

GROUP 9

161 questions

DT categories · theory questions

1. When approaching a stopped vehicle with a flashing red beacon activated, drivers of public transit vehicles proceeding in that direction must:
1. **Stop and continue only after receiving permission.**
 2. Reduce speed so that they can stop immediately if necessary.
 3. Continue because they are operating on an established route.

Answer: 1

2. When a vehicle with a flashing blue beacon and a special audible signal activated is approaching, drivers of public transit vehicles must:
1. Continue because they are operating on an established route.
 2. **Yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle.**
 3. Reduce speed and yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle.

Answer: 2

3. Horn signals may be used by drivers of public transit vehicles:
1. To gain an advantage over other road users.
 2. In populated areas, to warn other drivers of the intention to pass.
 3. **When necessary to prevent a traffic accident.**
 4. In all cases.

Answer: 3

4. At night, on unlit sections of road, a bus operating on an established route must have the following activated:
1. Low-beam headlights only.
 2. High-beam headlights only.
 3. **High-beam or low-beam headlights.**

Answer: 3

5. During daylight hours, must public transit vehicles proceeding in a specially designated lane opposite the main traffic flow have their low-beam headlights on?
1. **Yes.**
 2. No.

Answer: 1

6. In which case do the rules not require a warning signal to be given?
1. Before stopping at the edge of the roadway.
 2. **Before a curve in the road within the area of effect of a "Dangerous Turn" sign.**
 3. Before changing to an adjacent traffic lane.

Answer: 2

7. Before changing lanes, a warning signal must be given:

1. Immediately before beginning the maneuver.
2. Immediately after beginning the maneuver.
3. **In advance, before beginning the maneuver.**

Answer: 3

8. When performing a maneuver, a warning signal must be given:

1. Before changing the direction of traffic.
2. While changing the direction of traffic.
3. **In advance, before changing the direction of traffic.**

Answer: 3

9. In which case must the driver give a warning signal before stopping?

1. If another vehicle is proceeding behind the driver.
2. Only in populated areas.
3. **In all cases.**

Answer: 3

10. If forced to stop on a railroad crossing, what general alarm signal must the driver give by repeated horn signals?

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

Answer: 2

11. If a turn signal is absent or malfunctioning, a warning signal given by hand must be discontinued:

1. **Immediately before beginning the maneuver.**
2. Immediately after completing the maneuver.
3. While performing the maneuver.

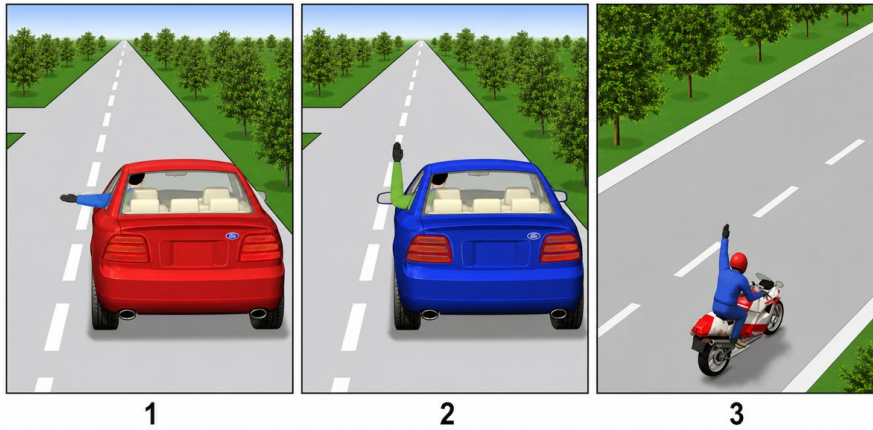
Answer: 1

12. The following combination of horn signals constitutes the general alarm signal given at a railroad crossing:

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

Answer: 2

13. In which image is the driver giving a left-turn signal?



1. 1
2. 2
3. 3

Answer: 1

14. When approaching a stationary vehicle with a red flashing beacon activated, drivers proceeding in the same direction must:

