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**important aid
for candidate
drivers**

ECO DRIVING

01 **Driving your car with a roof rack, even without load :**

- a. the fuel consumption is increased
- b. the fuel consumption is reduced
- c. the fuel consumption is not affected

02 **When the fuel consumption is increased:**

- a. with open windows
- b. with closed windows
- c. with closed sunroof

03 **For eco-driving on the road without slope:**

- a. you increase and decrease continuously speed while you are driving at a steady gear
- b. you change up / down continuously gear
- c. you shift into the biggest gear just in case while you are driving at a steady speed

04 **You are driving a motor vehicle of clean technology on a sloping road. When will the motor vehicle consume less fuel :**

- a. stop stepping on the accelerator and shifting into the proper gear.
- b. Placing the gear lever in the "neutral".
- c. shifting into first gear by pressing the accelerator slightly

05 **Eco-driving is being achieved**

- a. by reducing the tires pressure
- b. by increasing the engine rotation
- c. by the right tire pressure

06 **The use of air conditioning in your motor vehicle:**

- a. increases fuel consumption
- b. reduces fuel consumption
- c. does not affect fuel consumption

07 **The noise caused by motor vehicles:**

- a. is reduced when you speed up
- b. is reduced if the engine has been cleaned
- c. can be reduced by proper driving, avoiding braking and speeding up sharply

08 **For reducing fuel consumption:**

- a. you should avoid flat runs
- b. you should drive at a steady speed
- c. you should use more dilute oil

09 **The pollution caused by petrol engine motor vehicles:**

- a. may be due to poor (bad) timing engine
- b. does not depend on the timing engine
- c. does not depend on the existence of lead in petrol

10 **For reducing the air pollution caused by the diesel motor - vehicles**

- a. You should often check the transmission system
- b. You should avoid the prolonged driving at a low speed.
- c. You should step on the accelerator repeatedly while you are at a standstill, in order to keep warm the engine and to improve its efficiency

11 **The air pollution caused by diesel motor vehicles:**

- a. Depends on the liquid's type in the refrigerator.
- b. Is completely disappeared by accelerating
- c. Is increased if there is damage in the feed system

12

For avoiding noise emissions during the circulation.

- a. You should keep the engine in motion by stepping on the accelerator repeatedly while you stop due to traffic-jam.
- b. You should use the horn to inform the other users only in case of traffic jam
- c. You should avoid pull up short if it's not absolutely necessary

13

For reducing the noise caused by the motor vehicles is necessary:

- a. To modify the silencer in such a way so that it improves the engine performance
- b. To avoid step on the accelerator when the vehicle is stopped.
- c. To remove the silencer with a view of improving the engine's performance

THE MAIN INSTRUMENTS OF THE VEHICLE AND THE CONTROLS IN THE DRIVING AREA.

16 You are driving having engaged the 4th gear, the engine is jerking and runs the risk of stopping:

a. You must change into the 3rd gear.

b. You must change into the 5th gear.

17 If you compare the steering-wheel with the numbered screen of a clock with hands, the correct position of the driver.

a. A quarter past nine to ten past ten.

b. Nine.

c. Five past eleven.

21 While you are waiting for the green traffic light:

a. You must have engaged the 1st gear and be pressing the clutch pedal.

b. You must have put the gear in the neutral and be pressing the footbrake pedal.

c. You must have put the gear in the neutral and be pressing the clutch pedal.

22 In which cases must you use the direction indicators of your vehicle?

a. Only when you intend to change direction to the left.

b. Only when you intend to change lane or direction.

c. Before every change of direction or manoeuvre.

24 At a normal course where you do not need to change gears often, the left foot:

a. Should remain immobile on the left of the pedal.

b. Should remain on the clutch pedal without pressing it.

c. Should remain immobile opposite to the pedal.

28 How can you carry a small child in your passenger car as safe as possible?

a. On the co-driver's seat.

b. In the arms of a person sitting on the front seat.

c. On the rear seat, on a child seat of an approved type.

29 What may happen if passengers sitting on the rear seats do not use the existing seat belts?

a. In a crash they create for the driver and co-driver an additional danger of injury.

b. Nothing, because the head restraints of the front seats offer sufficient protection against injuries.

31 At what distance must the full beam headlights of a car light sufficiently the road at night in good weather conditions?

a. 100 m.

b. 40 m.

c. 300 m.

32 What should the driver be careful about when using the mirrors of a passenger vehicle?

a. The interior mirror gives always full visibility to the right.

b. In a certain area (blind spot) cars that are overtaking may not be visible.

34 The sound coming from the horn of the vehicle must be:

a. Continuous on the same tone.

b. Piercing.

c. Alternating.

35 Is the use of the seat belts necessary also for the passengers of the rear seats?

a. Yes, because otherwise they are not protected in case of a car accident.

b. No, because it is not prescribed by the Highway Code.

c. No, because they would be protected by the front seats.

36 Which are the dipped headlights of a car?

a. The lights which have a range of at least 100 m.

b. The lights which have a range of at least 40 m.

c. The small lights on the front part.

37 When the brake lights of your vehicle do not work, how should you inform the person that follows of your intention to park?

a. By using the reverse lights.

b. By bending the arm downwards.

c. By bending the arm upwards.

38 Which vehicles must have seat belts at the front seats?

a. All passenger cars.

b. All passenger cars and lorries.

c. All passenger cars and lorries with a maximum permissible weight of up to 3,500 kg.

41 What should a driver be careful about when using a mirror of a passenger vehicle?

a. The mirrors must be adjusted according to the individual driver.

b. The interior mirror gives always full visibility to the right.

CONTROL INSTRUMENTS IN THE DRIVER'S POSITION

02



The blind spot is an area:

- a. Not seen in the mirrors from the driver.
- b. Seen in the mirrors.
- c. Not visible through an oblique glance over the shoulders.

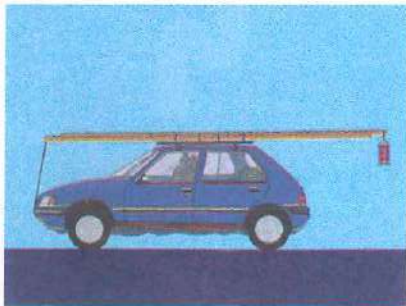
03



To sit on a driver's seat correctly:

- a. You must be able to rest your wrists on the upper part of the steering-wheel and to press the clutch fully.
- b. You must be able to rest your hands on the dashboard.

05



Is a bulky object not allowed to jut out backwards more than 30% of the vehicle.

- a. YES
- b. NO

10

In order to get on your vehicle?

- a. Turn your back to the traffic of your direction.
- b. Face the traffic of your direction.

12

The rubbers of the windscreen wipers should be replaced:

- a. When they are worn and at least once per year, preferably before winter.
- b. Preferably in the summer.

11

When changing lane, in order to check behind properly:

- a. Mirrors suffice.
- b. Look only through the exterior mirror.
- c. Check through the mirrors and turn your head to the side where you are pulling in.

13

For the safety of your child you must use:

- a. Child seats of an approved type in your car.
- b. A net between the front seats.

20

You are driving your vehicle slightly faster than walking speed. Should the seat belts be fastened?

- a. No, during drives in residential areas.
- b. Yes, during every drive.
- c. Only during drives in motorways and expressways.

22

A passenger vehicle is fitted with belts for all its seats. Which persons must wear them?

- a. The driver and the passengers of the front seats.
- b. Only the driver.
- c. The driver and all passengers.

SIGNALMENT

01



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign in a place other than an interchange?

- a. Stop at the sign and move off again when this is safe.
- b. Pass carefully without stopping.

02



When you meet this combination of traffic signs, are you driving in a priority road?

- a. YES
- b. NO

04



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Upper (superterrestrial) pedestrian crossing.
- b. Lower (underground) pedestrian crossing.
- c. Two-level pedestrian crossing without stairs.

05



In this picture, the traffic lane(s) is/are:

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 1 and 2

06



When in a works area in the motor-way there are white and yellow lines together, you should obey:

- a. Only the white lines.
- b. Both white and yellow lines.
- c. Only the yellow lines.

07



Your vehicle is 4.5 m long. Does this traffic sign prohibit you from entering?

- a. YES
- b. NO

08



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Notice of approaching a two-level motor-way interchange.
- b. Notice of approaching an expressway intersection.
- c. Notice of approaching a highway intersection.

09



This traffic sign indicates:

- a. A parking area on the left.
- b. A warning of a no through road on the left.
- c. Left branch with a country road which leads to a residential area.

10



The special lanes for buses may be used temporarily:

- a. By emergency vehicles.
- b. By ordinary vehicles.

11



You are driving at 90 km/h in this road where visibility is good:

- a. Be ready to slow down: there may be a danger which you have not noticed yet.
- b. The minimum permissible speed is 90 km/h.

12



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Warning of directions, which is placed before a two-level interchange in a motorway.
- b. Warning of directions, which is placed before an interchange in a highway.
- c. Warning of directions, which is placed before an interchange in an expressway.

13



What are you allowed to do when you see this traffic sign?

- a. Park, provided that you can pay the parking fees.
- b. Park for five minutes.
- c. Park, provided that you do not obstruct the entry or exit.

14



This traffic sign means:

- a. Dangerous rough road surface in a bad condition, with pot-holes, etc.
- b. Deep pot-hole.

15



You will meet this traffic sign with the numbering:

- a. In a city street.
- b. In a highway.

17



The zone intended for a bus-stop is usually indicated by a crooked yellow line (zigzag). You can:

- a. Cross that line while driving.
- b. Stop at that point for a moment.
- c. Park at that point.

18



This traffic sign prohibits the following vehicles from entering:

- a. Mopeds and motor-cycles.
- b. Mopeds only.

19



This traffic sign means:

- a. Danger due to the frequent entry or passage of cyclists.
- b. No entry to motorcycles.

20



Every time you meet this traffic sign:

- a. It is a crossroad where priority from the right applies.
- b. You have priority only at the next crossroad.
- c. You are driving in a priority road.

21



Does this traffic sign indicate a prohibition of turning left?

- a. YES
- b. NO

23



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Exit from an area of permissible parking.
- b. Exit from an area where parking is forbidden.
- c. Exit from an area of limited parking.

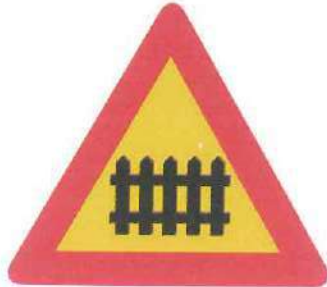
24



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking place for vehicles of persons with reduced mobility.
- b. Parking place for wheelchairs.
- c. Road for wheelchairs only.

25



This traffic sign indicates danger due to:

- a. A level railway crossing or a crossing tram rails with mobile barriers.
- b. An unguarded railway crossing.

26



Every time you meet this traffic sign:

- a. You should give priority to those coming from the right.
- b. You must stop.
- c. You should give priority to those coming from both right and left.

27



Every time you meet this traffic sign, entry is forbidden to:

- a. All vehicles.
- b. Motor vehicles.
- c. All bicycles and agricultural machinery.

28



This traffic sign indicates:

- a. Slippery road.
- b. Dangerous bends.

29



This traffic sign indicates:

- a. Danger due to the passage of pedestrians.
- b. No entry to pedestrians.
- c. Route for pedestrians only.

31



You are by mistake in a slow-down lane and you realize that late:

- a. You should change lane.
- b. You should stay in the same lane, even if you made a mistake.

33



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. End of compulsory minimum speed of 30 km/h.
- b. Exit from an area where the maximum permissible speed limit is 30 km/h.
- c. Maximum permissible speed limit of 30 km/h.

34



When you meet this traffic sign, are you driving in a priority road?

- a. NO
- b. YES

35



This traffic sign indicates danger from:

- a. Frequent strong wind (as the direction of the windsock shows).
- b. Strong headwinds due to approaching an airport.

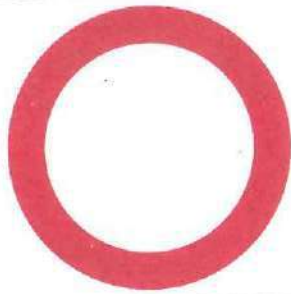
36



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Branch with a vertical road where priority from the right applies.
- b. Branch with a vertical right road, those moving on which must give priority.
- c. Turn right ahead.

37



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Road closed to all vehicles from both directions.
- b. Approaching a roundabout.
- c. No through road.

40



In this case, are you allowed to overtake?

- a. YES
- b. NO

42



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. End of inhabited area.
- b. End of tourist area.
- c. End of archaeological site.

43



A



B

Which of these traffic signs means "One-way street"?

- a. Traffic sign (B).
- b. Traffic sign (A).

44



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Area of permissible parking.
- b. Parking is forbidden.
- c. Area of limited parking.

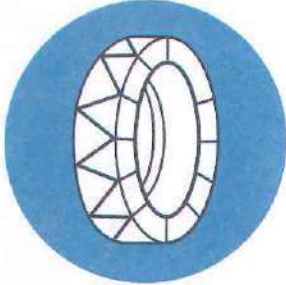
45



It is the 14th of May. Are you allowed to park on the side of the road where there is such a traffic sign?

- a. YES
b. NO

46



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Fit non-skid chains to two at least driving wheels of the car.
b. Fit non-skid chains to the rear wheels of the car.
c. Fit non-skid chains to the front wheels of the car.

47



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Danger due to the frequent passage of pedestrians.
b. Road for pedestrians only, where vehicles, except for emergency ones, are forbidden, and road for entry to, and exit from roadside properties.
c. Pedestrians accompanying children are permitted only.

48



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Beginning of an residential area.
b. Tourist area.
c. Archaeological site.

49



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Caution! There are dangers (which cannot be described by other traffic signs).
b. Go straight.
c. Give way at the next crossroad.

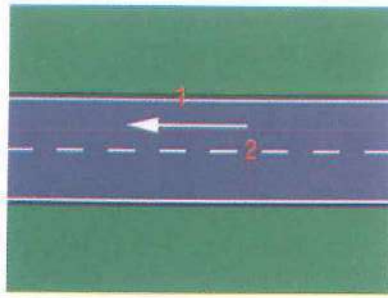
50



This traffic sign stresses:

- a. A danger for the next 1,000 m of the road.
b. A danger which exists 1,000 m after the traffic sign.

53



In this picture where you are moving towards the direction of the arrow, the borderline of the road corresponds to point:

- a. 1
b. 2

56



Can you attempt to overtake in this case?

- a. YES.
b. NO.

57



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Turn left ahead.
b. Dangerous left bend ahead.
c. Left turn is forbidden.

58



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. The way to park a vehicle.
b. On the left of the road there is a gutter with water.
c. Dangerous haunch on the left.

60



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to motor vehicles except for two-wheeled motorcycles.
b. No entry to motorcycles.
c. Road only for two-wheeled vehicles.

61



Which vehicles are prohibited from entering a road by this traffic sign?

- a. Vehicles that have a tare weight of up to five tons.
b. Vehicles whose weight per axle is up to two tons.
c. Vehicles with a total weight of over five tons.

62



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Inversion (180° turn) is forbidden.
- b. Left turn is forbidden.

63



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Road only for mopeds and pedestrians.
- b. Each category of users must use the side of the passage which has been specially designated for this category.
- c. No entry to pedestrians and mopeds.

64



This traffic sign warns you of?

- a. An exit from an expressway at a distance of 200 m.
- b. Two exits from an expressway at a distance of 200 m.
- c. Three exits from an expressway at a distance of 200 m.

65



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Direction towards an area of permissible parking.
- b. One-way street.
- c. Exit from an area of permissible parking.

66



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Upper (superterrestrial) pedestrian crossing.
- b. Lower (underground) pedestrian crossing.
- c. Two-level pedestrian crossing without stairs.

67



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Turn right ahead.
- b. Dangerous right bend ahead.
- c. Right turn is forbidden.

68



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. The road leads to a dock.
- b. Caution! Bridge without bars.
- c. Mobile bridge.

69



What does this traffic sign show?

- a. Compulsory course in a row.
- b. No entry to more than three vehicles.
- c. Frequent traffic jam.

70



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to all motor vehicles.
- b. No entry to bicycles.
- c. Road only for bicycles.

71



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Road with a width of 2 m.
- b. No entry to vehicles with a total width of over 2 m.
- c. Approaching a leading vehicle at a distance of less than 2 m is forbidden.

73



This traffic sign warns you of:

- a. An exit from the expressway at a distance of 400 m from this traffic sign.
- b. Two exits from the expressway at a distance of 400 m from this traffic sign.
- c. No exit from the expressway.

74



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Country Clinic.
- b. First Aid Station.
- c. Hospital.

75



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Two dangerous converse or successive bends, the first of which is right.
- b. Two dangerous converse or successive bends, the first of which is left.
- c. Right turn is forbidden.

76



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. You should overtake the leading vehicles.
- b. You should not overtake in any case.
- c. You should give way to oncoming traffic.

77



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Approaching a circular compulsory course.
- b. Compulsory movement of vehicles in a row.
- c. Road closed to all vehicles.

78



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to lorries.
- b. No entry to motor vehicles that tow trailers, except for semi-trailers or a single-axle trailers.
- c. No entry to trailers.

79



What does the combination of these traffic signs indicate?

- a. Only taxis are allowed to park.
- b. No parking for taxis.
- c. Direction towards a parking lot for taxis.

80



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Entry to an area where the maximum permissible speed limit is 50 km/h.
- b. Compulsory steady speed of 50 km/h.
- c. Exit from an area where the maximum permissible speed limit is 50 km/h.

81



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. You are moving in a priority road.
- b. Give priority.
- c. Expressway.

82



What should you do in order to head for Athens if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Turn right.
- b. Go straight.
- c. Turn left.

83



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Country Clinic.
- b. Telephone.
- c. Repair Workshop.

84



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Upper (superterrestrial) pedestrian crossing.
- b. Lower (underground) pedestrian crossing.
- c. Two-level pedestrian crossing without stairs.

85



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Brake.
- b. Brake and engage a lower gear.
- c. Continue at the same speed.

86



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Traffic of bicycles has priority.
- b. Approaching a bicycle race-track.
- c. Danger due to the frequent entry or passage of bicyclists.

87



Which traffic sign indicates a danger due to a level railway line without mobile barriers?

- a. Traffic sign A.
- b. Traffic sign B.
- c. Traffic sign C.

88



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Danger due to the traffic of animal-drawn vehicles.
- b. No entry to animal-drawn vehicles.
- c. Only animal-drawn vehicles are allowed to enter.

89



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to hand-carts.
- b. Road closed to all vehicles except for hand-carts.
- c. Parking of hand-carts is forbidden.

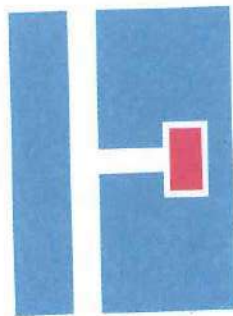
90



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Compulsory movement of vehicles in a row.
- b. Approaching a circular compulsory course.
- c. Circular compulsory course.

92



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Warning of a no through road on the right.
- b. Right branch with a country road which leads to a settlement.
- c. On the right of the road there is a place for vehicle parking.

93



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Telephone.
- b. Refreshment bar.
- c. Hospital.

94



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Maximum speed of 60 km/h.
- b. Recommended speed of 60 km/h.
- c. Minimum speed of 60 km/h.

95



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Two dangerous converse or successive bends, the first of which is left.
- b. Two dangerous converse or successive bends, the first of which is right.
- c. Left turn is forbidden.

96



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Police.
- b. Tourist Information.
- c. Customs Office.

97



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Slow down, check whether a train is approaching and continue your course.
- b. Stop at the special line or, in case there is no such line, at the traffic sign and do not start if you are not certified that it does not approach a railway train or a tram without mobile barriers.
- c. Continue your course without delay.

98



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to pedestrians.
- b. Danger due to the passage of pedestrians.
- c. Road only for pedestrians.

99



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Agricultural machines have priority.
- b. No entry to agricultural machines.
- c. Road only for agricultural machines.

SIGNALMENT

100



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Passing without stopping at the Toll Station is forbidden.
- b. No entry to the Toll Station.
- c. Parking at the Toll gates is forbidden.

101



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking is forbidden.
- b. Area of limited time parking.
- c. Waiting and parking are forbidden.

102



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Mountainous road open or closed depending on the indications in frames 1, 2, 3 of the traffic sign.
- b. Direction towards Katara.
- c. Exit from the area of Katara.

103



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Country Clinic.
- b. Petrol Station.
- c. Airport.

104



What is the maximum speed outside a residential area determined by this traffic sign?

