Cattle lane only
- C. Cattle are prohibited
- D. Cattle grid

261. What does this sign mean?



- A. Parking straight ahead
- B. 30-minute parking on the right of the sign
- C. Turn right to find parking in 30 metres
- D. 30 available parking slots to the right

262. What does this sign mean?



- A. Give way on a roundabout to vehicles from the left
- B. Give way on a roundabout to vehicles from the left and right
- C. Give way on a roundabout ahead
- D. Hazard on a roundabout ahead

263. What does this sign mean?



- A. One way street
- B. Merging traffic from the left and right
- C. Hazard straight ahead
- D. Road diverges

264. What does this sign mean?



- A. Merging traffic ahead
- B. Road diverges ahead
- C. Two-way traffic ahead
- D. The right lane will be slowing down while the left lane speeds up

265. What does this sign mean?



- A. Roundabout ahead
- B. Recycling centre ahead
- C. Two way traffic ahead
- D. Merging traffic ahead

266. What does this sign mean?



- A. Children are prohibited to cross
- B. Watch for children crossing
- C. Watch for aged pedestrians
- D. Pedestrians are not allowed

267. What does this sign mean?



- A. Uneven road surface ahead
- B. Road dip ahead
- C. Road bump ahead
- D. Slippery road ahead

268. What does this sign mean?



- A. Uneven road surface ahead
- B. Road bump ahead
- C. Road dip ahead
- D. Slippery road ahead

269. What must you do at an intersection controlled by a give way sign?
- A. Give way to vehicles not turning (if you are turning)
  - B. Give way to vehicles coming towards you including those turning left (if you are turning right)
  - C. Give way to all traffic on a continuing road (the top of the T) if you are on the terminating road (bottom of the T)
  - D. All the above
270. You are driving in an 80km/h area and you see this 50km/h sign. Where does the 50km/h speed limit start?



- A. At the sign
- B. 20m after the sign
- C. 50m after the sign
- D. 100m after the sign

271. What does this sign mean?

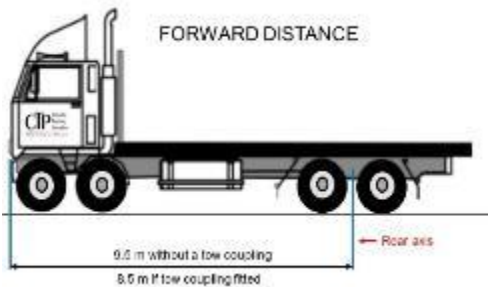


- A. A bypass joins a dual carriageway
- B. A feeder lane joins an existing lane
- C. Two lanes merge into one
- D. A side road joins a one-way street



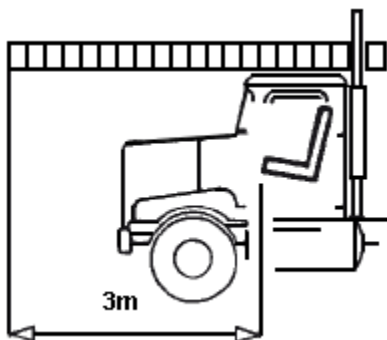
# Class 2 – Questions - Dimensions

1. Between which two points is the forward distance of a two-axle truck measured?



- A. Front axis to the front of the vehicle or its load (if it overhangs the front)  
**B. Rear axis to the front of the vehicle or its load**  
 C. Mid-point of the rear and front axis to the front of the vehicle or load  
 D. The front axis to the centre of the vehicle

2. What is the maximum distance a vehicle or its load may extend forward from the front edge of the driver's seat (in its rearmost position)?



- A. 2m  
**B. 3m**  
 C. 4m  
 D. 5m

3. What is the maximum height from the ground permitted for a vehicle, including its load?

- A. 3.7m      B. 4m      **C. 4.3m**      D. 4.6m      E. 5m

4. What is the maximum width allowed for a vehicle (other than an agricultural vehicle) including its load?

- A. 2.1m      **B. 2.55m**      C. 2.85m      D. 3.1m      E. 3.55m

5. What is the additional width allowable for fasteners used in securing loads?

- A. 0mm each side**      B. 25mm each side      C. 50mm each side      D. 100mm each side

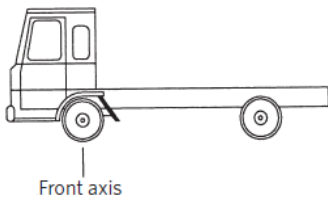
6. What is the maximum width permitted for a vehicle and its load either side of the longitudinal centre line?