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

Answer: 1

15. For what purpose are orange or yellow flashing beacons installed on vehicles?

1. To obtain right-of-way over other road users.
2. To warn other road users of danger.

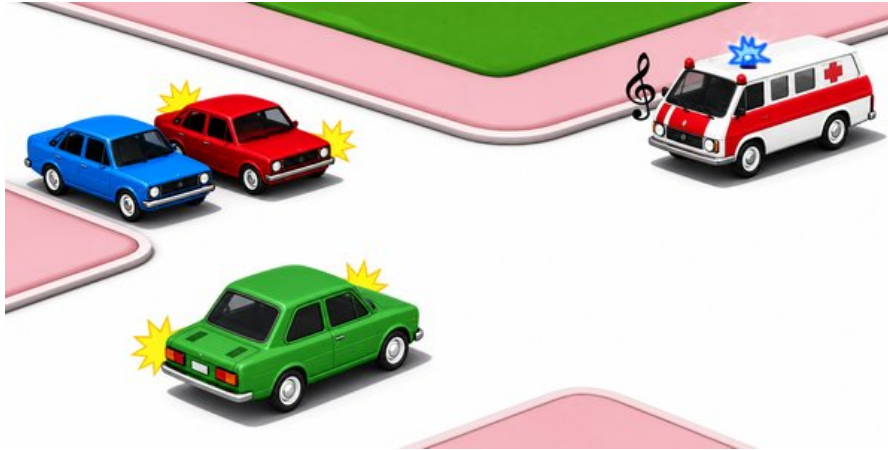
Answer: 2

16. When a vehicle with a blue flashing beacon and a special audible signal activated is approaching, drivers must:

1. Yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle.
2. Reduce speed and yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle.

Answer: 1

17. The blue automobile will proceed through the intersection:



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

Answer: 3

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

1. Yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle.
2. **Reduce speed and yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle and the vehicles it is escorting.**

Answer: 2

19. Does an activated yellow (orange) flashing beacon give a vehicle the right-of-way?

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

Answer: 2

20. The driver of a vehicle with white flashing beacons activated gives a special audible signal in order to:

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

Answer: 2

21. The driver of a vehicle equipped with a blue flashing beacon has the right-of-way over other road users if the driver:

1. Has activated the flashing beacon.
2. Is giving a special audible signal.
3. **Has activated the blue flashing beacon and the special audible signal.**

Answer: 3

22. Within what distance before a railroad crossing is passing prohibited?

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

Answer: 2

23. Is passing vehicles at an intersection permitted when proceeding on a road that is the priority road relative to the intersecting road?

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

Answer: 2

24. Passing is prohibited:

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

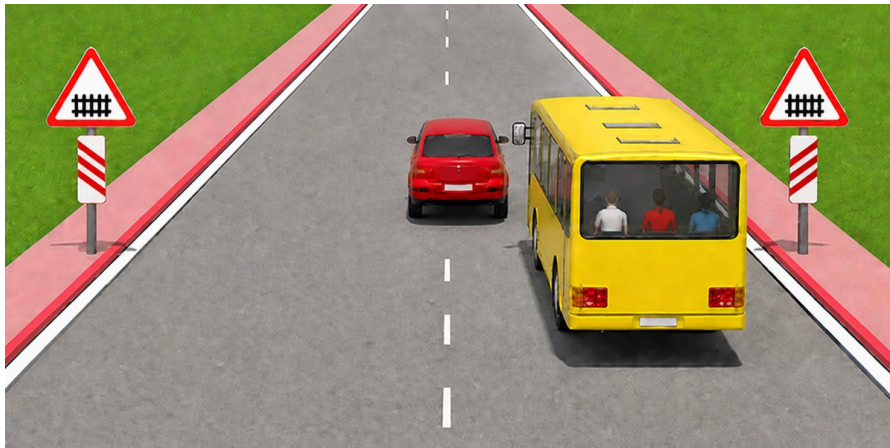
Answer: 1

25. Passing is prohibited:

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

Answer: 3

26. Is it permitted to pass the bus at the indicated location?



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

Answer: 1

27. Passing vehicles means:

1. Proceeding ahead of one or more moving vehicles by leaving the occupied lane and entering the oncoming traffic lane.
2. **Proceeding ahead of one or more moving vehicles by leaving the occupied lane.**

Answer: 2

28. At night and under conditions of insufficient visibility, regardless of road lighting, moving motor vehicles must have the following activated:

1. High-beam headlights.
2. Low-beam headlights.
3. **High-beam or low-beam headlights.**

Answer: 3

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

1. Switch from high-beam headlights (if switched on) to low beam.
2. **Switch on the hazard warning lights and, without changing the traffic lane, reduce speed and, if necessary, stop.**
3. Sound the horn with one long and three short signals.
4. Sound the horn with one short and three long signals.

Answer: 2

30. Horn signals may be used only:

1. In populated areas, to warn other drivers of the intention to pass.
2. **When necessary to prevent a traffic accident.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

31. At night, on unlit sections of road, a moving motor vehicle must have the following activated:

1. **High-beam or low-beam headlights.**
2. Low-beam headlights only.
3. High-beam headlights only.

Answer: 1

32. Rear fog lights may be used:

1. At night when proceeding as part of a convoy.
2. When proceeding through tunnels.
3. **Only under conditions of insufficient visibility.**
4. At night when unloading a vehicle.
5. In all of the listed cases.