- a. 50 km/h.
- b. 90 km/h.
- c. 120 km/h.

105



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Speed up.
- b. Change into a lower gear.
- c. Brake.

106



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Avoid harsh braking.
- b. Move on the left part of the road.
- c. Increase the speed of your car.

107



You are moving in a motorway in front of a worksite and you meet this traffic sign. What should you expect?

- a. Transfer of your direction to a two-way street.
- b. Dazzle due to the opposite direction in the night-time.
- c. Priority of the opposite direction.

108



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to lorries.
- b. No entry to all motor vehicles.
- c. Route only for lorries.

109



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking of motor vehicles and animal-drawn vehicles is forbidden.
- b. No entry to motor vehicles and animal-drawn vehicles.
- c. No entry to passenger cars, animal-drawn vehicles and motorcycles.

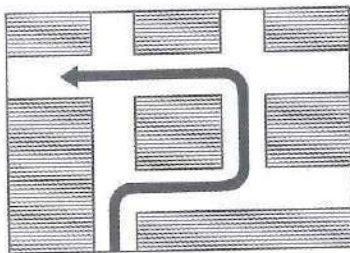
110



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Seaport.
- b. Port station of commercial car ferries.
- c. Naval yard.

112



What does this traffic sign indicate?

- a. The course you must follow in order to turn left at the next intersection where left turn is forbidden.
- b. No through road ahead.
- c. The course you must follow in order to avoid obstacles ahead of you.

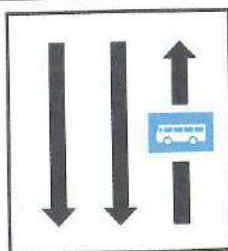
113



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Hotel or Motel.
- b. First Aid.
- c. Hospital.

114



Which vehicles are allowed to use the right lane?

- a. Buses or trolley-buses.
- b. All vehicles.
- c. Taxis and buses or trolley-buses.

and

-
-
-

115



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Dangerous haunches on both sides.
- b. Dangerous narrowness from both sides.
- c. You must move only in the middle of the road.

116



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Danger due to road works in progress.
- b. Worksite exit.
- c. Closed road due to landslide.

-
-
-

117



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Branch with an oblique road where priority from the left applies.
- b. Branch with an oblique road on the left, those moving on which must give priority.
- c. Left turn is forbidden.

-
-
-

118



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Road closed to all vehicles from both directions.
- b. No entry to all vehicles.
- c. Stop.

-
-
-

119



Which vehicles are forbidden to enter a street with this traffic sign?

- a. Vehicles with a total height of over 3.5 m.
- b. Vehicles with a total length of over 3.5 m.
- c. Vehicles with a total length of up to 3.5 m.

-
-
-

120



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Dangerous left bend ahead.
- b. Turn left ahead.
- c. Left turn is forbidden.

-
-
-

121



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Buses and trolley-buses must not park here.
- b. End of route for buses and trolley-buses only.
- c. Route for buses and trolley-buses only.

-
-
-

122



Which lane should you choose so as to turn left?

- a. (B).
b. (Γ).
c. (A).

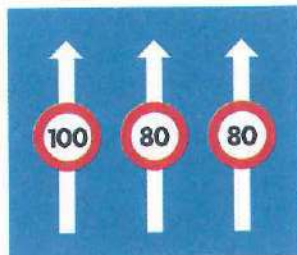
123



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Restaurant.
b. Hotel or Motel.
c. Information.

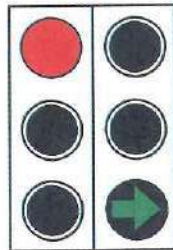
124



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Maximum speed limits per lane.
b. Minimum speed limits per lane.
c. Maximum speed of 100 km/h.

125



One traffic light is red and there is a green arrow on next to it. What does this mean?

- a. That all vehicles must turn right.
b. That only the vehicles which will turn right can continue their course.
c. That all vehicles must stop.

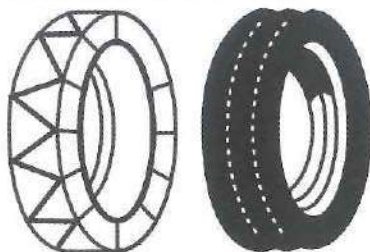
126



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Compulsory stop before the next crossing.
b. Students have priority.
c. Danger due to the frequent movement of children (schools, sports fields, etc.).

127



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Non-skid chains or snow tyres are recommended.
b. You are moving in a slippery road.

128



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to motor vehicles except for two-wheeled motorcycles.
b. No entry to passenger cars.
c. Road only for passenger cars.

129



Which vehicles are forbidden to enter a street by this traffic sign?

- a. Vehicles that have a useful load of 2 tons.
- b. Vehicles with a weight of over 2 tons per axle.
- c. Vehicles with a total weight of up to 2 tons.

130



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Turn right ahead.
- b. Compulsory passage only from the right side of the traffic island or obstacle.
- c. Downhill stretch of a road on the right.

131



Wishing to go to Itylon, what would you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Turn right.
- b. Turn left.
- c. Continue straight ahead.

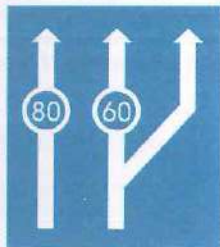
132



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Restaurant.
- b. Hotel or Motel.
- c. Refreshment bar or Coffee-shop.

133



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Maximum speed limits per lane.
- b. Minimum speed limits per lane.
- c. Minimum speed of 60 km/h.

134



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. You should adjust the speed of the vehicle due to a dangerous narrowness on the right side of the road.
- b. You should give way to all vehicles of the right lane.
- c. You should adjust the speed of the vehicle due to a dangerous narrowness on the left side of the road.

135



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Continue your course concentrating your attention due to a possible fall of rocks on the road.
- b. Move on the left part of the road in order to avoid the fall of rocks.
- c. Speed up to move away from the dangerous area due to a possible fall of rocks.

136



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Branch with an oblique road where priority from the right applies.
- b. Branch with an oblique right road, those moving on which must give priority.
- c. Turn right ahead.

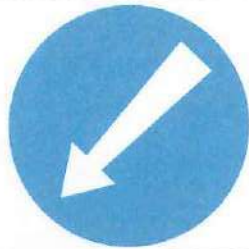
137



To which vehicles does the safety distance of 70 m determined by this traffic sign apply?

- a. All vehicles.
- b. Only passenger vehicles.
- c. Only passenger vehicles without a trailer.

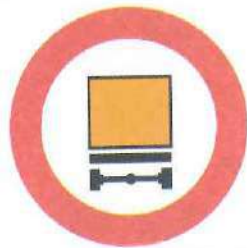
138



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Turn left ahead.
- b. Compulsory passage only from the left side of the traffic island or obstacle.
- c. Downhill stretch of a road on the left.

139



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No route for lorries.
- b. No route for tractive units.
- c. No entry to vehicles carrying hazardous materials.

140



Wishing to go to Iraklio, what would you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Turn right.
- b. Turn left.
- c. Continue straight ahead.

141



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Tree felling is forbidden.
- b. Place where excursionists can stay.
- c. Place for camping.

142



How many lanes does the opposite direction have in this traffic sign?

- a. One.
- b. Two.
- c. Three.

the right
on

143



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Branch with a vertical road where priority from the left applies.
- b. Branch with a vertical left road, those moving on which must give way.
- c. Turn left ahead.

144



What does this traffic sign show?

- a. The way to park a vehicle.
- b. Dangerous haunch on the right.
- c. On the right of the road there is a gutter with water.

traffic

145



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Turn right ahead.
- b. Right turn is forbidden.
- c. Inversion (180° turn) is forbidden.

146



Which direction has priority?

- a. None.
- b. Direction α-γ.
- c. Direction α-β.

147



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Turn right ahead.
- b. Direction towards the airport of Athens.
- c. Direction towards Athens.

148



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Mountaineering is permitted.
- b. Pedestrian street.
- c. Point where a walk is to start.

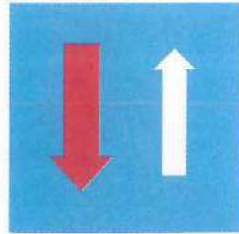
149



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Reduce speed.
- b. Be prepared to brake.
- c. Give, at the next intersection, way to the vehicles that are coming from the right.

150



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Give way to the cars that are coming from the opposite direction.
- b. Continue, because you have priority over the cars that are coming from the opposite direction.

151



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Overtaking motor vehicles except for two-wheeled motor-cycles without a sidecar for the next 1,000 m is forbidden.
- b. Overtaking motor vehicles except for two-wheeled motor-cycles without a sidecar is forbidden after 1 km.
- c. Overtaking motor vehicles except for two-wheeled motor-cycles without a sidecar is permitted for 1 km.

152



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Dangerous right bend ahead.
- b. Right turn is forbidden.
- c. Turn right ahead.

153



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Entry to an area where the maximum permissible speed limit is 50 km/h.
- b. Compulsory steady speed of 50 km/h.
- c. Exit from an area where the maximum permissible speed limit is 50 km/h.

154



What does this traffic sign indicate?

- a. Numbering of international arteries.
- b. Numbering of highways.
- c. Numbering of country roads.

155



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Camping is forbidden.
- b. Approaching a tunnel.
- c. Place for camping.

156



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Direction of vehicles for parking near an Underground station.
- b. Direction towards an Underground station.
- c. Direction of vehicles towards a place of permissible parking.

157



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Adjust the speed of the vehicle.
- b. Move in the middle of the road.
- c. Give way to oncoming traffic.

158



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Dangerous gutter on the right side of the road.
- b. Dangerous raised road surface towards its two end sides.
- c. Dangerous vertical gutter or steep hollow change of the lengthways gradient of the road.

159



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Continue giving way to the cars that are coming from the opposite direction.
- b. Continue having way over the cars that are coming from the opposite direction.
- c. Continue without turning, because only straight movement is permitted.

160



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Compulsory minimum speed of 50 km/h.
- b. Maximum speed limit of 50 km/h.
- c. Compulsory steady speed of 50 km/h.

161



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Turn left or right ahead.
- b. Compulsory passage from the left or right of the obstacle.
- c. Going straight is permitted.

162



What does this traffic sign indicate?

- a. Length of roads.
- b. Permissible speed limit.
- c. Distance in kilometres.

163



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking caravans is forbidden.
- b. Mobile repair workshop.
- c. Place for caravans.

164



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Direction of vehicles for parking on a square.
- b. Warning of direction of vehicles for parking in a particular covered space.
- c. Direction of vehicles towards a place of permissible parking.

165



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Danger due to an obstacle ahead of you.
- b. Dangerously raised road surface.
- c. Slippery road.

166



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Bus or trolley-bus stop.
- b. Place for bus parking.
- c. No entry to buses.

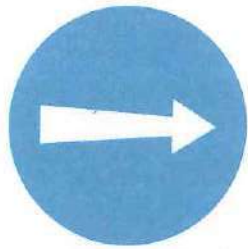
167



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. End of priority road.
- b. End of all prohibitions.
- c. Entry to a square.

169



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Give way to the vehicle that come from the left.
- b. Go right at the crossroad before the traffic sign.

170



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Entrance of horse-race circus.
- b. Road only for men on horseback (others than men on horseback who use the road are forbidden).
- c. No entry to riding animals.

171



What does this traffic sign indicate?

- a. Numbering of country roads.
- b. Distance in kilometres.
- c. Permissible speed limit.

cular

172



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Place for camping and caravans.
- b. Place for caravans.
- c. Mountain refuge.

173



What does this traffic sign indicate?

- a. Mobile obstacle due to road works.
- b. Direction-indication of dangerous curves.
- c. Compulsory direction for vehicles.

174



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Danger due to low flight of airplanes which land or take off.
- b. Danger due to dazzle from the headlights of an airplane.
- c. Approaching an airport.

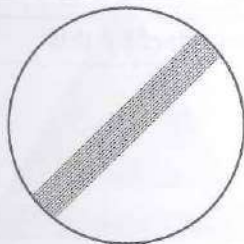
175



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to lorries with a distance of over 10 m between wheel axles.
- b. No entry to lorries whose body is over 10 m long.
- c. No entry to vehicles or combinations of vehicles with a length of over 10 m.

176



Which prohibitions cease to have effect by this traffic sign?

- a. All local prohibitions imposed by prohibiting traffic signs.
- b. Parking prohibition only.
- c. Overtaking prohibition.

177



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to heavy vehicles because under the road surface there is a gutter with water.
- b. No entry to vehicles carrying over a certain quantity of materials that may cause water pollution.
- c. No entry to tank-trucks.

178



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Route only for bicycles (no route for other vehicles).
- b. No entry to bicycles.
- c. Danger due to the passage of bicycles.

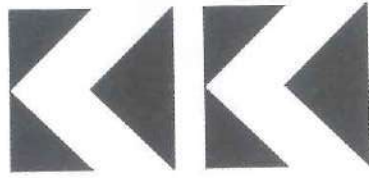
179

Γύθειον
Gythion

What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Place name.
- b. Beginning of an inhabited area.
- c. Approaching the capital city of a prefecture.

180



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Warning of direction of vehicles due to works.
- b. Compulsory direction of vehicles.
- c. Successive directional arrows placed on dangerous curves of main arteries.

181



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Entry to a priority road.
- b. Approaching traffic lights which do not work.
- c. Caution! Junction or position where traffic is regulated by three-colour traffic lights.

182



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign before an intersection?

- a. Stop at the sign and give priority.
- b. Stop at the stop line or, if there is no such line, at the imaginary extension line of the pavement so that you have full visibility of the intersection, and give priority.
- c. Stop only if another vehicle is coming vertically.

183



Which prohibitions cease to have effect by this traffic sign?

- a. Overtaking prohibition.
- b. Parking prohibition.
- c. Prohibition of movement in a parallel row.

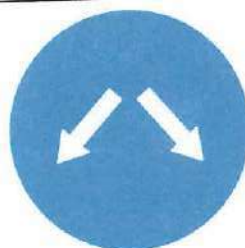
184



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. End of all local restrictions imposed by traffic signs.
- b. Exit from an area of prohibited parking.
- c. Exit from an area of limited time parking.

185



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Going straight is forbidden.
- b. Turn right or left ahead.
- c. Compulsory passage from the right or left side of the traffic island or obstacle.

186



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Passing through the centre of the city is forbidden.
- b. Area where parking is forbidden.
- c. End of a residential area.

187



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Tourist Information.
- b. Telephone.
- c. Place for camping.

188



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Compulsory direction of vehicles.
- b. Direction.
- c. Mobile obstacle on the road due to works.

189



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Danger due to the fall of rocks on the road.
- b. Caution! Mud throwing.
- c. Dangerous gravel throwing.

190



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Approaching a zoo.
- b. Deer hunting is forbidden.
- c. Danger from the passage of wild animals.

191



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Reduce speed due to passing a two-level crossing.
- b. Passage under the air-bridge is forbidden.
- c. End of motorway.

192



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. From this point, prohibitions of waiting and parking cease.
- b. Waiting and parking are forbidden on the opposite side of the road.
- c. From this point, waiting and parking are forbidden.

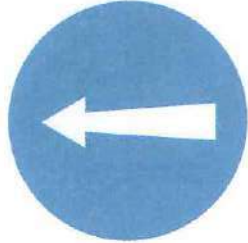
193



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking is forbidden in even months on the side where the sign is.
- b. Parking is forbidden on both sides of the road.
- c. Parking of vehicles with an even plates number is forbidden on the side where the sign is.

194



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Give way to the vehicle that is coming from the right.
- b. Turn left at the crossroads before the traffic sign.

195



What should you do if you saw this traffic sign?

- a. Stop on the pedestrian crossing.
- b. Approach carefully the pedestrian crossing and give way to the pedestrians.
- c. Speed up so as to pass before the pedestrians.

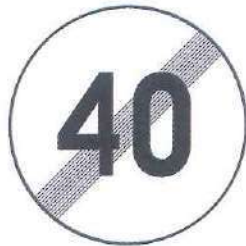
196



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Swimming is forbidden.
- b. Swimming area.
- c. Place for camping.

197



Which prohibitions cease to have effect by this traffic sign?

- a. Prohibition of exceeding the speed limit of 40 km/h.
- b. Prohibition of driving a vehicle at a distance of less than 40 m from the leading vehicle.
- c. Prohibition of the entry of a vehicle with a total weight of over 40 tons.

198



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Shipyard.
- b. Seaport.
- c. Area of ship passage.

199



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Danger from the passage of domestic animals.
- b. Danger from the possible passage of herds of cows.
- c. Approaching a place where domestic animals are bred.

200



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Route only for buses and trolley-buses.
- b. Approaching a bus or trolley-bus stop.
- c. Route for all vehicles except for buses and trolley-buses.

201



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Country clinic.
- b. Hospital (for avoiding or reducing any unnecessary noise).
- c. First Aid Station.

202



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Hotel.
- b. Sanitary facilities.
- c. Place for caravans.

203



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. One-way street.
- b. Go straight ahead.
- c. Approaching an uphill stretch of a road.

204



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Residential area.
- b. Approaching a radio station.
- c. Radio frequency that provides information on road traffic.

205



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Exit from a residential area.
- b. Exit from an expressway.
- c. Exit from a motorway.

206



The traffic light is green. Which direction are you allowed to follow?

- a. Only straight ahead.
- b. Any direction, as long as this is not forbidden by any other traffic sign.
- c. Only right or left.

207



Which direction has priority?

- a. Direction α - β .
- b. Direction α - γ .
- c. None.

208



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. One-way street.
- b. Dangerous right bend.
- c. Turn right.

209



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Railway station.
- b. Train crossing.
- c. Tunnel.

210



Where would you expect to see this traffic sign?

- a. In a motorway, after a two-level interchange.
- b. In a highway, before an intersection.
- c. In a motorway, before a two-level interchange.

211



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. No entry to vehicles carrying over a certain quantity of explosive or inflammable materials.
- b. No entry to vehicles powered by liquid gas.
- c. No entry to vehicles with a load that juts out from its sides.

212



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Airport.
- b. Danger due to low flight of airplanes.
- c. Area of airplane flight.

213



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking lot for passenger cars.
- b. No route for passenger cars.
- c. Expressway.

214



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Airport.
- b. Area of airplanes flight.
- c. Heliport.

215



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Warning of entry to an expressway.
- b. Warning of direction of entry to a motorway.
- c. Warning of exit from a motorway.

216



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Road without protective bars.
- b. The road leads to a dock or river-bank.
- c. On the right of the road there is a beach.

217



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking is forbidden in odd months on the side where the sign is.
- b. Parking of vehicles with an odd plates number is forbidden on the side where the sign is.
- c. Parking is forbidden on odd days on the side where the sign is.

218



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Parking of passenger cars is forbidden.
- b. End of an expressway.
- c. No route for passenger cars.

220



Where would you meet this traffic sign?

- a. Before a level railway crossing.
- b. At an exit from an expressway.
- c. Before a slow-down lane of a motorway.

221



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Drivers of lorries must not overtake other vehicles.
- b. No entry to motor vehicles.
- c. End of overtaking prohibition imposed on lorries by a traffic sign.

222



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Approaching a toll station.
- b. Motorway.
- c. Approaching a level crossroad.

223



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Beginning of an inhabited area which has been characterised as an area of mild traffic.
- b. Approaching a children.

224



How should you drive if you meet this traffic sign?

- a. At a very low speed not exceeding 20 km/h.
- b. At a very low speed not exceeding 50 km/h.

225



Should you park your car in places where there is such traffic sign?

- a. No, unless there is a special traffic sign that allows parking.
- b. Yes, if there is no traffic sign that prohibits parking.
- c. Yes, if you domicile in this area.

226



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Traffic is regulated by a Traffic Policeman.
- b. Traffic is regulated by a School Crossing Patrol.

227



If you meet this traffic sign, what will you expect to see?

- a. You are near a school and during the hours students arrive in and depart from the school a School Crossing Patrol may regulate traffic.
- b. You are near a school and any time of the day you may meet a School Crossing Patrol.

228



If you disregard the signs of the School Crossing Patrol, what are the sanctions applied against you:

- a. Imprisonment of up to 1 year and disqualification for 1 month.
- b. A fine of 150 euro.

229



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Waiting and parking are forbidden and the vehicles of the offenders will be removed.
- b. The movement of a combination of vehicles (tractive unit with trailer) is permitted.
- c. Waiting and parking are forbidden.

230



At which points of the road network may you meet this traffic sign?

- a. In roads where buses pass.
- b. In roads where waiting and parking are forbidden.
- c. At crossroads or roads where public transportation means pass and vehicle parking hinders their passage or makes it impossible.

