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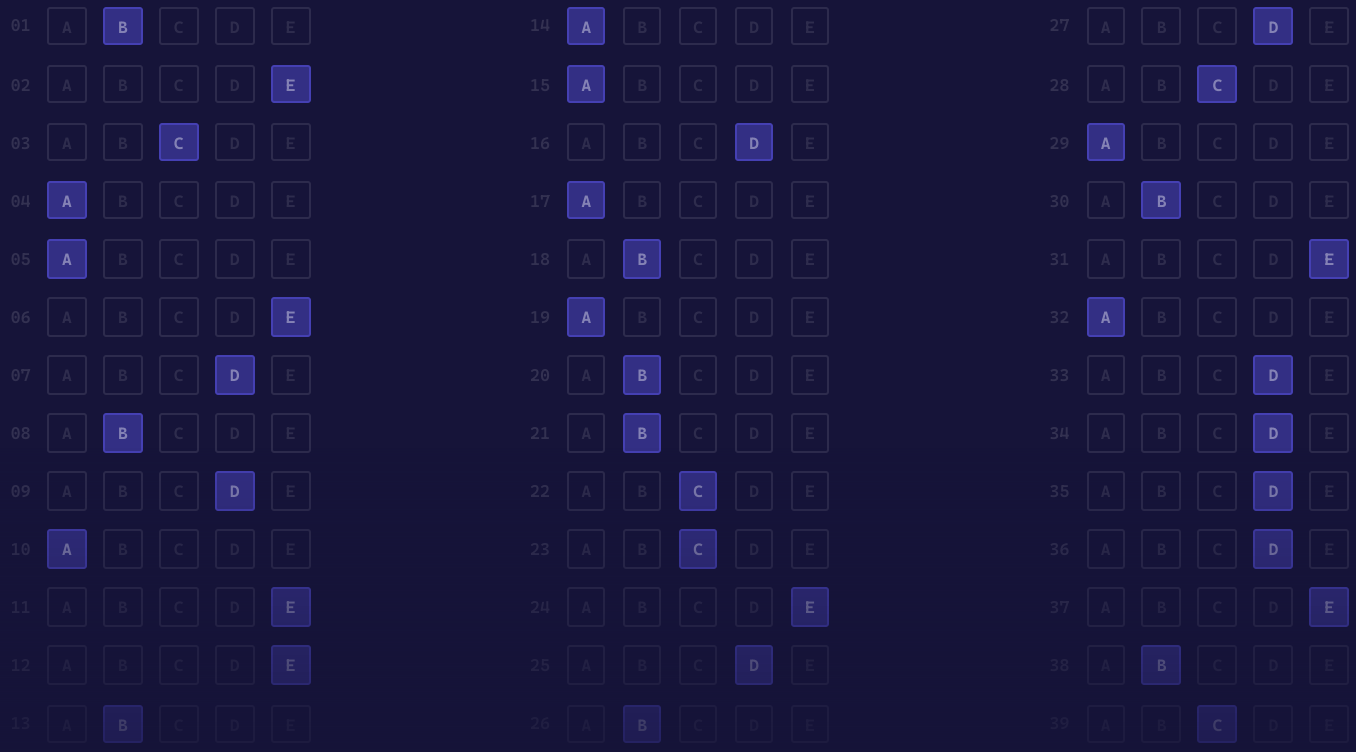

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Driver Theory Test

ISPG

ISPG

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Driver Theory Test `ISPG`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `ISPG`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two factors directly increase a vehicle's stopping distance? (Choose two.)

- **A** **The vehicle's speed**
- **B** **The tread depth of its tyres**
- **C** The time of day
- **D** The vehicle's registration number

ANSWER **A** · **B**

WHY Stopping distance increases with speed, and worn tyres generally provide less effective braking and grip. Time of day and registration number do not directly determine stopping distance.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two actions should you take when involved in a collision? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Stop at the scene and exchange details with the other driver**
- **B** Drive home without contacting anyone
- **C** **Report the collision to the police or your insurer when required**
- **D** Move an injured person unnecessarily unless they are in immediate danger

ANSWER **A** · **C**

WHY You must stop and provide the required information, and you should report the collision to the police or insurer when the circumstances require it. Injured people should not be moved unless remaining where they are presents an immediate danger.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the usual minimum legal stopping distance for a vehicle travelling at 50 km/h on a dry road?

A 25 metres

B 40 metres

C 50 metres

D 60 metres

ANSWER B

WHY The official Driver Theory Test guidance gives a typical stopping distance of 40 metres at 50 km/h on a dry road, comprising thinking distance and braking distance.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

You approach a pedestrian crossing where a pedestrian is waiting to cross. What should you do?

A Slow down and be prepared to stop

B Sound your horn and continue

C Accelerate past before the pedestrian steps out

D Stop only after entering the crossing

ANSWER A

WHY Drivers must slow down and yield to pedestrians at a crossing. A pedestrian waiting to cross may be preparing to enter the crossing, so you should be ready to stop.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

At a roundabout, you intend to take the third exit. Which direction should you generally signal when approaching?

A Left

B Right

C No signal is required

D Both left and right simultaneously

ANSWER B

WHY For a right turn at a roundabout, generally approach in the right-hand lane and signal right. Signal left after passing the exit before the one you intend to take.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

What does a circular road sign with a red border and a single black diagonal line mean?

A No entry

B End of a restriction

C A mandatory direction

D A warning of a hazard ahead

ANSWER B

WHY A white circular sign with a red border and a black diagonal line is used to indicate that a restriction or requirement has ended, depending on the sign involved.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

What does a flashing amber traffic light mean?

A Proceed only if the road is clear

B Stop and remain stationary

C Yield to pedestrians and other traffic, proceeding when safe

D The traffic light is about to change to red

ANSWER C

WHY A flashing amber light means you may proceed only after yielding and ensuring the junction is safe, with particular attention to pedestrians.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which action is most likely to reduce the risk of being involved in a crash caused by fatigue?

A Set off after a period of sleep and take a suitable break if you become tired

B Open a window and continue without resting

C Drive faster to reach the destination sooner

D Use the phone while driving to stay alert

ANSWER A

WHY Fatigue impairs concentration and reaction time. Adequate sleep before driving and taking a rest break when tired are the appropriate measures.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

When may a mobile phone be used while driving?

A **Only when the vehicle is safely parked and the engine is switched off**

B Whenever the vehicle is moving slowly

C When holding it in one hand

D Whenever it does not obstruct the view

ANSWER **A**

WHY A driver must not use a handheld mobile phone while driving. It may be used only when the vehicle is safely parked, generally with the engine switched off.

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