Answer: 3

33. At what distance from an oncoming vehicle must high-beam headlights be switched to low beam?

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

Answer: 2

34. In populated areas, at what distance before the beginning of a hazardous section is this warning sign installed?



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

Answer: 2

35. Where is it permitted to cross railway tracks?

1. At locations where visibility in both directions is at least 1,000 m.
2. At locations most convenient at the driver's discretion.
3. At designated places only — at railway crossings.
4. At a distance of at least 1000 m from railway stations.

Answer: 3

36. What must the driver follow when approaching a railroad crossing?

1. The position of the barrier gate and the traffic signals.
2. The requirements of traffic signs and pavement markings.
3. The instructions of the railroad crossing attendant.
4. All of the listed requirements.

Answer: 4

37. Are pedestrians permitted to proceed on a road marked with the "Freeway" sign?

1. Prohibited.
2. Permitted outside populated areas, against the direction of vehicle traffic.
3. Permitted outside populated areas, in the same direction as vehicle traffic.

Answer: 1

38. Vehicles whose speed, because of their technical characteristics or condition, does not exceed 40 km/h are:

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

Answer: 2

39. The hazard warning lights on a vehicle must be activated:

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

Answer: 3

40. The hazard warning lights on a vehicle must be activated:

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

Answer: 4

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

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

Answer: 1

42. The hazard warning lights on a vehicle must be activated:

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

Answer: 3

43. The hazard warning lights on a vehicle must be activated:

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

Answer: 3

44. In developed areas where the entrance and exit are marked by the "Residential Zone" and "End of Residential Zone" traffic signs, the following is not prohibited:

1. **Pedestrians proceeding on the roadway.**
2. Through traffic of vehicles.
3. Driving instruction.

Answer: 1

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

1. Traffic signals only.
2. Traffic controller signals only.
3. **Either of the above.**

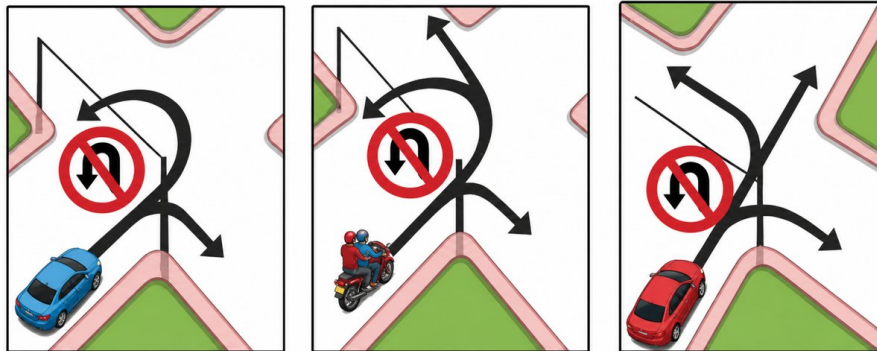
Answer: 3

46. On an unpaved dirt road, does the presence of a paved section immediately before an intersection make that road equal in priority to the intersecting road?

1. No.
2. Yes.

Answer: 1

47. Which image shows the permitted directions of traffic?



1. The left image.
2. The center image.
3. The right image.
4. The center and right images.

Answer: 3

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

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

Answer: 2

49. Is the driver permitted to continue when the yellow traffic signal turns on or the traffic controller raises an arm?

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

Answer: 2

50. A traffic controller gives a whistle signal:

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

Answer: 2

51. In which case do the rules not require the bus driver to give a warning signal?

1. Before stopping at the edge of the roadway.
2. Before a curve in the road within the area of effect of a "Dangerous Turn" sign.
3. Before changing to an adjacent traffic lane.

Answer: 2

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

1. Immediately before beginning the maneuver.
2. Immediately after beginning the maneuver.
3. **In advance, before beginning the maneuver.**
4. Not required if the bus is operating on an established route.

Answer: 3

53. If forced to stop on a railroad crossing, what general alarm signal must the bus driver give by repeated horn signals?

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

Answer: 2

54. Is the driver of an intercity bus permitted to pass a motorcycle proceeding at a speed of 70 km/h?



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

Answer: 1

55. May a warning signal be given by hand in order to proceed along the indicated path?



1. Yes, if the turn signal is malfunctioning.
2. Yes, if the turn signal is malfunctioning during daylight hours.
3. Yes, in all cases.