231



What does this traffic sign indicate?

- a. Warning of directions towards roads of a local road network.
- b. Warning of directions towards areas of great touristic or archaeological interest.

232



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Warning of directions towards a motorway.
- b. Warning of directions towards expressways.
- c. Warning of directions towards roads of the local network.

233



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Warning of directions towards roads of the local network.
- b. Warning of directions towards expressways.
- c. Warning of directions towards a motorway.

234



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Warning of directions towards a motorway.
- b. Warning of directions towards roads of the local network.
- c. Warning of directions towards expressways.

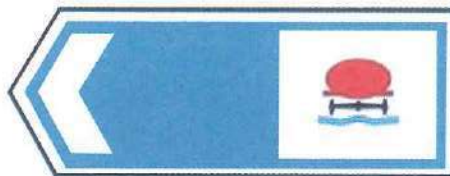
235



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Compulsory by-pass for vehicles carrying hazardous loads.
- b. Compulsory by-pass for vehicles carrying explosive or inflammable materials.
- c. No entry to vehicles carrying explosive or inflammable materials.

236



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Caution! Vehicles carrying hazardous materials may cause water pollution.
- b. Vehicles carrying hazardous loads are prohibited from following the direction.
- c. Vehicles carrying hazardous loads must turn left.

237



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Vehicles carrying hazardous loads are prohibited from following the direction.
- b. Vehicles carrying hazardous loads must turn left.
- c. Caution! Vehicles carrying hazardous materials may cause water pollution.

238



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. Vehicles carrying hazardous loads are prohibited from turning right.
- b. Vehicles carrying explosive or inflammable materials must turn right.
- c. Vehicles carrying hazardous loads must turn right.

239



Which vehicles does this traffic sign concern?

- a. Vehicles carrying over a certain quantity of materials that may cause water pollution.
- b. Vehicles carrying over a certain quantity of explosive or inflammable materials.
- c. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials.

240



Which vehicles does this traffic sign concern?

- a. Vehicles carrying over a certain quantity of materials that may cause water pollution.
- b. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials.
- c. Vehicles carrying over a certain quantity of explosive or inflammable materials.

241



Which vehicles does this traffic sign concern?

- a. Vehicles carrying over a certain quantity of explosive or inflammable materials.
- b. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials.
- c. Lorries carrying hazardous loads.

243



What does the green traffic light in the shape of a vertical arrow showing downwards mean?

- a. You are allowed to drive in all lanes of the road.
- b. You are allowed to drive in the lane over which the arrow is.
- c. You are not allowed to drive in the lane over which the arrow is.

244 Reaching the traffic light at a speed of 50 km/h, it changes to amber:

a. You should brake hard and stop in all cases.

b. Since you are very close to the traffic light, you should go past it so as to avoid possible dangers from the sudden stop.

245 Can you find an acceleration lane only in a motorway?

a. YES

b. NO

246 At a crossroad where the traffic light is flashing round red, what should you do?

a. You should give way to pedestrians.

b. You should immobilise your vehicle.

c. You should reduce speed and move carefully.

247 Traffic signs with a blue circular background indicate:

a. A notice of dangerous positions.

b. A prohibition.

c. An obligation.

248 If the direction indicators of your vehicle do not work, how will you warn of your intention to turn left?

a. By extending your left arm.

b. By raising your left arm vertically.

c. By using the brake lights repeatedly.

254 At a level railway crossing where the red light flashes and the mobile barrier has not been lowered yet, what should you do?

a. Continue your course as long as the barrier is still open.

b. Wait in front of the warning traffic sign.

c. Pass the railway crossing as long as no train appears to be coming.

255 A policeman is regulating the traffic at a crossroad where there are also traffic signs that regulate priority. What should you do?

a. You should exclusively follow the traffic signs that regulate priority.

b. You should follow the signals of the policeman.

256 If the traffic policeman is waiving at night a red light to your direction, you must:

a. Turn right.

b. Stop.

c. Continue straight ahead.

257 How should you react to the instructions of the traffic policeman?

a. You must always follow them.

b. You must follow them when they agree with the traffic signs.

258 When are you allowed to pass a railway crossing with a flashing light which a train has just passed?

a. When the opposite traffic starts, even if the red flashing light is still on.

b. As soon as the train passes, even if the red flashing light is still on.

c. When the red flashing light goes off.

259 You wish to cross an intersection. In which case should you not enter the intersection if the traffic light is green?

a. When you are obliged to wait at the intersection, because the traffic is blocked in front of you.

b. When at the intersection there is a "STOP" traffic sign.

260

A traffic policeman regulates the traffic at a crossroads, although the traffic lights work. You must comply with:

- a. The traffic lights.
- b. The signals of the traffic policeman.

261

Traffic signs with a red circular outline indicate:

- a. Information.
- b. Limitation or prohibition.
- c. Notice of dangerous places.

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THE CROSSROADS

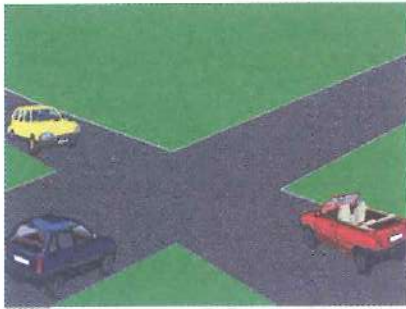
01



Does these yellow lines (mesh) oblige vehicles to wait until they turn?

- a. NO.
- b. YES.

02



You are driving the red convertible. The blue car is coming at a high speed:

- a. You should be ready to stop, because it is always possible that your right of way may be violated.
- b. You should drive towards the crossroads after warning through the horn, because you have the right of way.

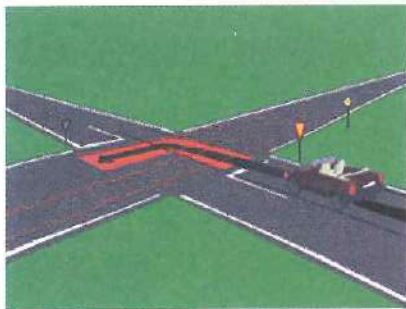
03



In this case:

- a. You must slow down.
- b. You must pass.
- c. You must stop.

04



When turning at a crossroads, you are leaving the dangerous area:

- a. As soon as you have developed the speed at which the vehicles in the street you entered are moving.
- b. As soon as you finish your turn.

05



When you meet this traffic sign:

- a. You should give priority at the next crossroads.
- b. At the next crossroads you will have the right of way.

06



This traffic sign informs you of:

- a. A danger and an intersection where you have priority.
- b. A danger and an intersection where priority from the right applies.

07



When you meet this traffic sign:

- a. You must give way to the vehicles that come from the left and right.
- b. You must stop at the dividing line.

09



At a circular junction:

- a. You should converge on the centre if your exit from the junction is on the left of the extension of the road axis from which you entered the junction.
- b. Whichever is the exit that you will follow, you should first pass from the internal lane of the junction.

10



At a circular junction:

- a. You can stay on the right up to the exit, if you do not know your exit.
- b. Whichever is the exit you will follow, you should first pass from the internal lane of the junction.

11



The colour of the traffic lights that indicate waiting are:

- a. Red or amber.
- b. Green.

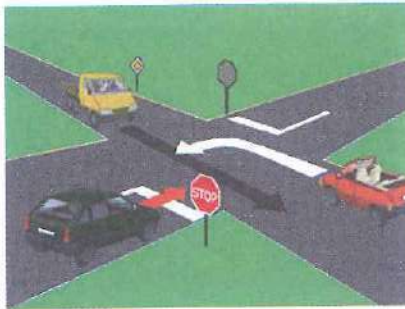
12



The traffic light is red and an amber arrow flashes simultaneously. You:

- a. May turn disregarding the pedestrians in the street you are entering.
- b. May turn in the direction shown by the arrow obeying priority.
- c. Must stop.

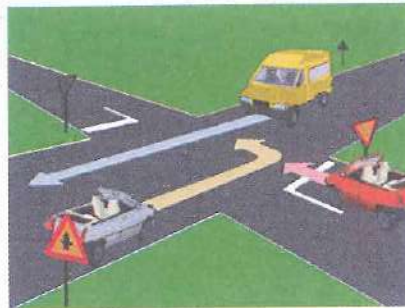
14



You are driving the black (dark) vehicle:

- a. You should stop and pass after the pick-up van.
- b. You should pass before the red car.

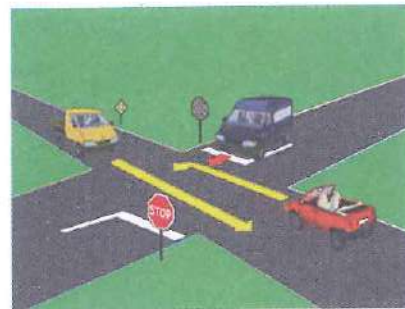
15



The blue must give way to:

- a. The red car.
- b. The van.

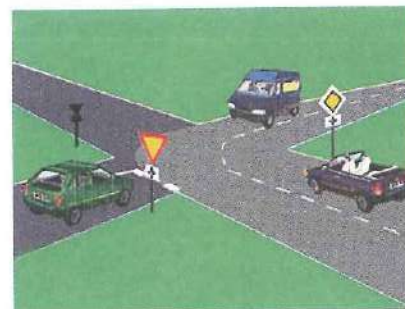
16



You are driving the red vehicle:

- a. The blue van should pass before you.
- b. You should allow both vans to pass.
- c. The yellow pick-up van should pass before you.

17



In this case:

- a. The green vehicle should pass first.
- b. The convertible (black) vehicle should allow the other two vehicles to pass before turning left.
- c. The convertible (black) vehicle should pass before the green vehicle.

18



When the amber light flashes at a crossroads:

- a. You have to slow down significantly, give way to those moving in the road that crosses yours.
- b. The traffic signs regulating priority at the crossroads shall apply.

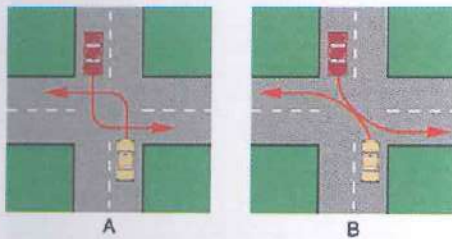
19



When you meet this traffic sign:

- a. You must stop at the dividing line and give way to the vehicles that come from the left and right.
- b. You must give way to the vehicles that come from the right only.

20



When you turn left at an intersection where cars coming from the opposite direction also turn left, the correct and safe way of passing is that shown in:

- a. Drawing A.
- b. Drawing B.

21



What does this traffic sign mean?

- a. That you probably have to give priority at the next intersection.
- b. That after the next intersection you will have priority again.

22



Do the traffic lights, when operating, prevail over traffic signs?

- a. YES
- b. NO

23



If a traffic policeman gives this signal:

- a. You must slow down.
- b. You must stop.

24



On a level roundabout without traffic signs, who has priority?

- a. Those moving within the roundabout.
- b. Those entering the roundabout.
- c. There is no rule.

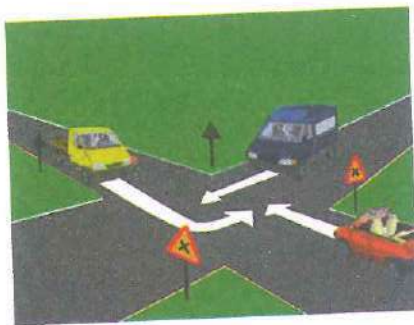
26



What must you do if you saw this signal of the traffic policeman?

- a. Slow down.
- b. Stop.
- c. Pass.

28



Must the yellow van give way to the red vehicle?

- a. YES
- b. NO

29



This traffic sign stresses:

- a. Approaching a level railway crossing or a crossing tram rails without mobile barriers.
- b. Approaching a passage where there is a hump.

30



This traffic sign stresses:

- a. That there are two or more railway lines at the level crossing you are approaching.
- b. That you are approaching a passage which has a hump.

32



You are moving in the middle lane and wish to turn right at the traffic lights. What should you do?

- a. Speed up, overtake the motor-cyclist and turn fast so as to have the time to pass while the light is still green.
- b. Warn the drivers who follow using the direction indicators of your vehicle, change lane to the right and turn right as long as this is permitted by the traffic signs and lights.

33



The traffic light is green. Your vehicle is moving in the right lane and you intend to turn right. What should you do?

- a. Continue your course.
- b. Stop behind the traffic lights, because over it there is a traffic sign indicating a compulsory priority giving.

34



At which point of the road must you stop in order to check?

- a. At the level of the breadthwise (transverse) continuous white line.
- b. At the level of the STOP sign.

35



On what condition can you enter the part of the road which is defined by a mesh of yellow lines?

- a. On condition that, if you enter, you will not be obliged to stay inside the intersection due to the heavy traffic.
- b. On condition that you will compulsorily follow a straight course.

36



You are moving in the left lane of the road in this picture and you intend to turn right at the next crossroad indicated by the arrow. What should you do?

- a. Warn the drivers that follow of your intention, check the traffic in the right lane, move gradually to the right lane and turn right.
- b. Speed up overtaking the leading car, inform its driver of your intention and turn right.

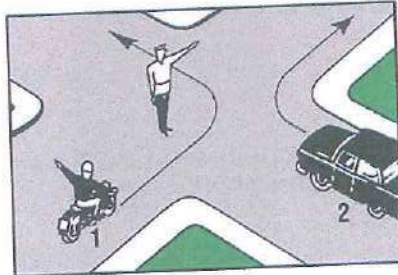
37



The car in this picture intends to turn right to the road where you are moving. What should you do and why?

- a. Continue without slowing down and overtake the car on the left, because your speed is higher.
- b. Slow down and give way to the car, because it comes from the right.

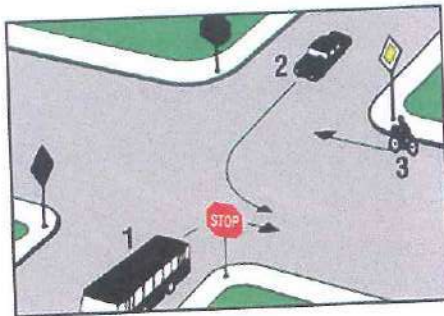
38



Which vehicle should wait?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Both vehicles.

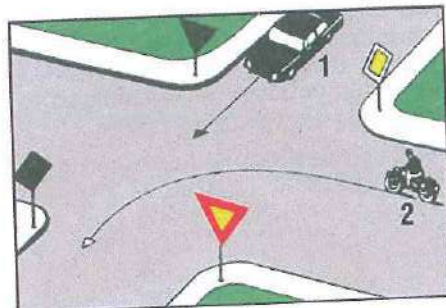
39



In which order are the vehicles allowed to cross the intersection?

- a. 1-2-3.
- b. 2-3-1.
- c. 3-1-2.

40



In which order are the vehicles allowed to cross the intersection?

- a. The drivers must agree between themselves.
- b. 2-1.
- c. 1-2.

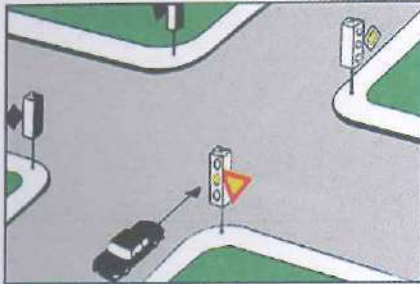
41



Which vehicle is allowed to pass first?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. None; the drivers must agree between themselves.
- c. Vehicle 2.

42



The traffic light is flashing amber. What must the driver of the car do?

- a. Wait until the traffic light changes to green.
- b. Certainly stop.
- c. Slow down and continue carefully giving way to cars and pedestrians.

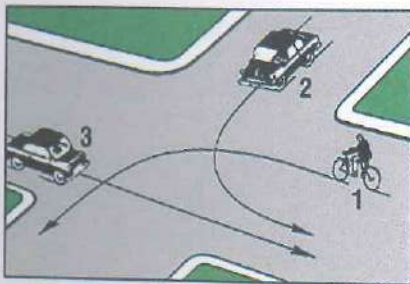
43



In which order must the vehicles cross the intersection?

- a. 2-1-3.
- b. 3-2-1.
- c. 1-2-3.

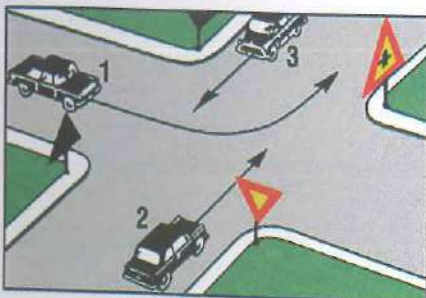
44



Which vehicle should cross the intersection last and which first?

- a. 1 should be the last and 2 should be the first.
- b. 1 should be the last and 3 should be the first.
- c. 3 should be the last and 1 should be the first.

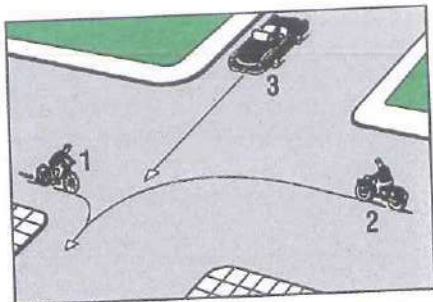
45



Which vehicle is allowed to cross the intersection first?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

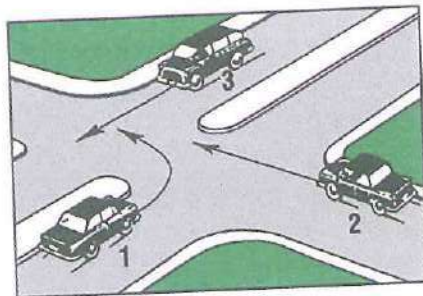
46



Which vehicle is allowed to move off first?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

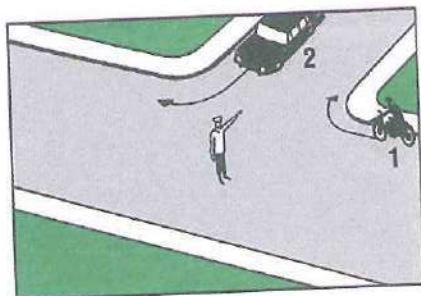
47



In which order must the vehicles cross the intersection?

- a. 3-2-1.
- b. 1-2-3.
- c. 2-1-3.

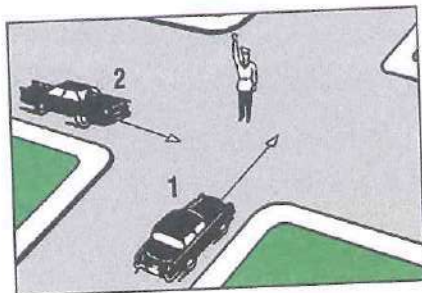
48



Which vehicle is allowed to turn?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Both vehicles.
- c. Vehicle 2.

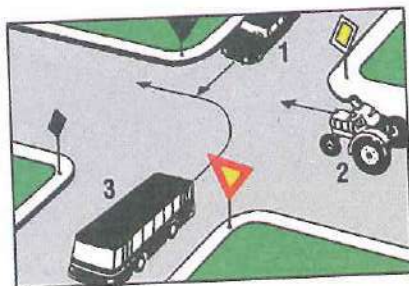
49



Which vehicle is allowed to pass the intersection?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None.

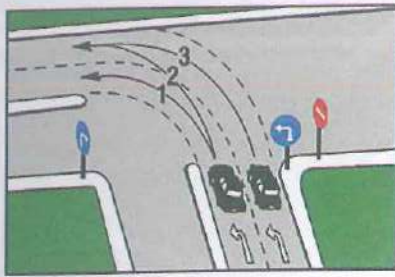
50



In which order are the vehicles allowed to cross this intersection?

- a. 2-1-3.
- b. 1-3-2.
- c. 1-2-3.

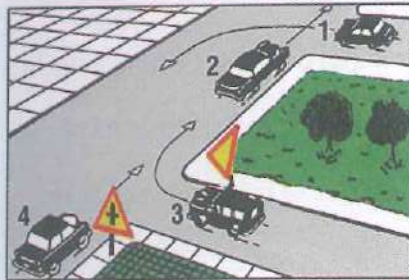
51



On which of the three indicated tracks, if your vehicles move, will obstruct traffic?

- a. Track 2.
- b. Track 3.
- c. Track 1.

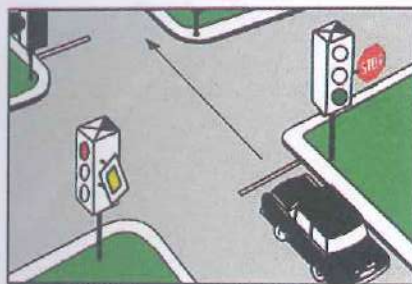
52



Which vehicles must wait for the other to pass?