- A. 1.275m**      B. 1.55m      C. 2.05m      D. 2.55m

7. Which of these aren't goods services?

- A. A vehicle recovery service  
 B. A service (carrying goods for personal use) that is not operated for more than seven days in a 12-month period  
 C. The carrying - in a vehicle, under a passenger service licence - of goods that belong to passengers  
 D. Moving animals  
 E. Moving mail  
**F. A, B and C only**

8. On a rigid vehicle that has two axle sets and is steered by the front axle set, where is the front axis?



- A. The centre point of the foremost axle
- B. The centre point of the driver's seat
- C. The centre point of the rear of the cab
- D. The centre point of the front bumper

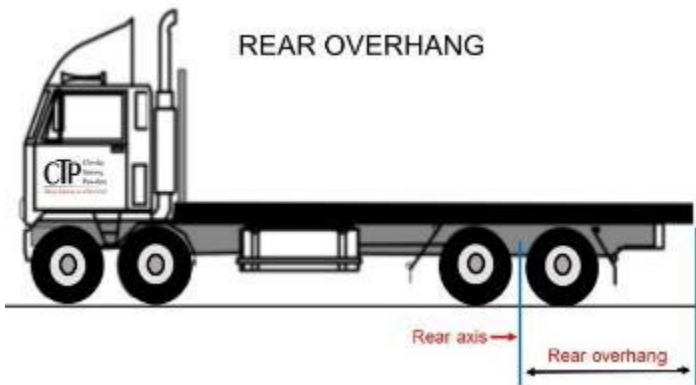
9. A vehicle has two load-sharing axles spaced 1.5 metres apart. What kind of axle set is this?

- A. Tri-axle
- B. Tandem axle
- C. Twin-steer axle
- D. Double-axle

10. What is the maximum forward distance for a heavy rigid vehicle without a tow coupling?

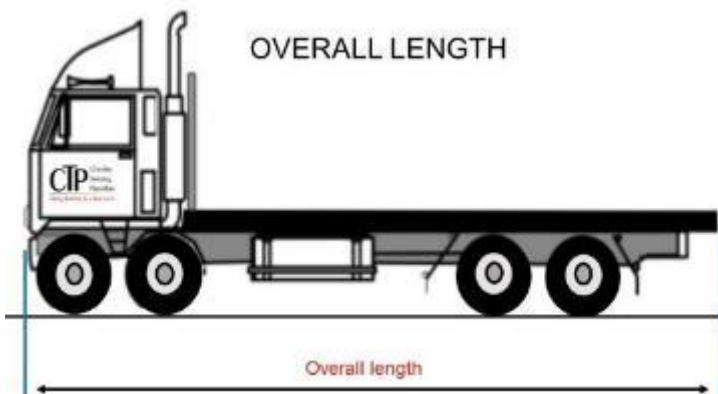
- A. 8.5m
- B. 9m
- C. 9.5m
- D. 10m

11. For a heavy rigid vehicle whose rear-most axle is a non-steering axle, the maximum rear overhang permitted including its load is the lesser of:



- A. 3m or 60% of the wheelbase
- B. 3m or 70% of the wheelbase
- C. 4m or 60% of the wheelbase
- D. 4m or 70% of the wheelbase

12. What is the maximum overall length for a heavy rigid vehicle including its load when not towing a trailer?

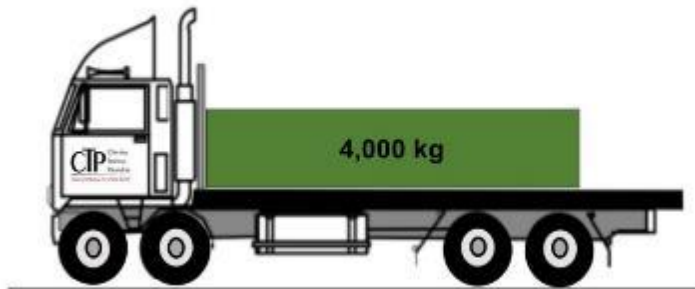


- A. 12m
- B. 12.3m
- C. 12.6m
- D. 12.9m

# Class 2 – Load security

14. What should you do after driving on an uneven surface?  
A. Check tyre pressures  
B. Have a rest  
C. Check your load  
D. Speed up so you don't run out of time
15. What is the combined rated strength of lashings placed over rigid loads on heavy motor vehicles when loaded against a headboard?