Answer: 1

56. Must the driver activate the turn signal before starting to move in a residential zone?

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

Answer: 2

57. To obtain right-of-way over other road users, the driver of a patrol vehicle must activate:

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

Answer: 3

58. Must the bus driver yield to the ambulance if the blue flashing beacon and special audible signal are not activated?



1. Yes.
2. No.

Answer: 2

59. Passing is prohibited:

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

Answer: 1

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

1. The driver is making a right turn.
2. The driver is continuing straight ahead.
3. **The driver is braking.**

Answer: 3

61. The hazard warning lights must be activated:

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

Answer: 2

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

1. **The motorcycle will proceed to the left or make a U-turn.**
2. The motorcycle will proceed straight ahead or to the right.

Answer: 1

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



1. The driver is making a right turn.
2. The driver is continuing straight ahead.
3. The driver is braking in order to yield to the motorcycle.

Answer: 1

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



1. The driver intends to make a left turn or a U-turn.
2. The driver is braking in order to yield to the truck.

Answer: 1

65. In this case, must the driver activate the turn signal?



1. Yes.
2. No.

Answer: 1

66. During daylight, when transporting organized groups of children, a bus must have the following activated:

1. High-beam headlights.
2. Low-beam headlights.
3. Hazard warning lights.
4. Interior passenger-compartment lighting.

Answer: 2

67. Is it permitted to enter the railroad crossing in this situation?



1. Permitted.
2. Prohibited.

Answer: 2

68. Is it permitted to enter the railroad crossing in this situation?



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

Answer: 3

69. What should the driver do in this situation?



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

Answer: 2

70. In this situation, is it permitted to cross the railroad crossing?



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

Answer: 3

71. In this situation, is it permitted to cross the railroad crossing?



1. **Prohibited.**
2. Permitted if no train is approaching.
3. Permitted because the railroad crossing attendant is prohibiting the oncoming vehicle from crossing.

Answer: 1

72. In this situation, where may passing be started?



1. At the railroad crossing.
2. **After crossing the railroad crossing.**
3. After proceeding 100 m beyond the railroad crossing.

Answer: 2

73. In this situation, is passing permitted?



1. Permitted because there is no oncoming vehicle.
2. **Prohibited.**
3. Permitted if the animal-drawn cart is moving at a speed below 30 km/h.

Answer: 2

74. Is passing the motorcycle permitted?

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

Answer: 2

75. On a road with one lane in each direction, when is passing in the oncoming traffic lane permitted?

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

Answer: 3

76. Is passing permitted in the indicated situation?

1. Prohibited.
2. Permitted if the maneuver can be completed within the visible section of the road.
3. **Permitted.**

Answer: 3

77. Is passing the truck permitted?

1. Yes.
2. Yes, if the passing maneuver is completed before the intersection.
3. No.

Answer: 2

78. What is required of the driver of the vehicle being passed?

1. The driver must yield to the passing vehicle.
2. The driver must not interfere with the passing vehicle by increasing speed or by taking any other action.

Answer: 2

79. Is passing permitted in this situation?

1. Prohibited.
2. Permitted if the truck is moving at less than 30 km/h.
3. Permitted.

Answer: 1

80. Passing at a pedestrian crossing is:

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

Answer: 2

81. What does the traffic sign indicate?



1. There is a fallen tree 500 meters ahead.
2. There is a rest area 500 meters ahead.
3. There is a rest area along the next 500 meters.

Answer: 2

82. In this situation, is the driver required to activate the turn signal?



1. Yes.
2. Yes, if a vehicle is approaching from behind.
3. No.

Answer: 3

83. By raising an arm, the driver indicates:



1. An intention to make a left turn.
2. An intention to proceed straight ahead.
3. An intention to slow down.

Answer: 3

84. Giving a signal:

1. Gives the driver the right-of-way over other road users.
2. **Does not give the driver the right-of-way over other road users.**
3. Gives the driver the right-of-way only when starting to move.

Answer: 2**85. When making a right turn while following the priority road, giving a turn signal is:**

1. **Required.**
2. Required only at night.
3. Not required.

Answer: 1**86. What is the driver of the motorcycle indicating?**

1. An intention to continue straight ahead.
2. An intention to make a left turn.
3. **An intention to slow down in order to yield to the passenger car.**