- a. Vehicles 1 and 3.
- b. Vehicles 2 and 3.
- c. Vehicles 1 and 4.

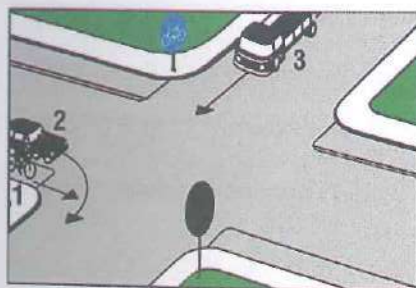
53



The traffic light is green and there is a STOP traffic sign attached thereto. What should the car driver do?

- a. Cross the intersection without stopping.
- b. Reduce the speed of their vehicle.
- c. Stop before the intersection and continue their course only after making sure that no vehicles are moving in the road they will enter.

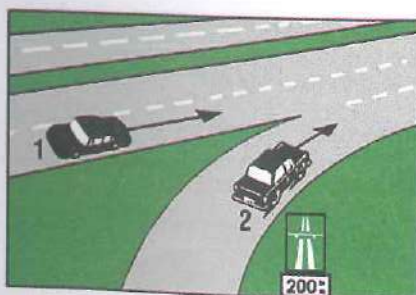
54



In which order are vehicles allowed to cross this intersection?

- a. 1-2-3.
- b. 2-1-3.
- c. 3-2-1.

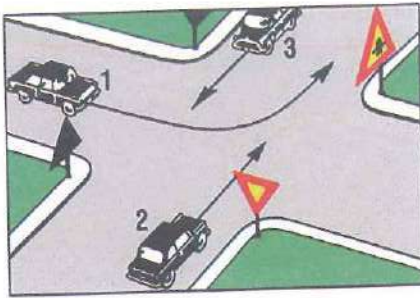
55



Which vehicle has priority?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None; the drivers must agree between them.

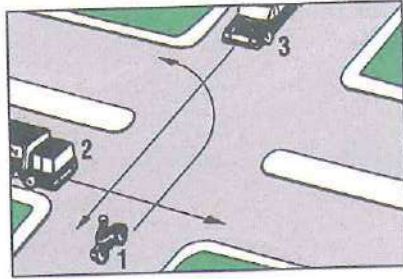
56



Which of the vehicles must wait?

- a. Vehicles 2 and 3.
- b. Vehicles 1 and 3.
- c. Vehicle 1.

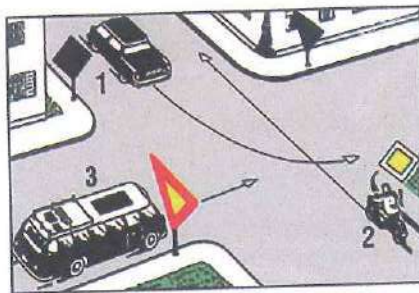
57



What should the driver of vehicle 1 do?

- a. Give priority to vehicle 2 and then go on, letting vehicle 3 to pass last.
- b. Start before vehicle 2 and then stop in the middle of the crossroads giving priority to vehicle 3.
- c. Wait for the other two vehicles to pass and then turn.

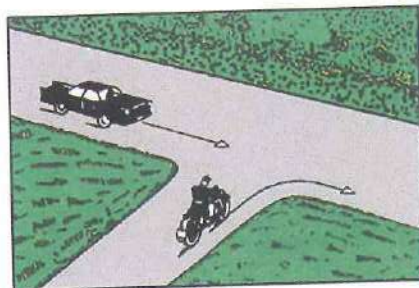
58



Which vehicle must leave the intersection last?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

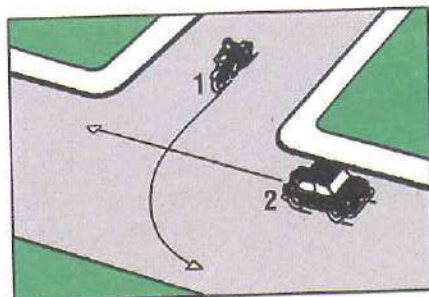
59



Which vehicle has priority and why?

- a. The passenger car, because it is moving straight.
- b. The motorcycle, because it comes from the right of the passenger car.
- c. The passenger car, because it is moving in a wider road.

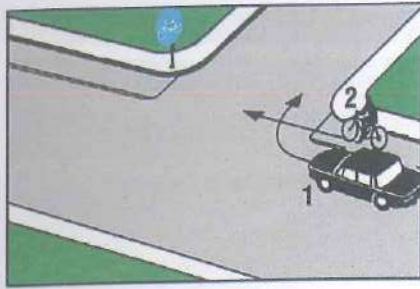
60



Which vehicle must wait for the other to pass and why?

- a. Vehicle 1, because it is smaller and lighter.
- b. Vehicle 2, because it comes from the left of vehicle 1.
- c. Vehicle 1, because it enters a wider road.

61



Which vehicle must wait for the other to pass?

- a. The bicycle.
- b. The car.
- c. The rider and the driver must agree between themselves.

62



Which vehicle has priority and why?

- a. Vehicle 1, because it is coming from the right of vehicle 2.
- b. None, because both are going to change direction.
- c. Vehicle 2, because it is moving in a priority road.

63



Which vehicle has priority and why?

- a. Vehicle 2 because it is moving in a wider road.
- b. Vehicle 1 because it comes from the right.
- c. Vehicle 2 because it maintains its course.

64



Which vehicle has priority?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None; the drivers must agree between themselves about who will pass first.

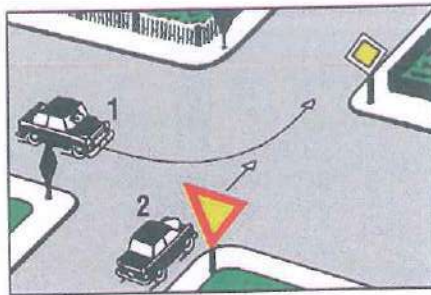
65



Which vehicle is allowed to turn?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. None.
- c. Vehicle 2.

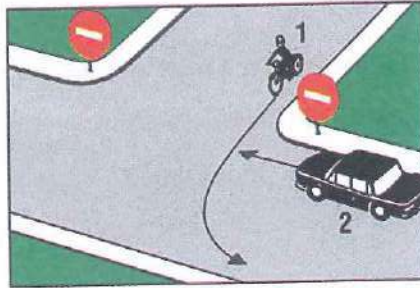
66



Which vehicle has priority and why?

- a. Vehicle 2, because it is coming from the right of vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 1, because it is moving in a priority road.
- c. Vehicle 2, because it maintains its course.

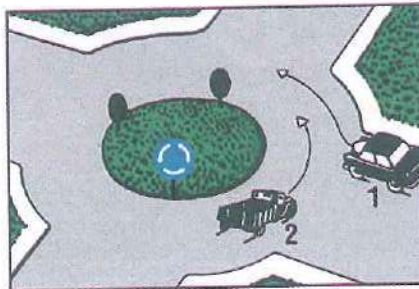
67



Which vehicle has priority?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None; the drivers must agree between themselves.

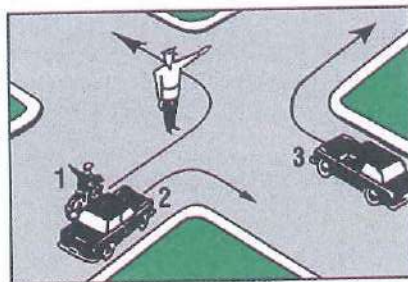
68



Which vehicle has priority?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None; the drivers must agree between themselves.

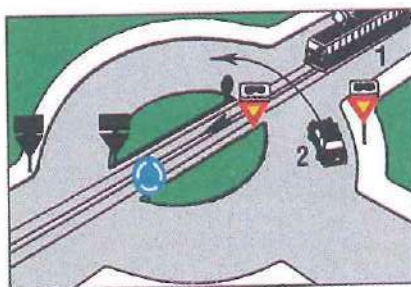
69



Which vehicles are allowed to turn?

- a. Vehicles 1 and 2.
- b. Vehicles 2 and 3.
- c. All three vehicles.

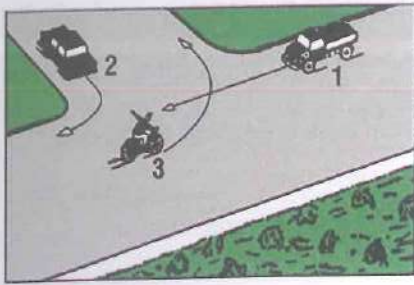
70



Which vehicle has priority?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None; the drivers must agree between themselves.

71

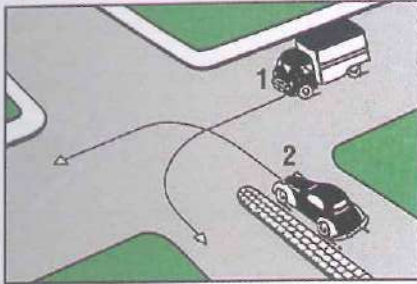


Which vehicle must cross the intersection last?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

Vehicle 1.

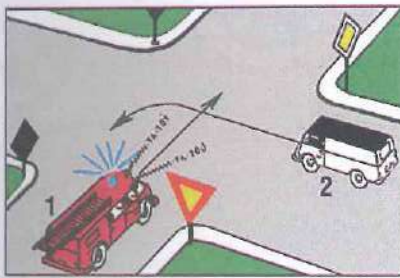
72



Which vehicle must wait for the other to pass and why?

- a. Vehicle 2, because vehicle 1 is coming from its right.
- b. Vehicle 1, because vehicle 2 is moving in a road with a traffic island.
- c. Vehicle 1, because it is going to turn left.

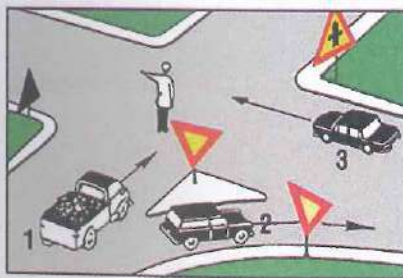
73



Which vehicle must wait for the other to pass?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None; the drivers must agree between themselves.

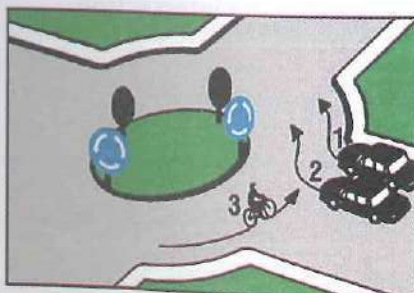
74



Which vehicle is permitted to continue its course?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicles 2 and 3.
- c. Vehicle 3.

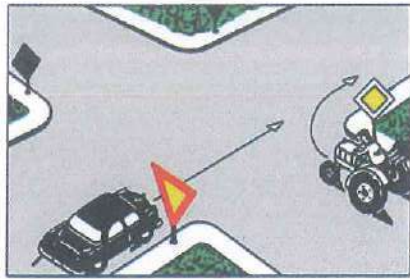
75



Which vehicle(s) must wait?

- a. Vehicle 3 must wait until vehicles 1 and 2 pass.
- b. Vehicles 2 and 3 must wait until vehicle 1 passes.
- c. Vehicles 1 and 2 must wait until vehicle 3 passes.

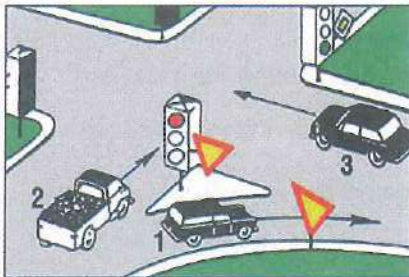
76



Which vehicle must wait for the other to pass and why?

- a. The passenger vehicle, because the agricultural tractor is moving in a priority road.
- b. The agricultural tractor, because it is going to leave a priority road.
- c. The agricultural tractor, because it is a slow-moving vehicle and must not hinder the movement of a passenger vehicle.

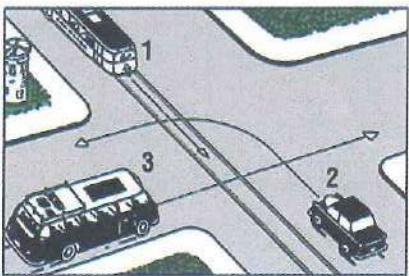
77



Which vehicle must stop and wait?

- a. Vehicle 2.
- b. Vehicle 1.
- c. Vehicle 3.

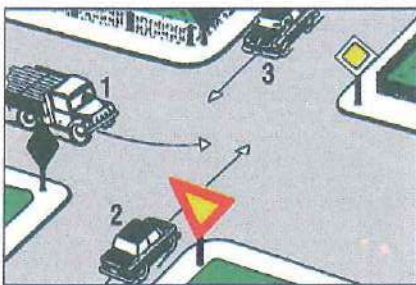
78



Which vehicle must cross the intersection last?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

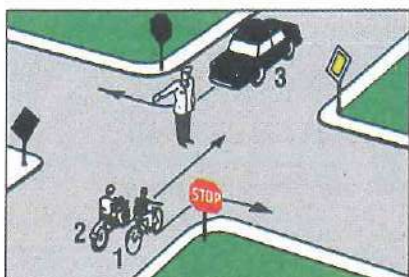
79



Which vehicle is allowed to cross the intersection first?

- a. Vehicle 3.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 1.

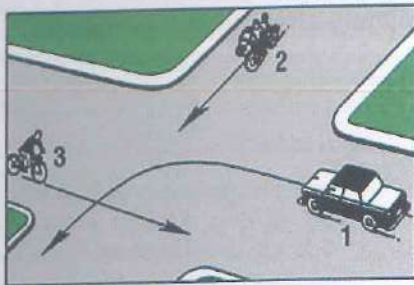
80



Which vehicles are allowed to cross the intersection without stopping?

- a. Vehicles 1 and 3.
- b. Vehicles 2 and 3.
- c. All three vehicles.

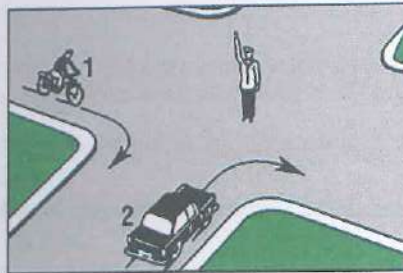
81



Which of the vehicles must cross the intersection last?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

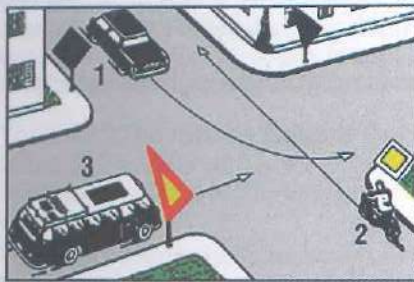
82



Which vehicle is allowed to turn?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None.

83



Which vehicle must cross the intersection last?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

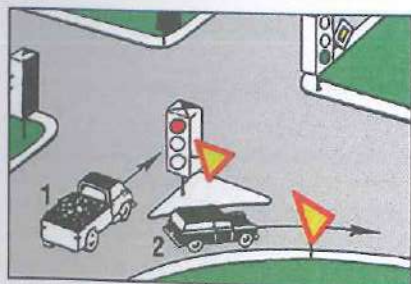
84



Which vehicle must cross the intersection last?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 3.
- c. Vehicle 2.

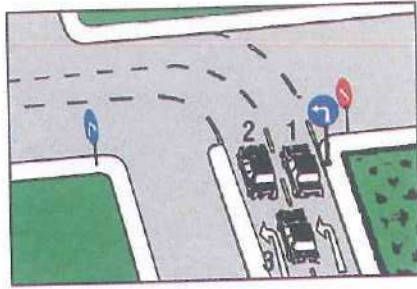
85



The traffic light is red. Which vehicle must wait?

- a. Both vehicles.
- b. Vehicle 1.
- c. Vehicle 2.

86



Which of the vehicles has the correct position in order to turn right immediately after the left bend?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Vehicle 3.

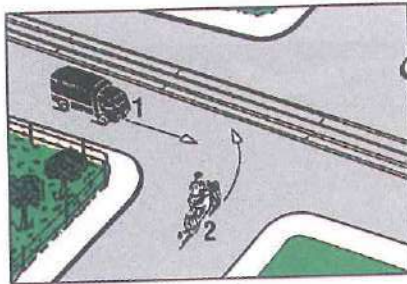
90



Which vehicle must wait?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. None.

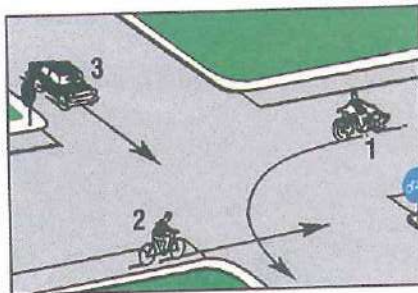
91



Which vehicle must cross the intersection first and why?

- a. Vehicle 1, because it is moving parallel to the tram-lines.
- b. Vehicle 2, because it is coming from the right of vehicle 1.
- c. Vehicle 1, because vehicle 2 is going to turn left.

92



In which order of precedence are vehicles permitted to cross this intersection?

- a. 3-1-2.
- b. 2-3-1.
- c. 1-2-3.

98 Does the red traffic light prevail over a traffic policeman?

a. NO

b. YES

100 At a level rail crossing, do the trains have always priority over the other users who cross the intersection?

a. NO

b. YES

101 In which of the following cases the vehicle moving on the right does not have priority?

a. When the vehicle moving on its left is a lorry.

b. When the vehicle moving on its left is a city bus.

c. When entering an expressway.

103 You are approaching a crossroad at a speed of around 50 km/h where there are traffic lights. 5 m before the crossroads the light changes from green to amber. What should you do?

a. You should continue your course, because you do not have the time to immobilise your vehicle before the crossroads.

b. You should stop, because you have the time to immobilise your vehicle before the crossroad.

104 You are approaching a crossroads and wish to turn left (at it). The first thing you should do is:

a. To brake.

b. To check the mirrors.

c. To switch on the left indicator.

105 At a crossroads or an interchange, which directions and in which order should you check so as not to get involved in a road accident?

a. Only left (lest the others do not give you priority).

b. Only right (because you have the right of way).

c. Back (so that you do not surprise the driver that follows you), then left (because the vehicles that are coming from the left are the first with which you run the risk of crashing), and finally right (in order to give way).

106 In which of the following cases does not the vehicle moving from the right have priority?

a. When trains or tramway vehicles are moving in the road it is going to enter or cross.

b. When motorcycles and mopeds are moving in the road it is going to enter.

c. When city buses are moving in the road it is going to enter.

108 You are waiting to turn right at a vertical road that has priority and you see a car coming close quickly from the left having switched on the right indicator. You should:

a. Start turning.

b. Wait enough to make sure that the vehicle turns right.

c. Turn quickly in order to prevent any problems.

109 To which positions, without traffic signs or lights, applies the rule of priority from the right?

a. Plot exits.

b. Crossroads.

110 You are driving in a two-way street with two lanes. What must you do when someone is overtaking you?

a. Increase speed.

b. Drive as right as possible.

111 You are approaching a crossroads which lacks traffic signs. Visibility is obstructed in both sides by parked cars. What should you do?

a. Pass the crossroads as quick as possible.

b. Warn the traffic at the crossroads through the horn.

c. Enter the crossroads carefully.

112 You are approaching a crossroads where you have not noticed whether there is a traffic sign regulating priority. What should you do?

- a. Continue your course, since you are moving straight.
- b. Wait and, if necessary, agree with the other drivers about who will have the right of way.
- c. Obey the rule of priority from the right.

113 What should you do if you wish to cross vertically a priority road?

- a. If the traffic conditions permit it, you should pass quickly the priority road.
- b. You should not hinder significantly those who have priority.

114 While you are approaching a level railway crossing the mobile barrier starts to be lowered. What should you do?

- a. You should wait behind the warning traffic sign.
- b. You should continue your course speeding up.

115 You are approaching a railway crossing where there is a mobile barrier. Where should you wait, if, due to the traffic jam, you may be immobilised on the railway crossing?

- a. Just behind the lines.
- b. Before the warning traffic sign.
- c. At the level of the mobile barrier.

117 What should you do at a railway crossing which is closed due to the passage of a train?

- a. Switch off the lights so as not to dazzle anybody.
- b. During waiting you should make sure that you do not block any crossroads.

118 In which of the following cases the vehicle moving on the right does not have priority?

- a. When the vehicle moving on its left is a lorry.
- b. When the vehicle moving on its left is a city bus.
- c. When entering a motorway.