## VEHICLE LOADING AND LOAD RESTRAINTS

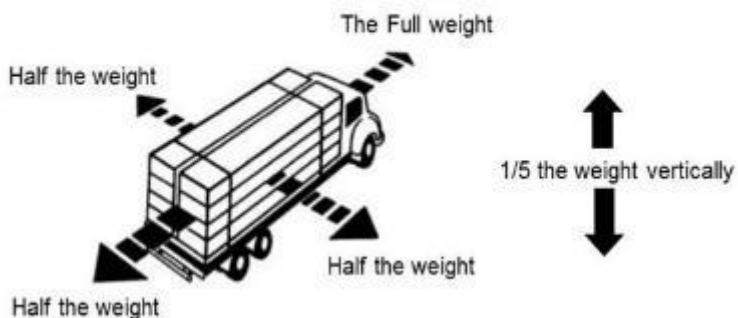


- A. Twice the weight of the load  
B. The weight of the load  
C. Half the weight of the load  
D. One and a half the weight of the load

**LOAD AGAINST THE HEADBOARD,**  
**RESTRAINTS AT LEAST = TO THE WEIGHT OF THE LOAD**

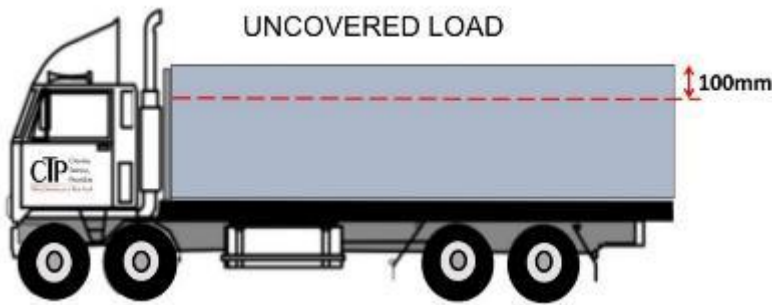
16. When you are checking your load, what is the most important thing to look for?  
A. Load security  
B. Load type  
C. Load expiry date  
D. Load source
17. How much weight (sideways) must load restraint systems be able to withstand?

## LOAD RESTRAINT REQUIREMENTS



- A. Twice the weight of the load  
B. The weight of the load  
C. Half the weight of the load  
D. One fifth the weight of the load

18. Uncovered, loose bulk loads are liable to fall from the vehicle if they are higher than:



- A. 200mm below the side of the vehicle body
- B. 100mm below the side of the vehicle body**
- C. The same height as the vehicle body
- D. 100mm higher than the height of the vehicle body

19. When should you check your load? Select all that apply

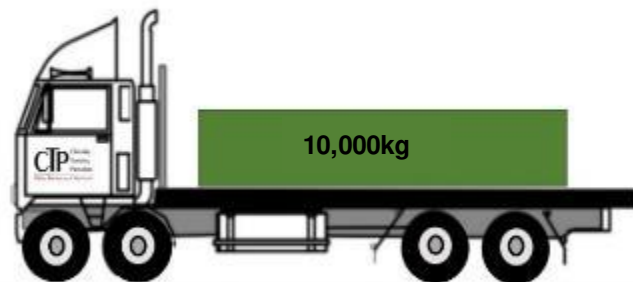
- A. After driving in snow and/or heavy rain
- B. After driving over uneven ground**
- C. Every 200km
- D. Only when you fill up with fuel
- E. After a rest break**

20. Who is responsible to see that a load is correctly loaded and secure?

- A. The company you work for
- B. The supplier of the goods
- C. The manufacturer of the truck/trailer
- D. The driver**

21. A load of 10 tonnes carried on a rigid truck with no headboard is secured by two tie downs. What must the combined strength of the tie downs be?

VEHICLE LOADING AND LOAD RESTRAINTS

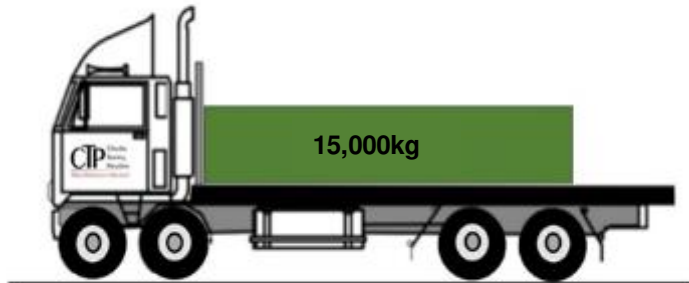


- A. 5 tonnes
- B. 10 tonnes
- C. 15 tonnes
- D. 20 tonnes**

**LOAD NOT AGAINST THE HEADBOARD,**  
**RESTRAINTS AT LEAST 2X THE WEIGHT OF THE LOAD**

22. A load of 15 tonne carried on a rigid truck with a headboard is secured by two tie downs. What must the combined strength of the tie downs be equal to or stronger than?