Answer: 3

87. In this situation, when making a left turn, giving a turn signal is:



1. Required.
2. Not required.

Answer: 1

88. When making a U-turn at this intersection, which turn signal must be activated?



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

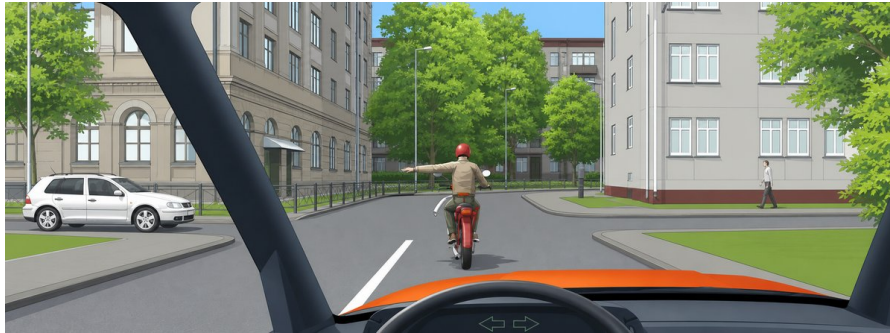
Answer: 1

89. In the indicated situation, must you give a turn signal?



1. Yes.
2. No.
3. Yes, if there is a driver proceeding in the right lane.

Answer: 1

90. What is the driver of the motorcycle indicating?

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

Answer: 3

91. The turn signal must be canceled

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

Answer: 2

92. In the indicated situation, giving a turn signal is:

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

Answer: 1

93. Which driver is giving a right-turn signal?



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

Answer: 2

94. When maneuvering in parking areas or at gas stations, you:

1. Must use the turn signal.
2. Are not required to use the turn signal.

Answer: 1

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



1. An intention to start moving.
2. An intention to stop.
3. A general emergency signal.

Answer: 1

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



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

Answer: 3

97. If you intend to stop immediately after the intersection, when should you activate the right turn signal so as not to mislead other road users?



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

Answer: 2

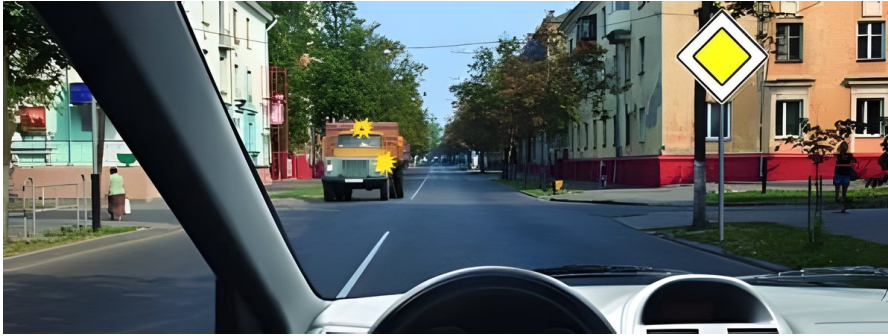
98. Must we yield to a driver exiting an adjacent area with flashing beacons and a special audible signal activated?



1. No.
2. Yes.

Answer: 2

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



1. Yes.
2. No.

Answer: 2

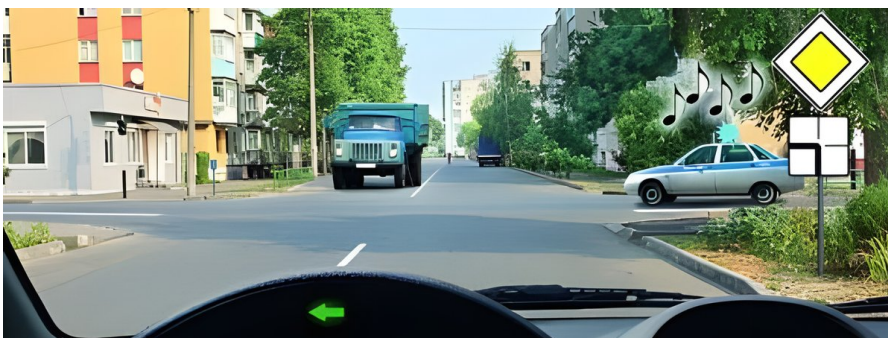
100. In this situation:



1. You will proceed through the intersection first.
2. You must yield to the driver approaching from the left.

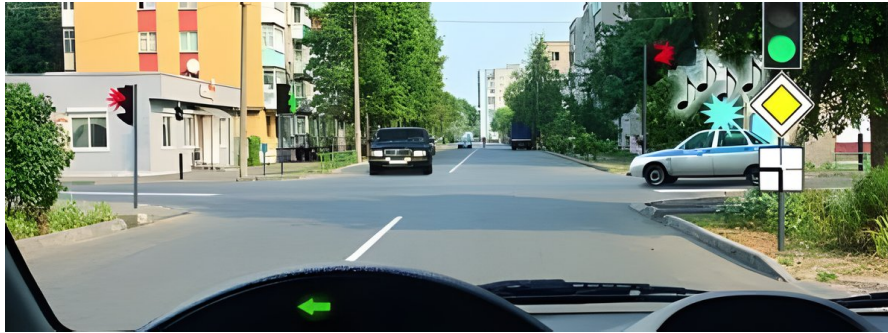
Answer: 2

101. We must yield to:



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

Answer: 2

102. When making a left turn:

1. You will proceed through the intersection first.
2. You will yield only to the driver of the police automobile.
3. **You will yield to all drivers.**

Answer: 3

103. In which cases must a bus driver activate the hazard warning lights?

1. When picking up or dropping off children during the organized transportation of groups of children.
2. In the event of a road traffic crash.
3. When transporting groups of children outside a populated area.
4. **In cases 1 and 2.**
5. In cases 2 and 3.