THE SPEED

01



Coming behind this stopped school bus you should:

- a. Always stop.
- b. Slow down and, if the road has two lanes, stop.
- c. Sound the horn.

03



As soon as you obtain your driving licence, you should have the special plate of a new driver (N) displayed on the rear window of your car for one year:

- a. Only in expressways and motorways.
- b. In the entire road network.
- c. Only in towns.

04



Speed limits determined by traffic signs like this:

- a. Should be reached.
- b. Should not be exceeded.
- c. Are recommended.

05



Should you adjust your speed so as to manage to stop in the visible and free space of the road in front of your vehicle?

- a. YES
- b. NO

07



The speed limits in Greece for passenger cars are:

- a. 130 km/h in the motorway and 50 km/h in a residential area.
- b. 90 km/h in the entire national road network.

09



The speed limits for passenger cars in Greece are:

- a. 60 km/h in a residential area.
- b. 130 km/h in roads with an island that divides the two directions.
- c. 110 km/h in expressways.

10



The traffic sign indicating an entry to a residential area means also that the speed limit is:

- a. 50 km/h.
- b. 60 km/h.

11



In this case:

- a. Slow down and do not overtake.
- b. Switch on the hazard lights.
- c. You should sound the horn.

12



You are moving in the left lane whereas in the right lane there is a parked lorry. What should you be very careful about in this case and why?

- a. You should slow down and watch out whether a pedestrian runs out suddenly in front of the parked lorry.
- b. Not exceeding the maximum permissible speed limit for this area.

13

In which cases should you ease down the speed of your vehicle?

- a. On bends.
- b. When overtaking another vehicle you are next to it.
- c. When passing in front of parking lots in general.

14

If the limit is not specified by special traffic signs, which is the maximum permissible speed limit for passenger cars outside residential areas, as long as it is not a motorway or expressway?

- a. 100 km/h.
- b. 80 km/h.
- c. 90 km/h.

two

-
-
-

15 In an expressway the maximum permissible speed under normal weather conditions is?

a. 110 km/h in general for all vehicles.

b. 80 km/h for lorries of over 3.5 tons and 90 km/h for buses and other lorries.

16

-
-

In which of the following cases should you ease down the speed of your vehicle?

a. When overtaking a bus stopped at a bus-stop.

b. On steep uphill.

c. When passing in front of a traffic policeman.

18

-
-
-

Which is the maximum permissible speed limit for passenger cars on motorways, when this is not specified by special traffic signs?

a. 100 km/h.

b. 130 km/h.

c. 150 km/h.

19

-

In case of an abrupt slow-down of traffic, how would you inform the vehicles that follow?

a. By pressing successively the footbrake pedal so that the brake lights flash.

b. You should switch on the fog lights.

20

-

In an expressway the maximum permissible speed for passenger cars and motorcycles of over 125 cc is:

a. 120 km/h.

b. 110 km/h.

22

-
-
-

When you are driving for a long time at a high speed:

a. Reaction readiness is increased.

b. You should drive very close to the leading vehicle.

c. The feeling of speed is reduced.

24

What is the maximum permissible speed limit for passenger cars on expressways, when this is not specified by special traffic signs?

a. 90 km/h.

b. 100 km/h.

c. 110 km/h.

25

In roads where high speeds are developed, in case of a abrupt slow-down of the traffic, how should you warn the vehicles that follow?

a. You should sound the horn.

b. You should switch on the hazard lights.

26

What do we mean by saying that the driver must master the speed of their vehicle?

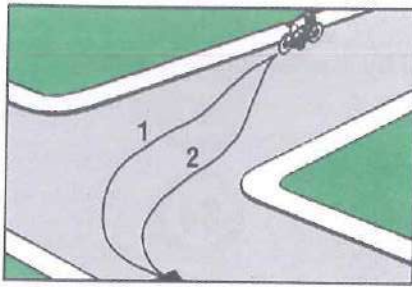
a. That they can adjust the speed of their vehicle according to the existing conditions.

b. That they can increase and reduce speed of their vehicle at will.

c. That they can move their vehicle at a low speed.

THE POSITION ON THE ROAD

01



Which of the courses shown should be followed by the motorcyclist so that they turn left from a two-way street?

- a. Course 1.
- b. Course 2.
- c. Either course.



02



At a normal traffic, when the lanes are defined by broken lines:

- a. You should move on the rightmost edge of the lane.
- b. You should drive within the limits of the lane and as middle as possible.
- c. You should move on the left edge of the lane.



03



In order to turn left at an intersection from a two-way street:

- a. You should move to the road axis you will leave.
- b. You should stay on the right part of the street.
- c. You should move on the left part of the street.



04



At a normal course in a motorway with three lanes per direction, regardless of your speed, you are driving correctly if you are moving:

- a. In the left lane.
- b. In the right lane.
- c. In the middle lane.



05



Has the car stopped in a correct position on the road and why?

- a. Yes, because it has stopped before the special stop line of the pedestrian crossing.
- b. No, because it should have come closer, at the level of the traffic lights.



07



In a motorway or expressway with three traffic lanes per direction you are towing a caravan:

- a. You cannot use the left lane to overtake.
- b. You can use the left lane to overtake.

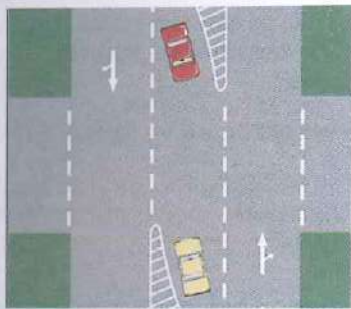
08



Can you turn left in this case?

- a. NO
- b. YES

10



In this case, the two vehicles that wait will turn left having each other on their right:

- a. NO
- b. YES

12



In this picture you are driving in a motorway with three lanes per direction and you are moving at the maximum permissible speed limit:

- a. You should give the right lane to the heavy vehicles.
- b. You should overtake the lorry and return to the right lane.
- c. You should move on the left lane so as to prevent some vehicles moving at a speed over the limit.

14



Has the car stopped at a correct position and why?

- a. Yes, because it has stopped at a point on the crossing so that the driver can check whether vehicles are coming from the right.
- b. No, because it has not stopped behind the special stop line at the pedestrian crossing.

15 What should you do in order to change lane?

a. Nothing, as long as the vehicle that follows keeps well behind your vehicle.

b. Use the direction indicators only when the vehicle that follows is very close to you.

c. Check the mirrors and inform in good time the drivers that follow of your intention using the direction indicators.

16 When in a two-way street you wish to turn left, which position should you take up in the street?

a. On the line that divides the two directions.

b. On the left part of the street.

c. Near the street axis, that is, near the line that divides the two directions.

17 When a two-way street with two lanes per direction is absolutely clear, in which lane are you allowed to move?

a. Either lane of the right direction.

b. Right lane.

c. Left lane.

18 When in a two-way street two continuous white lines divide the directions, are you allowed to cross them?

a. Yes, if the leading vehicle is moving at a very low speed.

b. Yes, if you have visibility and have checked the opposite direction.

c. No, not in any circumstances.

19 In which case are you allowed to drive contrary to the stream of an one-way street?

a. When you carry with your vehicle a person who needs immediate help.

b. Under no circumstances.

c. When the one-way street is absolutely clear.

20 In a road with heavy traffic you have taken up a position in order to turn left. While at the crossroads you realize that you should have turned right. What should you do?

a. Turn left.

b. Warn the other road users through the horn, switch on the right indicator and then turn right.

c. Stop and by reversing try to take up the correct position (in the road).

22 If in a two-way street a white continuous line divides the directions, are you allowed to cross them?

a. No, not in any circumstances.

b. Yes, if you are going to overtake another vehicle that is moving at a low speed.

c. Yes, if no vehicles are coming from the opposite direction.

23 When you stop at the red traffic light, which is the correct position of your vehicle?

a. At the level of the traffic light.

b. Before the traffic lights, and the front part of the vehicle should not cover at all the STOP line before the pedestrian crossing.

c. At any position before the crossroads.

24 In which cases can vehicles move on the lines that divide the lanes?

a. When traffic in parallel lines (rows) is allowed.

b. When the lines are broken.

c. Under no circumstances.

25 In which roads in residential areas is vehicular traffic permitted in parallel lines?

a. Only in one-way streets.

b. In roads with heavy traffic.

c. In two-way streets with at least two lanes per direction and one-way streets with at least two lanes per direction.

27

You are approaching an intersection where the road surface has arrows and lines which permit a straight course only, whereas you wish to turn right. What should you do?

- a. Drive straight ahead.
- b. Turn right.

28

When you are in an one-way street with three lanes and you intend to turn left, which lane should you follow?

- a. The middle one.
- b. The right one.
- c. The left one.

THE SECURE DISTANCES - THE BREAKING DISTANCE AND THE SPEED

02 The minimum safety distance to be kept when following a vehicle corresponds to:

- a. The reaction time multiplied by one.
- b. The reaction time multiplied by two.
- c. The reaction time multiplied by three.

05 If you are very careful, is reaction time nullified?

- a. YES
- b. NO

06 The time from the moment you notice a sign till the moment you decide is:

- a. One second.
- b. Two seconds.
- c. Half second.

07 Driving activity consists of the following:

- a. Perception, analysis, decision, action.
- b. Decision, perception, analysis, action.
- c. Action, perception, analysis, decision.

08 Does the stopping distance correspond to the number of metres that your vehicle covered during reaction and braking time?

- a. YES
- b. NO

09 The braking distance is:

- a. The distance covered by your vehicle from the moment you pressed the footbrake to the moment of its immobilisation.
- b. The distance needed for immobilising your vehicle from the moment you saw the obstacle.

10 Which distance should you keep from a leading vehicle?

- a. 5 m at least if the leading vehicle is a passenger car or two-wheeled motorcycle and 10 m at least if it is a lorry or bus.
- b. 5 m at least.
- c. Such that will ensure, in any case, the timely immobilisation of your vehicle so as to prevent a crash.

11 Your reaction time while braking harshly and moving at 50 km/h is 1 sec. What distance will you have covered during reaction time?

- a. 20 m.
- b. 15 m.
- c. 25 m.

13 The term "reaction distance" corresponds to:

- a. The distance you cover from the moment you see an obstacle to the moment you press the footbrake.
- b. The distance the driver thinks they will need in order to stop.
- c. The distance of 1 m per km of speed.

14 You are travelling at 120 km/h. Every second your car covers a distance of approximately:

- a. 24 m.
- b. 36 m.
- c. 30 m.

15 You are travelling in a dry road with a well-maintained vehicle at a speed of 90 km/h. You are alert and you need to stop due to an emergency. You cannot stop at less than:

- a. 100 m.
- b. 49 m.
- c. 81 m.

16 You are approaching a vehicle that is moving in the opposite direction. Both the other vehicle and your vehicle are moving at a speed of 90 km/h. The distance is covered at a speed of:

a. 180 km/h.

b. 150 km/h.

c. 185 km/h.

17 You are driving and doubling the speed of your vehicle. Doing this the stopping distance according to the empirical rule:

a. Trebles.

b. Doubles.

c. Quadruples.

18 It is raining and you are following a vehicle. You should keep a safety distance of at least:

a. 2 seconds.

b. 4 seconds.

c. 3 seconds.

19 When driving in a foggy night and following another vehicle, you should:

a. Keep such distance as needed for being able to avoid it, if necessary.

b. Keep such distance which will allow you to be able to see it.

c. Drive with the headlights on full beam.

20 When passing stopped vehicles, you should, if possible keep:

a. A distance which is at least equal to the width of a car door.

b. A distance of not less than 2 m.

c. A distance of not less than 3 m.

21 Which is the stopping distance according to the empirical rule, when you are moving at a speed of 50 km/h on a level dry road?

a. 25 m.

b. 15 m.

c. 20 m.

23 Your reaction time is 1 second. What distance will your vehicle cover, according to the empirical rule, if running at a speed of 100 km/h during your reaction time?

a. 30 m.

b. 50 m.

c. 100 m.

24 You are approaching at a speed of 40 km/h an intersection which has traffic lights. About 40 m before the STOP line the green traffic light changes to amber. What should you do?

a. Stop.

b. Continue your course.

25 What should you be very careful about as a driver of a passenger car with a fully loaded trailer which does not have its own brakes?

a. The acceleration ability will increase.

b. The stopping distance will be shorter.

c. The braking distance will be longer.

26 You are driving in a country road at night having the dipped headlights on. At what distance should you be able to stop the latest?

a. Twice the length of the beam of the dipped headlights.

b. Equal to the length of the beam of the dipped headlights.

27 You are driving and you must stop. At what distance must you stop the latest?

a. Twice the distance of visibility field.

b. At the distance of visibility field.

29 Reaction time varies according to:

a. Condition of your vehicle.

b. External conditions (fog, etc.).

c. Your physical state (fatigue, drunkenness, stress, irritation).

30

Reaction time varies according to:

- a. External conditions (fog, etc.).
- b. Your age.
- c. Condition of your vehicle.

31

How many times longer will braking distance become under the same circumstances, if you double speed?

- a. 4 times.
- b. Twice.
- c. 6 times.

STOP AND PARKING

01



If you wish to stop here for a few minutes, are you allowed to do it?

a. NO

b. YES



02



No traffic sign is prohibiting you from parking. Can you park thus?

a. YES

b. NO



03



When you leave your car along the pavement, the time needed for loading or unloading your luggage is:

a. A waiting time.

b. A parking time.



04



Waiting at this point is:

a. Acceptable if short.

b. Not recommended.

c. Dangerous.



08



Are you allowed to park along this pavement in the month of April?

a. YES

b. NO



09



If your vehicle is stopped like this, your position lights:

a. It is not obligatorily.

b. Recommended.

c. It is obligatorily.



10



Are you allowed to park just on the right of the traffic sign in an array (vertically to the pavement), and why?

- a. No, because parking is forbidden at a distance of 10 m from this sign.
- b. Yes, because parking is forbidden after 10 m from this sign.

11



Waiting at this point is:

- a. Acceptable if short.
- b. Not recommended.
- c. Dangerous.

12



Waiting at this point is:

- a. Acceptable, if short.
- b. Dangerous.
- c. Not recommended.

13



The parking of this vehicle is:

- a. Forbidden.
- b. Allowed.

15



Has the private car, which has stopped on the right side of the road, violated the law?

- a. YES
- b. NO

16



If your car has stopped thus, should the side lights be on?

- a. It is optional.
- b. It is compulsory.
- c. It is recommended.

18



On which part of the road is parking allowed?

- a. Between the traffic signs.
- b. On a part other than that defined by the traffic signs.

19



No traffic signs prohibit you from parking. Are you allowed to park thus?

- a. YES
- b. NO

20



There is no yellow line on the pavement. Is the passenger car properly parked?

- a. YES
- b. NO

21



Is this car properly parked?

- a. YES
- b. NO

22



You intend to park on the road of the picture one day of February. Which side of the road will you choose?

- a. The left one.
b. The right one.

23



At which point are you permitted to park?

- a. At a distance of over 12 m from the bus-stop.
b. At a distance of over 5 m from the bus-stop.
c. At any position other than in front of the bus-shelter

24



The distance of a passenger car from the traffic lights of the picture is 15 m. Is parking allowed at the point the car is?

- a. YES
b. NO

25



You intend to park in the road of the picture on one day in July. Which side of the road should you choose?

- a. The left one.
b. The right one.

26



Why are you not allowed to stop on the right part of the street?

- a. Because there is a traffic sign that prohibits waiting and parking as well as a continuous yellow line at the edge of the street.
b. Because it is a two-way street.

27 In an one-way street, if the width of the street is sufficient, can you park on the left as well?

a. NO

b. YES

28 You have immobilised your vehicle in front of a post office to buy stamps:

a. This is an intended waiting.

b. This is an intended parking.

29 A continuous yellow line at the edges of the pavement:

a. Indicates the prohibition of parking, but allows you to stop for a few minutes.

b. Stresses that both waiting and parking are forbidden.

30 At what distance from a bus-stop are you allowed to park your vehicle?

a. At a distance of over 5 m.

b. At a distance of over 10 m.

c. At a distance of over 12 m.

31 When you park your passenger car at night in a street which is not sufficiently lit, which lights should you leave on?

a. The light of the rear number plate.

b. The rear side lights.

c. The front and rear side lights or parking light which is on the part of the traffic.

32 At what distance from a crossroads are you allowed to park your vehicle?

a. At a distance of at least 1 m from the pedestrian crossing.

b. At a distance of over 10 m from the imaginary extension of the closest borderline of the vertical road.

c. At a distance of at least 15 m from the centre of the crossroads.

34 At what distance from the traffic lights are you allowed to park your vehicle?

a. At a distance of over 5 m.

b. At a distance of over 10 m.

c. At a distance of over 20 m.

35 At what distance before and after a level railway crossing are you permitted to park your vehicle?

a. At a distance of over 10 m.

b. At a distance of over 15 m.

c. At a distance of over 5 m if the crossing is guarded and of over 20 m if it is not guarded.

36 In which case is car parking allowed next to another car parked legally along the road?

a. Only if permitted by a special traffic sign.

b. When it is an one-way street and has at least three lanes.

c. When the road is not busy.

37 At what distance from a fire hydrant are you allowed to park your vehicle?

a. At a distance of over 2 m.

b. There is no limitation.

c. At a distance of over 5 m.

38 At which position in an one-way street is parking of vehicles allowed, if there is no prohibiting traffic sign?

a. Only on the left end of the road.

b. On both the left and right ends of the road.

c. Only on the right end of the road.

22

39

In which case are you allowed to park your vehicle on the pavement?

- a. When the width of the pavement is over 3,5 m.
- b. When the part of the pavement where you will park is in front of your house or your shop.
- c. Only when it is permitted by a special sign.

23

40

In which of the following positions are you prohibited from parking your vehicle?

- a. At a distance of over 20 m from traffic lights.
- b. On curves.
- c. At a distance of over 12 m from bus-stops.

24

41

What must you do when you park your car in a road that has no pavements?

- a. Park your car as close to the building line as possible.
- b. Leave free space, with a width of at least 1 m, for the pedestrians.
- c. Not park in front of house or shop entrances.

25

43

In order to move off safely from a place of parking, your last action must be to:

- a. Look obliquely over your shoulder.
- b. Give an arm signal.
- c. Switch on the indicator.

26

44

You wish to leave your vehicle parked on a road. Can you leave the engine on until you come back?

- a. Only if you park for less than 5 minutes.
- b. So as to charge a battery.
- c. No, not in any circumstances.

45

You are parking your vehicle on the side of a road, with the front part on an uphill. You must apply the handbrake and:

- a. Select the reverse gear.
- b. Select the neutral gear.
- c. Select the first gear.

47

You are parking your vehicle on the side of a road with the rear part on an uphill. You must apply the handbrake and:

- a. Select the first gear.
- b. Select the reverse gear.
- c. Select the neutral gear.

50

In a parking meter there is still parking time from the car that had parked earlier. What should you do if you wished to park there?

- a. You are not allowed to use the remaining time.
- b. You can use the remaining time without handling the clock anew.

51

In a two-way street parking on its right and left side, parallelly to the street axis, is not forbidden. Where are you allowed to park?

- a. On the right and left of your course.
- b. Only on the right of your course.

52

What is the minimum distance you should keep when parking or stopping before a pedestrian crossing?

- a. 1 m.
- b. 5 m.
- c. 12 m.

53

In which cases are you recommended to switch on the side lights at night?

- a. When the car is parked outside a residential area.
- b. When you are driving in roads which have continuous and sufficient lighting.

CROSSROADING, YOU OVERTAKE, YOU BEING OVERTAKING

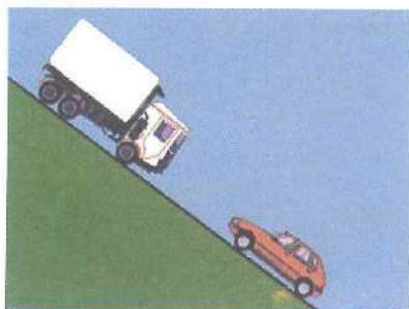
02



In this case:

- a. You can start overtaking.
- b. You have to wait to overtake after the bend.

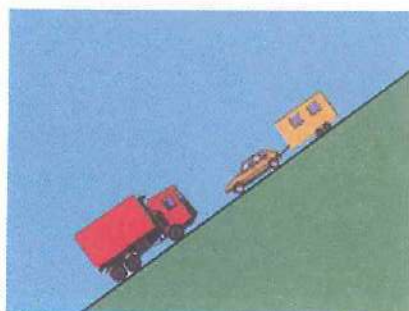
03



In this case, if reversing is necessary:

- a. The passenger car should reverse.
- b. The heavy vehicle should reverse.