VEHICLE LOADING AND LOAD RESTRAINTS



- A. 5 tonnes
- B. 10 tonnes
- C. 15 tonnes
- D. 20 tonnes

**LOAD AGAINST THE HEADBOARD,**  
**RESTRAINTS AT LEAST = TO THE WEIGHT OF THE LOAD**

23. Anchor points to which lashings are secured must have a strength of at least:

ANCHOR POINTS



- A. Half the rated strength of the lashings
- B. The rated strength of the lashings
- C. Twice the rated strength of the lashings
- D. One and a half the rated strength of the lashings

24. Why must a driver do a pre-trip safety inspection?

- A. It's a legal requirement
- B. You can check the load is secured
- C. You can check for safety issues
- D. It reduces the risks of receiving a fine or being issued with a non-operation order
- E. B, C and D only

## Class 2 – Work time

25. If a driver (other than a taxi driver) is subject to work time requirements, what is the maximum continuous period of work time allowed before a minimum 30-minute break is required?
- A. 4.5 hours                      B. 5 hours                      C. 5.5 hours                      D. 6 hours
26. If a driver is subject to work time requirements, what is the maximum period of work time permitted in any cumulative work day?
- A. 11 hours                      B. 12 hours                      C. 13 hours                      D. 14 hours
27. If a driver is subject to work time requirements, what is the maximum period of work time permitted in any cumulative work period?
- A. 60 hours                      B. 70 hours                      C. 80 hours                      D. 90 hours
28. If a driver is subject to work time requirements, what is the minimum continuous rest time to be taken before a new cumulative work period commences?
- A. 10 hours                      B. 15 hours                      C. 24 hours                      D. 36 hours
29. Failure by a driver to produce an approved logbook when requested by an enforcement officer is an offence. If you are convicted of this offence, you may be disqualified or fined. What is the maximum you can be fined?
- A. \$2,000                      B. \$5,000                      C. \$10,000                      D. \$25,000
30. Every driver of a vehicle for which a logbook is required must retain the logbook. For what period of time after the last entry must the logbook be retained?
- A. 0 months                      B. 12 months                      C. 24 months                      D. 36 months
31. If a driver is subject to work time requirements, what is the minimum continuous period of rest time that must be taken before commencing a new cumulative work day?
- A. 6 hours                      B. 10 hours                      C. 15 hours                      D. 24 hours
32. After 5.5 hours of continuous work time, what is the minimum rest time required?
- A. 30 minutes                      B. 45 minutes                      C. 1 hour                      D. 6 hours
33. You are employed as a driver. Within what period of time must you deliver a copy of each completed logbook record to your employer?
- A. 24 hours                      B. 7 days                      C. 14 days                      D. 1 month
34. You are a driver (other than a taxi driver) and your work time starts at 7am. What is the latest time that you must take a rest break?
- A. 11:30am                      B. 12:00pm                      C. 12:30pm                      D. 01:00pm
35. For how long after the date of the last entry must a driver retain their logbook?
- A. 0 months                      B. 12 months                      C. 24 months                      D. 36 months
36. How many logbooks must a driver maintain?
- A. 1  
B. 2 - one for you and one for your employer  
C. As many as required as long as information isn't duplicated

37. What information about the vehicle must be included in the driver's logbook? Check any that apply.

| Driver name                      |           | Start time for page     |   | Date   |   |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| John Idu                         |           | Noon / midnight         |   | 01 Feb 2017                                  |   |
| Hours                            | Rest time | Work time               | Location (if each change)<br>Remarks        | Registration<br>Driven vehicle               | Distance<br>Record for vehicles<br>subject to RUC |
| 12                               |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 1                                |           |                         | Day Off 31 Jan 2017                         |  |   |
| 2                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 3                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 4                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 5                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 6                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 7                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 8                                |           |                         | Sam, Manukau                                | JLW662                                       | 13561   |
| 9                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 10                               |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 11                               |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 12                               |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 1                                |           |                         | 1:30pm, Hamilton                            |  |   |
| 2                                |           |                         | 2pm, Hamilton                               |  |   |
| 3                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 4                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 5                                |           |                         | 4:30pm, Manukau                             |  | 13591   |
| 6                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 7                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 8                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 9                                |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 10                               |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 11                               |           |                         |   |  |   |
| 12                               |           |                         |   |  |   |
| End of last 24-hour break (date) |           | Work time hours — today | + previous total for cumulative work period | = total hours in this cumulative work period |   |
|                                  |           |                         | +   | =  |   |

**Driver copy stays in the book AB-CDEF 00**

All work must be recorded, including other employment.