Answer: 4

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

1. When proceeding in the oncoming direction to the general flow of traffic in a specially designated lane for fixed-route vehicles.
2. **When making a forced stop at a location where stopping is prohibited.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

105. A bus driver activates the hazard warning lights when:

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

Answer: 1

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

1. Permitted only for fixed-route buses for the purpose of picking up or dropping off passengers.
2. **Permitted only in the case of a forced stop.**
3. Not permitted.

Answer: 2

107. When performing an urgent official task, may drivers of vehicles with flashing blue beacons and a special audible signal activated disregard the requirements of a traffic controller's signals?

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

Answer: 2

108. When may drivers of vehicles with flashing blue beacons and a special audible signal activated use their right-of-way?

1. Immediately after activating the special audible signal, regardless of the actions of other drivers.
2. **Only after making sure that other drivers are yielding to them.**
3. Only when there are no public transit vehicles.

Answer: 2

109. Do vehicles that simply travel behind a vehicle with flashing blue and red beacons and a special audible signal switched on, without being escorted, have priority?

1. **No, priority is granted only to drivers of vehicles with the special signals switched on and to the vehicles escorted by them.**
2. Yes, but only if the vehicle travelling behind has switched on the hazard warning lights.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 1

110. May drivers of vehicles with flashing yellow or orange beacons, while ensuring traffic safety, disregard the requirement of this sign?



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

Answer: 2

111. Flashing yellow or orange beacons must be activated on vehicles performing:

1. Road construction, repair, maintenance, or cleaning work.
2. Agricultural work within a populated area.
3. Loading and transporting disabled, crashed, or other vehicles.
4. In cases 1 and 3.
5. In cases 2 and 3.

Answer: 4

112. Drivers of vehicles equipped with flashing white beacons may activate them:

1. To obtain right-of-way at intersections.
2. Together with a special audible signal, only in the event of an attack on those vehicles.
3. At their discretion, whenever they consider it appropriate.

Answer: 2

113. What is prohibited for the driver of a vehicle performing an urgent official task with flashing blue beacons and a special audible signal activated?

1. Making a turn when the traffic signal is prohibitive.
2. Failing to give the appropriate turn signal before performing a maneuver.
3. Exceeding the established maximum permitted speed.

Answer: 2

114. What is prohibited for the driver of a vehicle performing an urgent official task with flashing blue beacons and a special audible signal activated?

1. Crossing a solid horizontal pavement marking.
2. Proceeding in the opposite direction on a one-way road.
3. Failing to give the appropriate turn signal before performing a maneuver.

Answer: 3

115. Must a bus driver give the appropriate turn signal before starting to move if there are no other vehicles on the road at that moment?

1. Must.
2. Not required.
3. Not required if it is a public transit vehicle.

Answer: 1

116. When must a bus driver activate the turn signal before performing a maneuver?

1. Immediately before starting the maneuver.
2. In advance, before starting the maneuver.
3. 1–2 seconds after starting the maneuver.

Answer: 2

117. Must a bus driver activate the turn signal if the vehicle does not change lanes but the road changes direction at that section?

1. Yes, because the bus changes its direction of travel.
2. **No.**
3. Yes, but only if the road turns more than 90 degrees.

Answer: 2

118. Must a bus driver activate a turn signal when reversing?

1. No, because the hazard warning lights must be activated when reversing.
2. No, because the white light of the reversing lamps is sufficient to warn other drivers.
3. **Yes.**

Answer: 3

119. When changing direction in yards or other adjacent areas, must a bus driver activate the turn signal?

1. No, because yard areas are not considered public roads.
2. No, if there are no other vehicles in the yard at that moment.
3. **Yes, because maneuvering rules apply on all types of roads and areas.**

Answer: 3

120. A bus driver is prohibited from passing:

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

Answer: 1

121. A bus driver is prohibited from passing if the vehicles being passed are:

1. Vehicles with flashing orange or yellow beacons activated.
2. **Vehicles with flashing blue and red beacons and a special audible signal activated, or vehicles escorted by such vehicles.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

122. In which case is a bus driver prohibited from passing?

1. If the vehicle being passed has special color-and-graphic markings.
2. **If the passing maneuver is performed at a railroad crossing or within 100 m before it.**
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

123. What must a bus driver do in the event of a forced stop at a location where stopping is prohibited?

1. Activate the hazard warning lights and wait for assistance without moving the vehicle.
2. **Activate the hazard warning lights, place an emergency stop sign, and take all possible measures to remove the vehicle from that location.**
3. Notify the police and follow their instructions.