05



In this case, if reversing is necessary:

- a. The car that tows the caravan should reverse.
- b. The lorry should reverse.

07



The bus is immobilised at the stop. You decide to overtake it, because the left lane is clear. What should you be careful about during overtaking?

- a. Lest pedestrians cross the road carelessly, passing in front of the bus.
- b. Lest the bus moves off.
- c. Lest the bus moves off or pedestrians cross the road carelessly passing in front of the bus

08



Your car has a good acceleration, however, in a few metres you notice a continuous line between the directions:

- a. You can overtake.
- b. You must not overtake.

09



In this case should you give way to an oncoming vehicle?

- a. YES
- b. NO

10



A vehicle is coming from the opposite direction. Should it slow down in order to allow you to overtake?

- a. NO
- b. YES

11



You are completing an overtaking. In order to return to the right lane:

- a. You should allow 5 seconds to pass.
- b. You should wait until you see the vehicle you overtook in the mirror.

12



Vehicle 1 has its left indicator on in order to turn. Vehicle 2 has just overtaken on the right:

- a. It committed an offence.
- b. It had the right to do so.

13



The visibility is excellent:

- a. You can follow the vehicle ahead of you that is overtaking.
- b. You must not follow the vehicle that is overtaking.

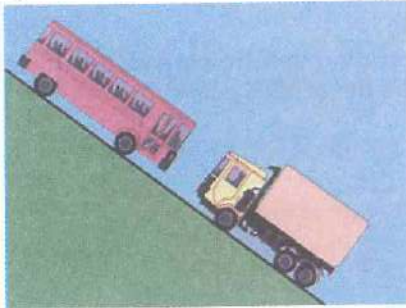
14



This vehicle is completing the overtaking of your vehicle:

- a. You should maintain your speed, because the overtaking was illegal.
- b. You should slow down slightly so as to help the other vehicle avoid the danger.

15



In this case, if reversing is necessary:

- a. The bus should reverse.
- b. The lorry should reverse.

16



In this road:

- a. You can follow the bus that is overtaking.
- b. You should wait for the bus to complete the overtaking so that you overtake.

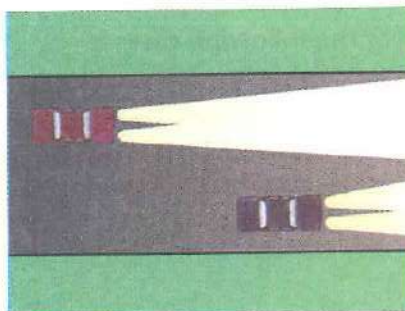
17



Can you overtake in this case?

- a. NO
- b. YES

19



The red car is overtaking:

- a. Its driver switched on the full beam headlights correctly.
- b. Its driver switched on the full beam headlights very early.

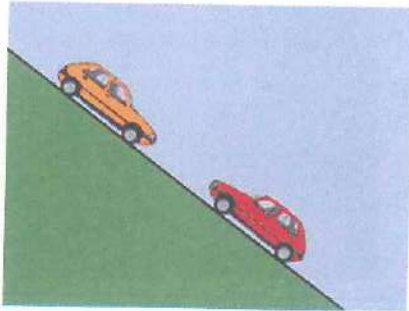
20



In this case:

- a. It is sensible not to overtake.
- b. You can overtake.
- c. You must not overtake.

21



If necessary, must the ascending vehicle stop and reverse in order to give way to the descending car?

- a. YES
- b. NO

24

In order to go past a pedestrian, you should leave a side distance of at least:

- a. 0,50 m.
- b. 1 m.
- c. 1,5 m.

27

If the passage of vehicles moving in opposite directions on a slope is difficult, then the vehicle which, as a rule, should stop first is the one descending:

- a. NO
- b. YES

25

A car that is following you is ready to overtake you, while on the road there are converging arrows in your direction:

- a. You should slightly speed up so as to prevent this dangerous manoeuvre.
- b. You should maintain a steady speed and slow down, if necessary.

28

In order to overtake an animal or a horseman, you should keep a minimum side distance of:

- a. Over 1,5 m.
- b. 0,5 m.
- c. 1 m.

26

You are driving behind a lorry. In order to decide whether to start overtaking, you must:

- a. Move slightly towards the road axis, if necessary.
- b. Get close to its rear part in order to have better visibility.

29

In which of the following cases is overtaking forbidden?

- a. When the leading vehicle stops, in order to facilitate passage of pedestrians.
- b. When the leading vehicle is going to turn right.
- c. In one-way streets.

30

From which of the following vehicles, when overtaking it, should you keep longer distance for safety reasons?

- a. From the passenger vehicle.
- b. From the bicycle.
- c. From the lorry.

31

What is your obligation when you realize that the driver of the vehicle that follows intends to overtake you?

- a. Continue your course on the part of the road you already are, even if you can easily move to the right end of the road.
- b. Move your car as right as possible and, if necessary, slow down so that overtaking is carried out safely.
- c. Increase the speed of your vehicle.

32

What should you do if, the moment you start overtaking a leading vehicle, this car speeds up?

- a. Slow down and pull in behind the leading vehicle.
- b. Inform through the horn the driver of the leading vehicle of your intention so that they slow down.
- c. Speed up as well so, as to be able to overtake it.

33

What should you do in order to pass a level unguarded railway crossing?

- a. Develop speed and pass as quickly as possible.
- b. Stop the vehicle before the crossing and pass after making sure that no train is coming.
- c. Pass after stopping at a distance of at least 10 m from the railway lines.

34

In which case is overtaking on the right allowed?

- a. When the leading vehicle has not cleared the left lane.
- b. When the leading vehicle has signalled that it intends to turn left and has moved to this side.
- c. Under no circumstances.

35

What is the danger during overtaking even in a straight road with good visibility?

- a. The speed of a vehicle that is coming from the opposite direction may be estimated as low.
- b. The speed of a vehicle that is coming from the opposite direction may be estimated as very high.

38

In which case are you allowed to overtake a leading vehicle which is overtaking another vehicle?

- a. Only in one-way streets.
- b. When the road has at least three lanes per direction.
- c. Under no circumstances.

40

Normally you are allowed to overtake only on the left. In which of the following cases are you allowed to overtake on the right?

- a. In rows of slow moving cars, when the traffic in your left lane is slow.
- b. In a road with two lanes per direction.

41

On an uphill you wish to overtake a bicycle. What should you do?

- a. Pass as close to the bicycle as possible, so as not to enter the lane of the opposite direction.
- b. Keep longer side distance, because the bicycle may start wobbling.

44

What should you be careful about during overtaking as regards the side distance?

- a. Keeping sufficient side distance from the other road users, in particular, pedestrians and motorcyclists.
- b. The side distance from two-wheeled motorcycles must be shorter than that from the cars.

45

What should you do when you wish to complete overtaking?

- a. Without bothering the vehicle you are overtaking, return to the right side of the road as soon as possible.
- b. Sound the horn while overtaking and immediately pull in ahead of the vehicle you are overtaking.

46

Behind a lorry there is a convoy of passenger cars. Which passenger car should overtake first?

- a. The last passenger car of the convoy.
- b. The first passenger car of the convoy.

49

In which cases may a strong side wind become very dangerous?

- a. When passing through a dense forest.
- b. When passing through tunnels.
- c. When overtaking trains.

51

Which behavioural mistake leads, when overtaking in an expressway without a traffic island, to serious accidents?

- a. Underestimation of the speed of the leading vehicles and of those coming from the opposite direction.
- b. Driving at a small distance from the leading vehicle.

52

When are you allowed to start overtaking?

- a. When no danger is created for the following traffic.
- b. When no danger is created for the oncoming and following traffic.
- c. When no danger is created for the oncoming traffic.

THE TURNINGS

01



Does this traffic sign indicate a set of bends of which the first is left?

- a. YES
- b. NO

02



Does this traffic sign stress successive bends for a distance of 200 m?

- a. YES
- b. NO

03



What should you do if you saw the traffic signs of this picture and why?

- a. You must concentrate your attention slowing down if necessary, because the traffic signs warn of a dangerous curve on the left.
- b. You must move to the left, because the traffic signs indicate that left turn is compulsory.

04



Why should you drive very carefully in this case?

- a. Because the visibility is hindered by the bend and the road is wet.
- b. Because after the right bend there may be a dangerous left bend.

05



What do the traffic signs of the picture warn of?

- a. Ahead of you there are two dangerous converse or successive continuous bends, the first of which is left, and your speed must be restricted to 40 km/h.
- b. Because you will come across a branch with an oblique left road, your speed must be restricted to 40 km/h.

07 **The centrifugal force:**

- a. Pushes your vehicle to the inside of a bend.
- b. Pushes your vehicle to the outside of a bend.
- c. It may be sometimes noticeable on the right side of the vehicle.

08 **What affects the extent of the centrifugal force on a bend?**

- a. The speed.
- b. The air created during the movement of the vehicle.

09 **While you are driving on a curve the minimum speed of your vehicle must be when?**

- a. Entering the curve.
- b. Exiting from the curve.

10 **On curves, if your car is overloaded:**

- a. Swerving danger is reduced.
- b. Swerving danger is increased.

11 **What should you do in sharp bends?**

- a. Reduce speed before the bend and speed up only when, after the bend, you follow a straight course.
- b. Reduce speed only when you are at the top of the curve.

12 **What can lead to very dangerous situations when negotiating a bend?**

- a. Lane change within the bend.
- b. Steady speed within the bend.

14 **What should a driver of a vehicle that follows a heavy vehicle which intends to turn right have in mind?**

- a. The heavy vehicle before turning will move to the left part of the road.
- b. The heavy vehicle will take up a position on the right part of the road.

15 **Every time the speed doubles, centrifugal force:**

- a. Quadruples.
- b. Doubles.
- c. Trebles.

16 **You are moving fast with your passenger vehicle on a bend. What may happen if suddenly you brake hard?**

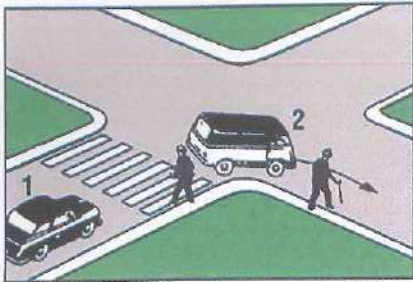
- a. The passenger vehicle may deviate from the road.
- b. The passenger vehicle will remain safe on its course.

17 **Changing a gear within a bend is:**

- a. A proper handling.
- b. A wrong handling.

BEING WITH OTHER ROAD USERS

03



Which vehicle must wait for the pedestrians to pass?

- a. Vehicle 1.
- b. Vehicle 2.
- c. Both vehicles.

06



Can you take the decision to overtake this lorry on the right?

- a. No, because its right indicator is on.
- b. Yes, because it is moving to the left.

07



As the lorry is entering the main lane from an acceleration lane, what can the driver of a passenger car that is moving in the right lane do, in order to contribute to traffic safety?

- a. They can move at the same speed parallelly and close to the lorry.
- b. They can change lane or slow down so as to facilitate the lorry to enter the main lane.

08



You can overtake near a pedestrian crossing:

- a. If no pedestrian is crossing it and if the traffic lights permit it.
- b. Only if you intend to overtake a motorcycle.

11



You have stopped at the traffic lights before a pedestrian crossing. The green light of the pedestrian crossing becomes red. What should you do?

- a. Move off as soon as the traffic light becomes green.
- b. Be prepared to move off after the traffic light becomes green and you have made sure that no pedestrians are still crossing the road.

12



Should you allow the pedestrians to cross the road?

- a. No, because you can manoeuvre around them.
- b. Yes, because it is compulsory according to the Highway Code and also because they are vulnerable.

14



What should you do in this case?

- a. Stop before the pedestrian crossing allowing the pedestrian to pass.
- b. Continue your course.

15



The traffic light of the picture is steady green and there are flashing amber lights in the form of an arrow. You intend to go straight. What should you do?

- a. Stop at the crossroads because there is a STOP traffic sign.
- b. Proceed carefully giving way to the pedestrians and vehicles that are still moving at the crossroads in accordance with the previous light.

16



What should you be careful about in this case?

- a. There is a danger due to the frequent passage of children.
- b. There is a danger due to the passage of pedestrians.

17



You are moving in the middle lane of the road. What should you be very careful about and what should you do in this case?

- a. You should be careful of the pedestrians and continue without slowing down.
- b. You should be careful of the passenger car that is moving from the left lane to the middle lane and, if necessary, slow down.

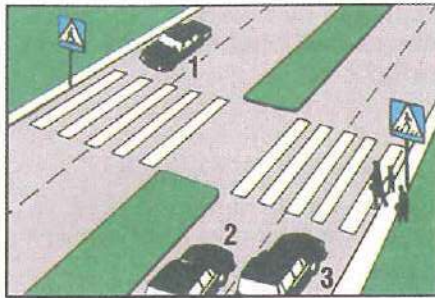
18



In the road you are moving you see a volunteer school crossing patrol being in this position. What should you do?

- a. Sound the horn so that they move away from the road for you to pass.
- b. Stop before the lines of the pedestrian crossing and wait until the students pass and the school crossing patrol gives a signal for you to pass.

19



Which vehicles must wait for the pedestrians to pass safely?

- a. Vehicles 2 and 3.
- b. Vehicles 1, 2 and 3.
- c. Vehicles 1 and 3.

20

As you are being prepared to overtake, you notice the light of a moped through the exterior mirror:

- a. You should speed up before the moped reaches you.
- b. You should wait for the moped to pass first and then you should overtake.

27

You are approaching a school. The students are leaving the school building. What should you have in mind?

- a. That all students behave in accordance with the regulations of the highway code.
- b. That students may run out carelessly to the road.

21

Should you switch on the indicator when you wish to change direction, even if there is no other road user around you?

- a. NO
- b. YES

29

When you are moving in a street outside a residential area which is not sufficiently lit, in which cases are you allowed to use the full beam headlights of the vehicle:

- a. When a vehicle is ahead at a small distance.
- b. When another vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction.
- c. When no other vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction and no vehicle is ahead at a small distance.

23

Should you facilitate the passage of an emergency vehicle?

- a. NO
- b. YES

30

In which cases is horn sounding allowed in cities?

- a. Under no circumstances.
- b. In cases of emergency for preventing an accident and when you carry persons who are in danger or need medical first aid.
- c. When you intend to overtake another vehicle.

26

You should give way to emergency vehicles:

- a. Only when they use special sound or light warnings.
- b. Always.

31 As you are driving you see a pedestrian who carries a white stick. He/she is possibly:

- a. Blind.
- b. A person with walking difficulties.
- c. Deaf.

32 At a crossroads where the traffic light is green and another vehicle or pedestrian is still moving in accordance with the previous traffic light, which is your obligation?

- a. You have no obligation.
- b. You must give way.
- c. You must stop your vehicle.

33 If you notice that a vehicle from the opposite direction is coming on you due to a break-down or other reason, how should you react?

- a. Try by moving to the right if possible, to come out of the track of the vehicle, sounding the horn continually and switching on your lights.
- b. Break harshly and sound the horn continually flashing your lights, if it is night.
- c. Break harshly.

34 In residential areas at night which lights of your vehicle, when this is moving, must be on?

- a. Dipped headlights.
- b. Side lights.
- c. Full beam headlights.

35 In which of the following cases are you allowed to use the fog lights?

- a. When there is a fog or snowfall or torrential rain.
- b. In any case where visibility is limited.
- c. When passing through tunnels.

36 How can one show that students get on or off a bus?

- a. By switching on the dipped headlights.
- b. By sounding the horn.
- c. By switching on the hazard warning lights.

37 What should you do if the crash with wild animals is inevitable?

- a. In any case make something to avoid the crash.
- b. Brake, hold the steering-wheel firmly and try to maintain your course.

40 At intersections where there are pedestrian crossings and traffic is not regulated by a traffic policeman or traffic lights, who has priority?

- a. Vehicles.
- b. Nobody. Both the drivers and pedestrians should determine their movement on their own responsibility.
- c. Pedestrians.

42 In which case are you allowed to stop preceding military columns or religious processions?

- a. Under no circumstances.
- b. Only when the columns or processions are moving around squares or roundabouts.
- c. Only when you are going to turn right or left.

45 Half of the road is closed due to a worksite. Two vehicles are coming simultaneously to the worksite from opposite directions. Which vehicle must wait?

- a. The vehicle that is moving in the lane where the obstacle is.
- b. The smaller vehicle.
- c. The wider vehicle.

46 What should you do as a driver of a passenger car, when allowing children to get on and off the car?

- a. Allow the children to get on and off only from the side of the pavement.
- b. Allow the children to choose from which side they will get on and off.

47 People are waiting at a pedestrian crossing without having the obvious intention to cross it. You:

- a. Must slow down and, if necessary, stop.
- b. Must sound the horn.
- c. Must stop.

48 When should you switch on the hazard lights as a driver of a passenger car?

- a. When the vehicle is parking in a double row.
- b. When the vehicle stays in a position where it cannot be recognised as an immovable obstacle in good time.

50 Your vehicle has broken down in a country road. What should you be careful about during the towage?

- a. Enter the motorway from the next entry, because in it you can drive at a steady speed.
- b. During the towage switch on the hazard lights of both vehicles.

53 A drove of animals is passing ahead of your vehicle. What should you have in mind?

- a. Other individual animals should be disregarded.
- b. Other individual animals may follow the drove.

54 In a country road where it is raining and it is dark, vehicles are coming from the opposite direction having their dipped headlights on. What should you have in mind?

- a. That if you switch on the full beam headlights you may avoid a possible dazzle.
- b. That if the windscreen is wet you may be dazzled.

55 Which factors may create dangers for road traffic?

- a. Damaged bonnet of a car.
- b. Very highly adjusted main beam headlights.

56 Which users of the road network should you be careful of?

- a. Invalids, children and pedestrians who need help.
- b. Other passenger vehicles that tow trailers.
- c. Large vehicles.

59 What does the term "defensive driving" mean?

- a. Being careful of others.
- b. Stopping at every crossroads.
- c. Always insisting on your right.

61 Why are drivers not permitted to drive very slowly without a serious reason?

- a. Because traffic flow would be hindered without a serious reason.
- b. Because the danger of a crash (from behind) would increase.

62 A two-wheeled moped which is moving at a low speed pulls in suddenly ahead of you in a road with heavy traffic:

- a. You should let it pass.
- b. You should prevent it going ahead of you.
- c. You should sound the horn.

63 What should you have in mind when your vehicle is approaching children?

- a. A very quick and correct reaction of the children in case of a danger.
- b. Children.
- c. An imprudent behaviour of the children.

65 At what distance must you place the warning triangle, when a passenger vehicle is being abandoned in an expressway?

- a. At a distance of at least 50 m.
- b. At a distance of at least 100 m.
- c. At a distance of at least 20 m.

FOLLOWING A ROUTE

01



Can you find the same indications on traffic signs showing directions and on road maps?

- a. YES
- b. NO

03



You should take breaks:

- a. Every 500 km.
- b. Every two hours.

04



The traffic sign E-92 on a green background means?

- a. Highway 92.
- b. Exit at an angle of 92°.
- c. International artery 92.

06



You intend to move straight, but the white car has stopped at a bad point waiting to cross the road and has blocked a part of your lane. What should you do?

- a. You should stop and give way to the white vehicle so as that it clears the road.
- b. You should speed up and pass between the white car and the pavement.

07



The driver of the red passenger car has switched on the left indicator, because they intend to move to the left lane in which another car is preceding. What should they do?

- a. Speed up and, after overtaking the leading car on the right, pull in the left lane.
- b. Slow down, check behind them whether the left lane is clear and enter it following the leading car.

08



You are moving in the middle lane in the road of the picture and you intend to turn left at the next crossroads. What should you do?

- a. Inform the drivers that follow of your intention, check the traffic in the left lane and pull in gradually behind the red car.
- b. Speed up, overtaking the red car inform its driver of your intention, and turn left.

09



What should you do in this case?

- a. Move up to the STOP line, stop and, after making sure that no other vehicles are coming vertically to you, to which you must give priority, go on.
- b. Move up to the STOP traffic sign, stop there and give priority to the vehicles that are coming vertically to you. When no other vehicles are coming, cross the intersection.

12



What is the aim of the mirror in the picture?

- a. Indication of a crossroads where priority from the right applies.
- b. Timely ascertainment of the movement of vehicles in an oblique or vertical road where there is no visibility.