No more than 13 hours work time in any 24 hours — 10-hour break between days.

No more than 70 hours work time before taking a 24-hour break.

Record copy must be given to **employer** within 14 days.

- A. Registration number
- B. Truck make (e.g. Mack)
- C. Number of axles
- D. Start and finish distance recorder readings (if subject to road user charges)
- E. Load rating
- F. A and D only

## Class 2 – Weights

39. Providing the manufacturer's tyre and axle ratings are not exceeded, what is the maximum weight permitted on a twin-tyred axle?
- A. 6200kg      B. 7200kg      C. 8200kg      D. 9200kg
40. What does gross weight mean?
- A. The weight of the load a rigid or combination vehicle is carrying  
B. The weight of a rigid or combination vehicle, together with any load it is carrying (including accessories and equipment)  
C. The weight of a rigid or combination vehicle including accessories and equipment, but minus the load  
D. The weight of the rigid or combination vehicle not including the load or accessories or equipment
41. Where would you get an overweight permit from?
- A. Your local NZTA office  
B. The police  
C. The local council  
D. The yard foreman
42. Providing a manufacturer's tyre and axle ratings permit it, what is the maximum weight allowed on a single standard-tyred axle?
- A. 4000kg      B. 6000kg      C. 7200kg      D. 8200kg
43. What is the tare weight of the vehicle?
- A. The maximum load weight  
B. The vehicle's unladen weight  
C. The maximum weight of the load plus the vehicle  
D. The weight of the vehicle minus the load weight
44. What types of vehicle can you drive on a Class 2 licence?
- A. A rigid vehicle (including any tractor) with a GLW of more than 6000kg but less than 18,000kg  
B. A combination vehicle (that is not a tractor/trailer combination) with a GCW of not more than 12,000kg  
C. A combination vehicle (that is not a tractor) consisting of a rigid vehicle with a GLW of 18,000kg or less towing a light trailer (GLW of 3500kg or less)  
D. A rigid vehicle with a GLW of more than 18,000kg that has no more than two axles  
E. A tractor with a GLW of more than 6000kg but not more than 18,000kg, if driven at a speed over 30km/h  
F. All the above
45. A heavy vehicle has a gross vehicle mass (GVM) exceeding:
- A. 3000kg      B. 3500kg      C. 4000kg      D. 4500kg



## Class 2 – Speed

46. What is the maximum speed limit for a heavy motor vehicle, other than a school bus?

- A. 100km
- B. 90km
- C. 80km
- D. 70km

## Class 2 – Documentation

47. On a heavy motor vehicle fitted with a windscreen, where should the road user licence be displayed?

- A. Inside the windscreen on the passenger's side
- B. Inside the windscreen on the driver's side
- C. On the cover of the log book
- D. On the bumper in an approved clamp

48. How often do you have to renew your endorsement to carry dangerous goods? What is the lowest class of licence required to drive a rigid vehicle that has a gross combined weight of 12,000kg?

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years
- D. 5 years

49. Whose responsibility is it to ensure a permit is carried for overweight or overdimensional loads?

- A. The company you work for
- B. The supplier of the goods
- C. The manufacturer of the truck/trailer
- D. The driver

50. Where must a road user licence be displayed when a heavy trailer is being towed?

- A. Inside the windscreen on the passenger's side
- B. Inside the windscreen on the driver's side
- C. On the cover of the log book
- D. On the front left side of the trailer
- E. On the front right side of the trailer
- F. A and D only

51. What weight limits must be included on a loading certificate for a heavy motor vehicle?

- A. Tare weight in kg
- B. Gross laden weight in kg
- C. Gross combination weight in kg (if the vehicle has a towing connection)
- D. All of the above

52. What is the lowest class of licence required to drive a rigid vehicle that has a gross combined weight of 12,000kg?

- A. Class 2
- B. Class 3
- C. Class 4
- D. Class 5

53. From what distance must the rear red light of a heavy goods service vehicle be visible? (note: not an over-dimension vehicle) What is the lowest class of licence required to drive a rigid vehicle that has a gross combined weight of 12,000kg?

- A. 50 meters
- B. 100 meters
- C. 150 meters
- D. 200 meters

54. Must a driver do a pre-trip safety inspection?

- A. Yes. It's a legal requirement
- B. Yes. It's for safety reasons
- C. No. Only if the load has been changed