Answer: 2

124. In which case must a bus driver not interfere with blind pedestrians signaling their actions with a white cane?

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

Answer: 2

125. In which cases must a bus driver not interfere with blind pedestrians signaling their actions with a white cane?

1. In all cases.
2. Only at locations where the "Blind Pedestrians" supplemental information sign is installed.

Answer: 1

126. In which case is a railroad-crossing attendant's signal considered prohibitive?

1. When the attendant faces the driver and gives a stop signal by hand.
2. When the attendant is facing or has their back to the driver, with arms extended to the sides or raised, holding a baton, red lantern, or flag.

Answer: 2

127. Is a bus driver permitted to enter a railroad crossing if the barrier has started to close but the prohibitive traffic signal has not yet come on?

1. Permitted if no approaching train is visible.
2. Prohibited.
3. Permitted only for fixed-route buses.

Answer: 2

128. In residential zones, a bus driver is prohibited from:

1. Through traffic.
2. Stopping with the engine running.
3. Both.

Answer: 1

129. When traveling through tunnels, which lighting devices must a bus driver activate?

1. Marker lights, if the tunnel has sufficient artificial lighting.
2. Low-beam or high-beam headlights.
3. Fog lights only.

Answer: 2

130. When traveling through a tunnel with sufficient artificial lighting, must a bus driver activate the low-beam or high-beam headlights?

1. Must.
2. Not required.
3. Required only at night.

Answer: 1

131. Within populated areas, when traveling at night on roads with sufficient artificial lighting, which lighting devices must be activated on a bus?

1. High-beam or low-beam headlights, at the driver's choice.
2. Marker lights only.
3. Low-beam headlights only.

Answer: 3

132. High-beam headlights must be switched to low beam:

1. Within a populated area if the road is illuminated.
2. Outside populated areas at a distance of not less than 100 meters from an oncoming vehicle.

Answer: 1

133. When stopping or parking on an unlit section of road at night, which lighting devices must be activated on a bus?

1. Low-beam headlights.
2. Marker lights.
3. Only the interior compartment lighting.

Answer: 2

134. When stopping or parking on a road under conditions of insufficient visibility, which lighting devices must be activated on a bus?

1. Marker lights; in addition, low-beam headlights and fog lights may also be activated.
2. Only high-beam headlights so that the bus is visible from a long distance.

Answer: 1

135. During daylight hours, to identify a bus, the low-beam headlights must be activated:

1. Only when the bus is being towed by another vehicle because of a technical malfunction.
2. When transporting organized groups of children.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 2

136. During daylight hours, to identify a bus, the low-beam headlights must be activated:

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

Answer: 1

137. In which case is a bus driver permitted to use the audible warning signal within a populated area?

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

Answer: 2

138. At night, to warn of passing, instead of or together with an audible signal, a light signal may be given by:

1. Repeatedly switching the headlights from low beam to high beam.
2. Repeatedly switching the headlights on and off.
3. In both cases.

Answer: 1

139. Which light signal must be activated on a bus displaying the "Transportation of Children" identification sign while children are boarding or exiting?

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

Answer: 3

140. What must a driver do when approaching a stopped bus displaying the "Transportation of Children" identification sign with the hazard warning lights activated while children are boarding or exiting?

1. The driver must stop immediately and wait until the bus turns off the hazard warning lights and begins moving.
2. The driver must reduce speed and, if necessary, stop to allow the children to cross the roadway without obstruction.
3. Both of the above actions.

Answer: 2

141. For what purpose does a traffic controller use a baton, including one with a red signal or a retroreflective disk?

1. To make the signals more visible.
2. To indicate the exact stopping location for vehicles.

Answer: 1

142. Under conditions of insufficient visibility, is it permitted to proceed with only the fog lights activated?

1. Yes, if they are factory-installed.
2. Yes.
3. No, the low-beam or high-beam headlights must also be activated.

Answer: 3

143. At the scene of a road traffic crash, the driver of a fixed-route bus must:

1. Only activate the hazard warning lights.
2. Only place the "Emergency Stop" sign.
3. Perform both of the above actions.