14



How should you drive in this case?

- a. Carefully due to the danger from the frequent passage of children, and at a speed not lower than 30 km/h.
- b. Carefully due to the danger from the frequent passage of children, and at a speed not higher than 30 km/h.

15



How will you move seeing the signs of the photograph:

- a. You will slow down your speed lower than 30km/h in order to pass the hill and you will continue speed up to 50km/h, that is the limit of speed in lived region.
- b. You will slow down your speed in the limit that is necessary in order to pass the hill without you in any case create problems in your vehicle and in the passengers and with speed lower than 30km/h. You will continue your way with speed that will not exceed the allowed limit of 30km/h.

17 For long drives you should mainly follow the directional traffic signs with a:

a. Blue and green background.

b. White background.

22 In order to complete a journey of about 500 km at an average speed of 100 km/h, you will approximately need:

a. 5 hours.

b. 5 and a half hours at least.

c. 4 hours.

23 In which of the following cases must you ease down the speed of your vehicle?

a. When overtaking another vehicle, you are next to it.

b. On steep downhill.

c. When you start overtaking another vehicle.

25 When you are going to leave a square, must you inform those that follow by using the indicators?

a. YES

b. No, provided that traffic signs determine a compulsory circular movement.

c. NO

28 During driving you realize that you have lost control of the car because there is oil on the road surface. What should you do?

a. Slow down applying the brakes.

b. Release the accelerator pedal and engage a lower gear.

c. Press the accelerator pedal and correct the course through the steering-wheel.

29 How long is the load allowed to jut out from the rear part of a passenger car with a body of 4 m long?

a. 1,20 m at most.

b. 1,80 m at most.

c. 0,50 m at most.

31 If in your passenger car there are children up to 12 years old, how should they be carried safely?

a. On any seat (front or rear).

b. Only on the rear seats.

c. Only on the rear seats through the use of supporting devices of an approved type (seat belts, child seats, etc.).

33 Why is it dangerous to accelerate hard during starting?

a. Because the driving wheels may lock.

b. Because the driving wheels may spin and due to that stones and other objects may be ejected to the vehicles that follow.

34 How should a driver warn the other vehicles of the failure of his/her vehicle while he/she is moving and must immobilise it?

a. He/she must switch on the side lights.

b. He/she must switch on the hazard warning lights.

35 What are the consequences of carrying luggage on the roof of your passenger car?

a. Car stability is reduced within the bend.

b. The driving behaviour of the vehicle is improved due to the raising of the centre of gravity.

c. Car stability against side winds is increased.

36 Why is it dangerous to accelerate hard during starting?

a. Because the driving wheels may spin and the vehicle may slide laterally in a slippery road.

b. Because the driving wheels may lock.

37 When are you allowed to reverse your vehicle?

a. Near a lamp-post.

b. When forward movement is not possible or during a parking manoeuvre.

c. From a main road to a side road.

38 You are driving at night having the headlights on full beam. When must you switch on the dipped headlights?

- a. When pedestrians are preceding in the same direction.
- b. When a vehicle is preceding at a small distance.

39 Your passenger vehicle is skidding during braking. How should you react?

- a. Brake harder and do not turn the steering-wheel at all.
- b. Release the brakes and turn the steering-wheel to the opposite direction, that is to the direction of vehicle rear part skidding.

40 Humidity may adversely affect brakes' effectiveness. What should you do in this case?

- a. Brake many times while the vehicle is stopped.
- b. Move at a low speed and brake repeatedly and softly.
- c. Fill in brake fluid.

44 You are driving in a provincial road in a convoy of cars. What should you do?

- a. Keep sufficient distance from the leading vehicle and watch the vehicle that follows.
- b. Overtake as fast as possible the leading vehicles one after the other.
- c. By using the horn and the lights urge the leading vehicle to overtake.

45 You have a vehicle that leaves much dirt on the road. What should you do?

- a. It suffices to call the traffic help.
- b. Spot the dangerous point and remove the dirt, and, if this is not possible, call Traffic Police.
- c. You do not need to do anything.

46 Which parts of the road are you not permitted to enter, if due to traffic jam you had to wait?

- a. Intersections, railway crossings, pedestrian crossings.
- b. Motorways, expressways.

47 In which cases may a motor vehicle swerve laterally on a dry and straight road?

- a. When accelerating moderately.
- b. When slowing down moderately.
- c. When hit by a strong air current while moving at a high speed.

THE ALCOHOL AND OTHER CHEMICAL UNIONS, MEDICINES

05



If you commit for the first time an offence related to alcohol content in your blood and this is from 0,5 to 0,8 grams per litre of blood:

- a. The vehicle registration licence and the number plates may be taken away for 3 months.
- b. You run the risk of paying a fine of 150 euro.

06



The permissible content of alcohol in the blood is:

- a. 0,5 grams per litre of blood and 0,2 grams per litre of blood for new drivers.
- b. 0,8 grams per litre of blood and 0,5 grams per litre of blood for new drivers..

08



If during a check by the traffic police you are found to be driving under the influence of alcohol, with a content of 0.8 to 1.10 grams per litre of your blood, the following punishment will be inflicted upon you:

- a. Disqualification for 6 months and fine of 200,000 drachmas.
- b. Fine of 100,000 drachmas and disqualification for 3 months.

09



If you are found for a second time within 2 years to be driving under the influence of alcohol (recidivist) with a content of over 1,10 grams per litre of blood, the following punishment will be inflicted upon you:

- a. Disqualification for 5 years.
- b. Fine of 200.000 drachmas, disqualification for 6 months, taking away of the vehicle registration licence and number plates for 10 days to 6 months and imprisonment for at least 2 months.

10

The consumption of alcohol:

- a. Makes you overestimate your actual abilities.
- b. Reduces your reaction time.

12

Does smoking cigarettes inside the vehicle have an effect on driver?

- a. NO
- b. YES

13 In a state of your obvious drunkenness (over 1,10 grams of alcohol per litre of blood), the Traffic Police:

a. May disqualify you and immobilise your vehicle.

b. May impound your vehicle.

14 A percentage of alcohol in the blood which exceeds the permissible limit:

a. Will be subject to a written certification of a breach of the law.

b. Constitutes an offence.

16 Which is the minimum percentage of alcohol in the blood according to which the driver is considered to be under its influence?

a. Over 1,10 g per litre of blood.

b. Over 0,5 g per litre of blood.

c. Over 0,8 g per litre of blood.

17 If you go out with a company for entertainment, what should you do in order to return home safely?

a. Drive at a low speed and carefully when coming back.

b. Plan who should not drink alcohol in order to drive after the end of the entertainment, otherwise leave your vehicle and return by other means.

c. The person who will drink less alcohol than the others or feel that they are under the minor influence of alcohol should drive the car.

18 Should there always be a first-aid kit with the necessary pharmaceutical materials in the car and why?

a. No, it is not necessary.

b. Yes, because it is absolutely necessary, since car passengers or other people may need it at any time as first aid.

c. Yes, because if there is not such a kit, a fine of 50.000 drachmas is prescribed by the Highway Code.

19 What are the minimum pharmaceutical materials you have to carry in the first-aid kit of the car?

a. Spirit, peroxide of hydrogen, iodine and gauzes.

b. Spirit, iodine, cotton, sterilized gauzes, various bandages, adhesive plaster.

c. Spirit and iodine.

20 Is the negative effect of sedative and pain-killing drugs increased through the use of alcohol?

a. I do not know.

b. No, there is no effect.

c. Yes, and it is multiplied.

21 What does driving of a vehicle cause, when the driver is under the influence of alcohol?

a. Sleepiness, difficulty in thinking, lack of judgement, etc.

b. Vigilance and alertness.

c. Nothing.

22 Do sedative and pain-killing drugs affect negatively driver?

a. It depends on the person.

b. Yes, because they cause sleepiness, difficulty in thinking, etc.

c. No, if they have been prescribed by a doctor.

24 The consumption of alcohol may cause during driving:

a. Increased alertness.

b. Reduced control, false feeling of self-confidence, bad estimation of speed.

c. Quicker reactions.

27 The consumption of alcohol affects driving. The possible effects are as follows:

- a. Better concentration.
- b. Reduced co-ordination, bad estimation, increased self-confidence.
- c. Quicker reactions.

29 Under what circumstances may somebody drink a minimum of alcohol (sm quantity) to reduce effects of safe driving?

- a. When they have taken sleeping-pills, pain-killers or sedatives.
- b. When somebody drinks alcohol on a full stomach.

30 The consumption of alcohol may cause during driving:

- a. An increased alertness.
- b. Faster reactions.
- c. False feeling of self-confidence.

31 The consumption of alcohol affects driving. The possible effects are:

- a. Better concentration.
- b. Bad estimation.
- c. Achromatopsia

32 Your health condition obliges you to take medicines which may affect your driving. You should consult:

- a. Your doctor.
- b. Police.
- c. Ministry of Transport and Communications.

33 The consumption of alcohol may cause during driving:

- a. Increased alertness.
- b. Quicker reactions.
- c. Reduced control.

THE ENTRANCE IN THE TRAFFIC

01



Does an acceleration lane serve for avoiding the retardation of normal traffic?

- a. YES
- b. NO

02



In order to enter a normal lane of a motorway:

- a. You should speed up, look through the exterior mirror and change lane.
- b. You should look through the exterior mirror, speed up and change lane.
- c. You should speed up, enter gradually and change lane.

03



You can recognise a slow-down lane from:

- a. The special horizontal line.
- b. The traffic sign giving priority.

04

An acceleration lane is:

- a. A lane which finishes by a STOP traffic sign.
- b. A lane which permits a safe entry to a motorway or expressway.

06

In order to use correctly a slow-down lane:

- a. You must brake before entering.
- b. After entering, you should slow down throughout the lane.

05

In order to use correctly a slow-down lane:

- a. You must warn first the other users and use it from its beginning.
- b. You must brake before entering.

07

In which case, when pulling out a row of parked cars, are you permitted to interrupt the traffic?

- a. Under no circumstances.
- b. When you have properly informed the drivers of the vehicles that follow.
- c. When the street has at least two lanes per direction or is an one-way street.

THE HIGHWAY

05



You are moving in a acceleration lane. Can you enter the normal lane behind the black vehicle?

- a. NO
- b. YES

10



When on the motorway the traffic is heavy and in lines:

- a. You should remain in your line and switch on the hazard lights during a sudden slow-down.
- b. You can overtake changing line.

11



Under normal traffic conditions, in order to use the left lane in a motorway, you should:

- a. Attempt to overtake.
- b. Move at a speed of at least 80 km/h.

12



In every journey the driver must take rest breaks at a place of permissible parking every:

- a. Six hours.
- b. Four hours.
- c. Two hours.

15



The wind is:

- a. Strong.
- b. Moderate.
- c. Light.

16



In the motorway the speed of the passenger cars is restricted to:

- a. 150 km/h under sunlight.
- b. 130 km/h under normal weather conditions.
- c. 110 km/h in a pelting rain.

20



In a motorway, you can park:

- a. In the emergency lane.
- b. In suitable formed spaces.
- c. In the sides (haunches).

21



In a motorway during overtaking:

- a. You ignore what happens behind your vehicle if you are driving at 130 km/h.
- b. You can exceed the speed limit.
- c. You can continue moving in your lane so as to overtake many vehicles simultaneously.

23



Have you selected the suitable lane in order to follow the exit?

- a. NO
- b. YES

24 Emergency stop is a stop of the vehicle, where:

a. The vehicle has a failure or the driver does not feel well.

b. A passenger wishes to take a photograph of a landscape.

25 In the motorway, are the points where you are allowed to park indicated by traffic signs?

a. YES

b. NO

26 In the motorway in case of dense fog:

a. You should drive astride on the borderline.

b. You should switch on the dipped headlights and drive at a speed of up to 50 km/h.

c. You should follow the red lights ahead of you as close as possible.

27 Does the wind in connection with the speeds developed in a motorway affect the safe movement of your vehicle?

a. YES

b. NO

28 When two motorways are united, which vehicles should give priority?

a. Those moving on the left branch to those moving on the right branch.

b. Those moving on the right branch to those moving on the left branch.

c. Those moving on the branch which has traffic signs that oblige them to give priority to the other vehicles.

29 If you must stop in a motorway:

a. You should switch on the hazard warning lights and, if possible, ensure that the passengers are behind the safety bars.

b. You should place the warning triangle at a distance of at least 50 m.

30 Are you allowed to reverse in an emergency lane?

a. YES

b. NO

31 In an emergency lane you can:

a. Stop and relax for a while.

b. Replace a flat tyre.

32 In a motorway while raining:

a. You must switch on your rear fog lights.

b. You must slow down as soon as the rain obliges you to use the windscreen-wipers.

33 In motorways and expressways traffic is forbidden for:

a. Mopeds, horsemen, animal-drawn vehicles and vehicles which cannot develop a speed higher than 50 km/h.

b. New drivers.

c. Lorries.

34 The motorway:

a. Does not have crossroads and traffic on it is safer than in the other road network.

b. Is a road whose both directions are divided by a continuous double line.

35 After driving for long in a motorway you may feel tired. The best you could do in this case is to:

a. Make sure that the vehicle is well ventilated, and, if necessary, stop in a parking place and walk.

b. Increase the speed so as to complete the journey sooner.

c. Switch on the radio, it may help you.

36

You are driving your passenger car at a high speed in a motorway and you have a flat tyre. What should you do?

- a. Hold the steering-wheel firmly, slow down gradually and switch on the hazard warning lights.
- b. Brake hard and harsh so as to stop as quick as possible.

39

By mistake you have passed the exit of the motorway from which you wished to exit. What should you do?

- a. Continue your course until the next exit.
- b. Switch on the hazard lights and reverse in the emergency lane.

40

Does the vehicle that enters a motorway have the right of way?

- a. Yes, because it comes from the right.
- b. No, because those that move in the motorway have the right of way.

41

When leaving a motorway your perception of speed may cause you to feel that you are moving:

- a. At the actual speed.
- b. Faster than actually.
- c. Slower than actually.

42

In order to leave a motorway or an expressway:

- a. You must slow down as soon as you notice the slow-down lane.
- b. You must enter the slow-down lane and then reduce speed.

43

The left lane of a motorway with three lanes of circulation is allowed to be used by a driver:

- a. So that they maintain a normal course.
- b. So that they drive at high speed.
- c. So that they overtake.

DRIVING WITH LIMITED VISIBILITY

01



In a residential area which is lighted at night, you must drive having the following lights on:

- a. Dipped headlights.
- b. Full beam headlights.
- c. Side lights only.

02



You must change from full beam headlights to dipped headlights:

- a. At crossings.
- b. On the top of a slope.
- c. Before meeting a vehicle that comes from the opposite direction or when you follow a vehicle.

03



Outside a residential area at night:

- a. You must use the full beam headlights.
- b. You must use only the dipped headlights.

04



In case of fog:

- a. Switch on the dipped headlights and fog lights.
- b. Switch on the side lights only.

06



In order to have a better visibility in case of fog, you can:

- a. Activate the anti-misty mechanisms and windscreen wipers on their slow mode.
- b. Switch off the ventilation system.

07 In case of a heavy rain, you should switch on:

- a. The side lights only.
- b. The rear fog lights.
- c. The dipped headlights and the front fog lights.

08 Outside a residential area you should switch on the dipped headlights also in the day-time:

- a. To overtake.
- b. In a tunnel.

09 You are driving in a motorway. It is raining, therefore, visibility is reduced. You should:

- a. Switch on your lights.
- b. Switch on the hazard warning lights.
- c. Not use the lights.

10 If a driver moving in the opposite direction dazzles you having their headlights on full beam:

- a. You should switch on your full beam headlights as well.
- b. You should slow down and drive looking at the right side.

11 You are turning from a well-lit street to another which is not lit. What should you be careful about in this case?

- a. The speed must be adjusted to different visibility conditions.
- b. The eyes adjust immediately to different lighting conditions.
- c. Obstacles on the edges of the road are recognised easier than before.

12 Which hours must you have the dipped headlights of your car on when moving?

- a. From 7 in the evening till 6 in the morning.
- b. From sunrise to sunset.
- c. Half an hour after sunset and up to half an hour before sunrise.

13 It is foggy and you are driving in a motorway having a visibility of 40 m. What speed must you not exceed?

- a. 70 km/h.
- b. 50 km/h.
- c. 90 km/h.

14 In the day-time you should use your lights:

- a. When reversing.
- b. When visibility is insufficient.
- c. When driving in country roads.

15 Every time you overtake a vehicle in the night-time and you are allowed to switch on the full beam headlights, you should do this:

- a. Just before moving to the left.
- b. When you are on the same level with it.
- c. When you are on the left and before reaching its level.

17 What should you do if in the day-time you enter an underground passage which has insufficient light?

- a. Use the light warnings.
- b. Switch on the dipped headlights.
- c. Switch on the side lights.

19 Why should you drive with at least the dipped headlights on even in the day-time, when visibility is obstructed significantly by a fog, rainfall or snowfall?

- a. So that you become visible in good time by the other road users.
- b. So that you are able to move at a very high speed.

20

Can you drive with headlights on full beam in an unlit residential area?

- a. YES
- b. NO

24

What should you check, among others, in a passenger car with a towed caravan, before starting?

- a. Whether rear visibility through the mirrors is sufficient.
- b. Whether the towed caravan has all the necessary equipment.

22

The panes of your vehicle have ice. What should you do before starting?

- a. Remove the ice from the windscreen.
- b. Clean the ice from all panes.
- c. For driving within a city, it suffices to clean only the ice from the part of the pane which is in front of the driver.

25

Even in the day-time you must drive with the dipped headlights on:

- a. When visibility is insufficient due to the dirty windscreen.
- b. When visibility is insufficient due to a rainfall or fog or snowfall.

DRIVING WITH DECREASED ACCRETION

03



In order to avoid aquaplaning:

- a. Drive at a reduced speed.
- b. Drive in a high gear.

04



The ice:

- a. Is formed mainly in mountainous areas, on bridges and near water currents.
- b. Is formed mainly in foggy days.
- c. Has usually been distributed uniformly on the road.

08

The tyre grip on a wet road is reduced when compared to a dry road, by:

- a. 25%.
- b. 50%.
- c. 75%.

12

You are accelerating your car very harshly and it starts skidding. The first thing you should do is to:

- a. Brake softly.
- b. Brake harshly.
- c. Release the accelerator.

09

Aquaplaning occurs:

- a. When you throw road water to the other users.
- b. When your vehicle slips on a layer of road water.

13

When you drive in icy roads, the distance that normally needed to be stopped in case of emergency compared to the one that is required in dry street it is likely to increase itself at:

- a. 2 times.
- b. 3 times.
- c. 5 times.
- d. 10 times.

10

What should you do when tyre grip on the road is reduced?

- a. Slow down and avoid abrupt movements through the steering-wheel.
- b. Restrict the speed of your car to 50 km/h.

14

Why must safety distance be longer when it starts raining?

- a. It is very likely that due to the dirt existing on the road a dangerous layer of sludge may be created on the road, which may increase braking distance.
- b. Braking distance is reduced.
- c. Visibility is increased.

11

What dangers are created due to aquaplaning?

- a. The steering-wheel becomes "heavy" (it will not turn easily).
- b. You cannot steer the vehicle through the steering-wheel and brake safely.
- c. The vehicle develops a higher speed.

15

Frozen roads are often more slippery:

- a. When the snow starts thawing.
- b. When it starts snowing.
- c. At the beginning of spring.

18

You feel that the rear wheels of your car are sliding to the right. In order to correct this sliding you should:

- a. Turn the steering-wheel to the left.
- b. Brake and hold the steering-wheel firmly.
- c. Turn the steering-wheel to the right.

17

After a long dry spell a road may be more slippery:

- a. When it stops raining.
- b. When it starts raining.
- c. After a two-hour raining.

22

You are moving in a straight road at a high speed. Which part of the car will lower if you slow down abruptly?

- a. None.
- b. The front part.
- c. The rear part.

DRIVING IN THE MOUNTAIN

04



On a long downhill it is preferable that you should:

- a. Change into a lower gear so as to take advantage of engine "braking".
- b. Brake continually.
- c. Drive having engaged the neutral.

08

The best way to park the vehicle on a slope is to:

- a. Put on the handbrake firmly.
- b. Put on the handbrake firmly, place a support under one of the wheels and secure it by engaging a gear (first or reverse).

11

How can somebody secure a passenger vehicle with a mechanic gear-box against rolling on a downhill?

- a. By putting on the handbrake and engaging the reverse.
- b. By putting the gear into neutral.
- c. By putting on the handbrake only.