Answer: 3

144. Which sign does not apply to public transit vehicles?



A



B



C

1. Only A.
2. Only B.
3. Only C.
4. **All of them.**

Answer: 4

145. When a vehicle with a flashing blue beacon and a special audible signal activated approaches, drivers of public transit vehicles must:

1. Continue proceeding because they are operating on a fixed route.
2. Stop and continue only after receiving permission.
3. **Yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle.**

Answer: 3

146. When approaching a stationary vehicle with a flashing red beacon activated, drivers of public transit vehicles proceeding in that direction must:

1. Yield to ensure the unobstructed passage of that vehicle.
2. **Stop and continue only after receiving permission.**
3. Continue proceeding because they are operating on a fixed route.

Answer: 2

147. At night, on illuminated road sections, a bus proceeding along a fixed route must have activated:

1. **Low-beam headlights only.**
2. High-beam headlights only.
3. High-beam or low-beam headlights.

Answer: 1

148. Within populated areas, drivers of public transit vehicles may use the audible warning signal:

1. To obtain right-of-way over other road users.
2. **When necessary to prevent a road traffic crash.**
3. To warn other drivers of the intention to pass.
4. In all cases.

Answer: 2

149. During daylight hours, when proceeding in an organized convoy, which lights must be activated to identify the bus?

1. High-beam headlights only.
2. Low-beam headlights only.
3. Marker lights.

Answer: 2

150. To warn of passing, may a bus driver use a light signal instead of, or together with, an audible signal?

1. May not.
2. May.

Answer: 2

151. A bus's hazard warning lights must be activated:

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

Answer: 3

152. When approaching a stationary vehicle with flashing blue or flashing blue and red beacons activated, a bus driver must:

1. Stop and continue only after receiving permission.
2. Reduce speed so as to be able to stop if necessary.

Answer: 2

153. When approaching a stationary vehicle with a flashing red beacon activated, a bus driver proceeding in that direction must:

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

Answer: 1

154. A bus driver must not interfere with blind pedestrians crossing the roadway:

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

Answer: 3

155. What does this pavement marking indicate?



1. 2 գծանշում

1. The boundary between lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions.
2. The edge between the roadway and the median.

Answer: 2

156. During daylight hours, public transit vehicles proceeding against the main traffic flow in a specially designated lane must have activated:

1. High-beam headlights.
2. Low-beam headlights.
3. Marker lights.

Answer: 2

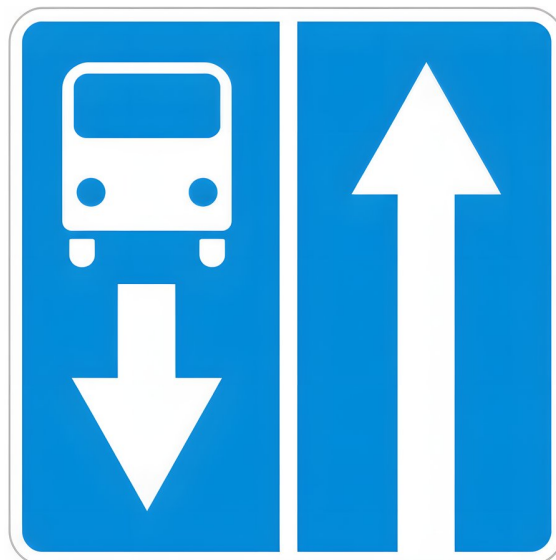
157. When this sign is present, public transit vehicles must have the following activated during daylight hours:



1. High-beam or low-beam headlights.
2. Low-beam headlights.
3. Marker lights and fog lights.
4. Hazard warning lights.
5. **None of the above.**

Answer: 5

158. When this sign is present, drivers of public transit vehicles must activate the following during daylight hours:



1. High-beam or low-beam headlights.
2. **Low-beam headlights.**
3. Marker lights.
4. Hazard warning lights.
5. All of the listed lighting devices.

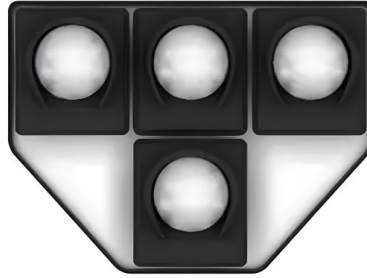
Answer: 2

159. A bus's high-beam headlights must be switched to low beam:

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

Answer: 4

160. The signals of this traffic signal apply to:



1. Trams only.
2. **Trams, as well as other public transit vehicles proceeding in a designated lane.**
3. All fixed-route vehicles.

Answer: 2

161. Which exterior lighting devices must be activated on a vehicle displaying the "Transportation of Children" identification sign while children are boarding or exiting?

1. Marker lights.
2. Low-beam headlights or fog lights.
3. **Hazard warning lights.**

Answer: 3