12

Is driving on a mountain less tiring?

- a. YES
- b. NO

13

Why must you not disengage and switch off the engine simultaneously, when you are driving on a long downhill a vehicle that has a steering-wheel and brakes supporting system?

- a. Because the steering-wheel will become unusually heavy (it may be locked), the effectiveness of the brakes will be reduced and engine braking effect will disappear.
- b. Because the battery will be overcharged.

15

You are towing by your passenger vehicle a trailer which does not have its own brakes on a long and steep downhill. What should you do?

- a. Take into consideration that the trailer will be pushing your vehicle during braking.
- b. Relieve the brakes of your passenger vehicle through the frequent change of gears.

THE TIREDNESS AND THE PREPAREDNESS

02



When you feel tired:

- a. You can prevent falling asleep by opening the window.
- b. Stop as soon as possible.
- c. Do not stop if you are approaching your destination.

04

What should you do if while driving at night in a clear road you feel symptoms of fatigue (sleepiness, shiver, surprise, etc)?

- a. Fight fatigue by smoking a cigarette.
- b. Take sufficient rest breaks.

07

When should a driver set out on a long journey?

- a. Whenever and in whichever condition they are.
- b. In morning hours after a normal sleep and rest.
- c. After the end of the work so as to gain the time of the following morning.

05

How can fatigue be prevented at a long driving?

- a. By taking regular rest breaks.
- b. By better ventilation.
- c. By drinking coffee while driving.

THE BEHAVIOUR IN AN ACCIDENT

06

Does helping a person who is in danger mean that you must remain near them in order to offer assistance?

- a. YES
- b. NO

07

In the night-time in order to ensure that an accident is spotted:

- a. Light the scene of the accident from the side and switch on the hazard warning lights of your vehicle.
- b. Light the traffic through the dipped headlights.

08

In order to call for assistance urgently:

- a. You should dial 166, 199 or 100 through an available telephone.
- b. Dial 131 or 141.

09

When does the insurance policy not cover you?

- a. If you are responsible for a road accident.
- b. If you get involved in a road accident while being drunk.

10

In case of the offence of "escape" you run the risk of being punished by:

- a. A fine of 50,000 drachmas.
- b. Imprisonment and disqualification.

11

Committing the offence of "escape" means:

- a. Not stopping at the scene of an accident while you have been involved in it as a witness.
- b. Not looking for the nearest telephone to inform.

12

Committing the offence of "escape" means:

- a. Not stopping at the scene of an accident while you have been involved in it as a culprit.
- b. Leave the scene of the accident in order to place the warning triangle.

13

What should you do after an accident with an animal (e.g. a dog)?

- a. Stop, switch on the hazard lights and take safety measures at the scene of the accident.
- b. Continue your course without stopping.

14

Is insurance of vehicles compulsory?

- a. NO
- b. YES

15

The minimum and compulsory insurance towards "third parties" covers?

- a. Any wears and damages caused to third parties and to passengers of your car.
- b. Wears caused to your car.

16

Committing the offence of "escape" means:

- a. Looking for the nearest Police Station.
- b. Not giving your particulars as a witness to persons involved in the accident.

17

In case of a serious accident:

- a. The engines of the vehicles that have been involved in the accident must be switched off.
- b. Move away from the scene of the accident.

18

You have been involved in a road accident which resulted in material damages. What are your obligations?

- a. You should not do anything but wait for the Traffic Police to come.
- b. Give your name and address immediately, if requested, as well as show the driving licence, vehicle registration licence and insurance policy.

20

To which agency must you report an accident in which you were involved and which resulted in a death or bodily injury?

- a. Nearest Police Authority.
- b. National Centre for First Aid.
- c. Transportation Service of the Prefecture.

CONSERVATION AND SERVICE

21 You should not fit to your vehicle:

a. Tyres of the same construction on all axles.

b. Tyres of different construction on the same axle

22 You are not recommended to fit to your vehicle:

a. Tyres of the same construction on all axles.

b. Front radial tyres and rear crossed tyres.

23 As regards the level of the lubrication oil in the gear-box:

a. You should check it every 10,000 km.

b. The technician of the repair workshop is responsible for that at the programmed maintenances of the car.

24 Should wheel alignment and balancing be performed by the driver himself?

a. YES

b. NO

25 The aim of the tyre tread is to:

a. Decorate the car.

b. Remove the water from the road.

26 Does a lamp have unlimited lifetime?

a. YES

b. NO

27 A bad balancing:

a. Causes the vehicle to deviate from its course.

b. Causes the steering-wheel to vibrate and tyres to wear prematurely.

28 A bad wheel alignment causes:

a. Deviation from the course and wear to the tyre tread.

b. Strong vibrations.

29 What may cause difficulty in handling the steering-wheel when the car is moving?

a. Lack of balancing of the front wheels.

b. Low air pressure of the tyres.

c. Distortion of the wheel-rim.

31 Must the tyres of the same axle have the same pressure?

a. No, they do not need to have the same pressure.

b. Yes, they certainly must have the same pressure.

32 What may be the reason for the vibration of the steering-wheel at a high speed?

a. Excessive load.

b. Lack of balancing of the front wheels.

c. Loss of air pressure of the tyres.

34 If the engine has been overheated due to a lack of refrigerating fluid, what should you do?

a. Continue your course up to the nearest repair workshop.

b. Open carefully the radiator container and fill in the refrigerating fluid while the engine is in operation.

35 When the starter motor (ignition) does not work, what is the possible cause?

a. Bad condition of the battery.

b. Worn sparking plugs.

c. The multiplier does not work.

36 What may a destroyed thermostat which remains off due to a failure cause?

a. Wear to the water pump.

b. Dangerous increase of engine temperature.

c. Abrupt cooling of the engine.

37 How often should you normally check the pressure of the tyres of your car?

a. Weekly.

b. Monthly.

c. Daily.

38 In case of removal of the catalytic converter of a car, what happens?

a. Engine power is significantly increased.

b. Exhaust gases which are noxious to health are emitted by the car.

c. Nothing.

39 What is the consequence of a dirty air filter?

a. The engine presents operation interruptions.

b. The engine starts with difficulty.

c. Fuel consumption is greater.

40 When are you allowed to drive a motor vehicle in public roads?

a. When you possess the vehicle registration licence.

b. When the vehicle does not meet the requirements of safe traffic.

41 What is the cause of the blue smoke that comes from the exhaust pipe of a petrol-engined car?

a. Engine cooling system does not function properly.

b. The combustion of engine lubrication oil.

c. A failure of the electrical system.

42 When the starter motor does not work, which of the following is the possible cause?

a. The belt has broken.

b. There is a power-cut between the battery and starter motor.

c. The multiplier does not work.

44 What is the main consequence of a fan operation failure?

a. Engine overheating.

b. Excessive engine noise.

c. Destruction of the water pump.

45 On which wheels of the car should you preferably fit new tyres?

a. Two rear wheels.

b. One front wheel and one rear wheel diagonally.

c. Two front wheels.

46 What is the main consequence of the loosening of the cooling water pump belt?

a. Excessive engine noise.

b. Destruction of the water pump.

c. Engine overheating.

47 In case of jamming of the starter motor (ignition), how can this damage be repaired?

a. By dismantling it.

b. By selecting a high gear (3rd or 4th) and causing the vehicle to move (push) back and forth.

c. By changing the battery.

48 How will you realize that your exhaust pipe needs to be replaced?

a. From the excessive fuel consumption.

b. From the excessive noise.

c. From the colour of the exhaust gases.

50 What is the multiplier?

a. A device which distributes high voltage current to the sparking plugs.

b. A device which extinguishes pests.

c. A device which converts the voltage of current from low to high.

51 What is the usefulness of the clutch?

a. Vehicle effective slow-down is achieved.

b. Engine noise is reduced.

c. It engages the engine with and disengages it from the other parts of the driving system.

52 When may a battery suffer a damage?

a. When it has not been used for a long period.

b. When you use (fill in) the suitable fluid.

c. When the fluid covers completely the plates of the battery.

53 In case a fuse has blown you should replace it:

a. With the same fuse which you short-circuit with a wire.

b. With a new fuse of the same intensity of current.

c. With a new fuse of higher intensity of current.

54 How can you check whether the automatic seat belts work?

a. By pulling them hard and abruptly.

b. By pressing hard the footbrake pedal after the car has developed a high speed.

c. The automatic seat belts do not need to be checked.

55 If you notice that a lamp of one of the lights of your vehicle does not switch on, you should first check:

a. The battery.

b. The lamp.

c. The generator or the alternator.

57 What is the aim of the handbrake?

a. To immobilise the vehicle in case of parking and as an auxiliary brake where required.

b. To stop (brake) the car.

c. To start on a downhill.

58 How can you realize mainly that the fan does not work:

a. From the indications of the manometer or the engine lubrication oil pressure indication lamp.

b. From the engine noise

c. From the indications of the temperature gauge.

59 What is the aim of the thermostat?

a. It ensures fast air circulation, when it is on.

b. It maintains engine temperature over a certain level.

c. It obstructs water circulation, when this has been overheated.

60 What should you do if the engine oil pressure lamp is on while the engine works?

a. Check the quantity of oil and fill it in, if necessary.

b. Replace the belt of the camshaft.

c. Change engine oil.

61 What should the tyres of the same axle have?

a. Different extent of wear as long as they have the same type of tread.

b. Same type of tread and same extent of wear.

c. Different type of tread but same extent of wear.

62 During the movement of the car, you notice that this deviates from a straight course to one side. What is the possible cause?

a. Great difference in the wear of the front tyres.

b. Great difference in the air pressure of the front tyres.

c. Single-sided loading of the vehicle.

63 You notice that one tyre of the car has lost air and you have to replace the wheel with a spare one. How should you unscrew the bolts which support the wheel?

a. Jack up the car and unscrew the bolts using the special spanner while the wheel is off the ground.

b. Unscrew the bolts with the special spanner while the wheel is touching the ground.

64 What kind of tyres should you fit to your car?

a. Those you think that fit your car better.

b. Those recommended by the manufacturer of the car.

c. Those recommended by the technician of the repair workshop.

66 If the fuse of an electrical circuit (e.g. lights) of your car is blown, what should you do?

a. Replace it with a new one of less ampere.

b. Replace it with a new one of more ampere.

c. Replace it with a new one of the same ampere.

67 When there is lack of refrigerating fluid in the radiator of a car or the belt of the ventilator is cut or loose or there is lack of engine oil, what is the possible indication to be shown on the dashboard?

a. Regular temperature.

b. High temperature.

c. Low temperature.

68 During winter mainly in order to prevent engine cracks, what kind of fluid should you pour into the radiator of the engine?

a. Anti-freeze fluid.

b. Tap water.

c. Distilled water.

69 When you notice an engine overheating on the dashboard, which of the following causes are possible?

a. Excessive use of the heating system.

b. Malfunction of the air-conditioning.

c. Lack of refrigerating fluid.

70 When the car engine presents interruptions during its operation, which are not due to a lack of petrol, which of the following causes is more possible?

a. Malfunction of the electrical circuit of the car.

b. Defective battery.

c. The engine has been overheated.

71 In the event that you realize that the footbrake pedal is very elastic, which of the following causes is more possible?

a. A leak of brake fluids or very low level of brake fluids.

b. The friction surfaces may be wet.

c. The friction surfaces may have been destroyed.

72 Why should you regularly check the quantity (level) of engine oil?

a. So as not to miss guarantee of the vehicle.

b. For any leaks or excessive oil combustion by the engine.

c. So as to check whether it needs to be changed.

74 How often must the periodical technical control of a private passenger car be carried out?

a. Every four years.

b. Every two years.

c. Every year.

75 When driving your car you realize that suddenly some lights do not switch on, what may happen?

a. A battery failure.

b. The fuse of the relevant electrical circuit has blown.

c. An engine failure.

78

What does size 15 indicate on a tyre 175/70 R15 87T?

- a. Diameter of the wheel-rim to which the tyre can be fit.
- b. Maximum load the tyre can bear.
- c. External diameter of the tyre.

83

The emission of smoke from a diesel-engined passenger car may be due:

- a. A failure of the injection system.
- b. A blocked fuel filter.
- c. A blocked air filter.

80

The tyres of your vehicle are very worn on the middle of the tread. It is very likely that:

- a. There was a low tyre pressure for a long period.
- b. This is the normal type of wear.
- c. There was a high tyre pressure for a long period.

84

What happens when you are driving with a very low tyre pressure?

- a. The tyres may be damaged due to overheating.
- b. Driving stability is reduced.
- c. Tyres last longer.

81

When you notice on the dashboard that the engine has been overheated, which of the following is the possible cause?

- a. Malfunction of the distributor.
- b. Malfunction of the thermostat.
- c. Malfunction of the brakes.

87

Who is responsible for the good condition of a vehicle that has a licence?

- a. The owner or holder of the car.
- b. The insurance company.
- c. The driver.

82

While driving you notice that the temperature gauge of your vehicle shows a fast temperature raise. The most possible cause of this is:

- a. The level of engine lubrication oil is low.
- b. The sparking plugs have oil.
- c. The belt of the fan is broken.

88

What may happen if the wheels of the same axle present dissimilar braking?

- a. The vehicle may slide laterally.
- b. The wheel which does not brake well is immobilised first.
- c. The braking distance is shorter.

THE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

02

You should sound the horn:

- a. To inform other road users of your presence in case of danger or emergency.
- b. To communicate with other road users.
- c. To show your irritation to other road users.

03

You must pay continuous attention to, and show respect for the other road users. What does this mean?

- a. Road safety presupposes your personal care of the other users.
- b. You must always expect a correct behaviour from the other users.

04

What should you do, if, while driving with the headlights on full beam, wild animals appear suddenly deep in the lighted field ahead of you?

- a. Continue your course with the headlights on full beam.
- b. Sound the horn and brake.
- c. Switch on the dipped headlights immediately.

06

In case of emergency, can you use the starter motor so as to move ahead or reverse your vehicle for a few metres?

- a. NO.
- b. YES.

07

The occasional towage of another vehicle is:

- a. Allowed on conditions but it is not recommended.
- b. Forbidden.

08

The stability of your vehicle may be affected by side winds. This is more likely when you are driving:

- a. On a part of a road which does not have lateral obstacles.
- b. In a tunnel.
- c. In a residential area.

09

When you are driving your heavily loaded vehicle, tyre pressure must be:

- a. Reduced.
- b. As normal.
- c. Increased.

10

In case of a failure of the braking system:

- a. You should lift the handbrake persistently.
- b. You should change into a lower gear, apply the handbrake pressing the button continually, look for a free space and press the footbrake pedal repeatedly.

11

If you stop due to a break-down on a railway crossing, the first thing you should do is to:

- a. Phone the person responsible for the crossing.
- b. Push the vehicle off the crossing.
- c. Take all passengers out of the vehicle and away from it.

12

In roads inside residential areas the warning triangle must be placed behind the vehicle at a distance of at least:

- a. 50 m.
- b. 20 m.

13

You must check your brakes after driving through stagnant waters, because:

- a. Your brakes may have been overheated.
- b. The water may have entered the hydraulic circuit.
- c. Your brakes may be wet.

14

You are driving at 100 km/h on a clear straight part of a road. You have a flat tyre and your car starts wobbling. Then you should:

- a. Hold the steering-wheel firmly so as to maintain the control and slow down smoothly.
- b. Brake urgently.

15

Your vehicle has broken down in a country road. What should you be careful about during the towage?

a. Enter the motorway from the next entry, because in it you can drive at a steady speed.

b. Both vehicles must have their hazard warning lights on.

20

A railway officer is waiving a red light at a railway crossing. What should you do?

a. Stop at a safe distance before the railway crossing.

b. Cross the rails slowly.

c. Cross the rails speeding up.

17

In the event that a fire starts in your vehicle:

a. You should switch off the engine, the people around should move away and you should put out the fire with the help of the fire extinguisher and, if necessary, with sand or earth.

b. You should throw water to the fire.

21

You are towing a baggage trailer and it starts wobbling. You must:

a. Release the accelerator smoothly.

b. Speed up and hold the steering-wheel firmly.

c. Brake abruptly and hold the steering-wheel firmly.

18

The wheel anti-lock braking system (ABS):

a. Prevents, when braking, wheel locking and allows you, while braking, to maintain the control of the vehicle.

b. Allows you to reduce the safety distance.

22

In a motorway or expressway the warning triangle must be placed behind the vehicle at a distance of at least:

a. 100 m.

b. 50 m.

19

In roads outside residential areas which are not motorways or expressways, the warning triangle must be placed behind the vehicle at a distance of at least:

a. 50 m.

b. 100 m.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

07 If you reach the maximum penalty point limit:

- a. You will be disqualified and in order to drive again you will have to retake the examination.
- b. The licence will be seized.

08 Offences are usually punished by:

- a. Fines, imprisonment, temporary or permanent disqualification, taking away of the number plates of the vehicle.
- b. Seizure of the vehicle.

09 In case you wear contact lenses, should you always have in the vehicle a pair of glasses available?

- a. YES
- b. NO

10 Which of the following offences constitutes a petty offence?

- a. Exceeding the speed limit by 20 km/h.
- b. Content of alcohol in the blood which is over 1,10 grams per litre of blood.

11 A driving licence Category B will entitle you to drive:

- a. A lorry whose gross weight does not exceed 3.500 kg.
- b. A motorcycle.
- c. A vehicle of 10 seats if you are carrying only 8 passengers.

12 A driving licence Category B will entitle you to drive:

- a. A vehicle which comprises 9 seats including the driver's seat.
- b. A vehicle whose weight including the load does not exceed 5.000 kg.
- c. A motorcycle.

13 Which of the following offences may be prosecuted as a misdemeanour?

- a. Escaping from the scene of an accident.
- b. Not obeying the STOP traffic sign.

14 Which of the following offences may be prosecuted as a misdemeanour?

- a. Not stopping when there is a sign of priority giving.
- b. Exceeding the speed limit by over 40 km/h above the permissible speed limit.

15 Which of the following offences may be prosecuted as a misdemeanour?

- a. Not stopping where there is a STOP traffic sign.
- b. Content of over 1,10 grams of alcohol per litre of blood.

16 It constitutes an offence to drive a car with the lights off:

- a. In the night-time.
- b. In the day-time.
- c. Any hour of the day.

17 You have been involved in an accident which resulted in an injury only. You must refer the accident to the police within:

- a. 24 hours.
- b. 48 hours.
- c. As soon as possible.

18 In which cases can the authorities order a re-examination of the driving ability of a person who has a driving licence?

- a. If they have caused a road accident.
- b. After the expiry of the driving licence.
- c. If there are doubts about their driving ability.

- 19** Whom should you allow to drive your vehicle?
- a. A holder of a driving licence which entitles them to drive a vehicle of the same category with yours.
 - b. A person above the age of 18 who knows how to drive or is a learner driver.
 - c. Nobody.
- 20** You are carrying two 13 year-old children and their parents with your car. Who is responsible for making sure that the children wear seat belts?
- a. Front seats passengers.
 - b. You, the driver.
 - c. Children's parents.
- 21** It is necessary to wear glasses or contact lenses so as to fulfil the minimum vision requirements prescribed by law and be permitted to drive. You should wear them:
- a. Always.
 - b. Only in the night-time.
 - c. In case of limited visibility.
- 22** You have been involved in an accident which resulted only in material damages. You must inform the suffering party directly or indirectly within:
- a. 24 hours.
 - b. 48 hours.
 - c. 7 days.
 - d. 14 days.
- 25** In which case should you declare to the Vehicle Licences Issue Agency any modifications (which are being performed) to your passenger car?
- a. In case of radio installation.
 - b. In case a luggage-grid is placed.
 - c. In case of colour change.
- 27** In which case should you declare to the Vehicle Licences Issue Agency any modifications (which are going to be performed) to your passenger car?
- a. In case the engraved chassis number is expected to fade due to repair of the chassis.
 - b. In case of installing seat belts on the rear seats.

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION - THE SAVE OF ENERGY

01

The triode catalytic converters reduce the emission of carbon monoxide, oxide of nitrogen and hydrocarbons by up to:

- a. 50%.
- b. 70%.
- c. 90%.

02

Which driving way saves fuel?

- a. Driving prudently and releasing the accelerator in good time.
- b. Driving with the maximum number of revolutions.
- c. Driving with the minimum number of revolutions.

03

How can fuel consumption be reduced?

- a. By ensuring that the tyres of your car have the correct pressure.
- b. By having the side window slightly opened during driving.

04

How can you achieve to cover more kilometres with less fuel?

- a. By using up the maximum possible number of revolutions for each gear.
- b. By not accelerating harshly and not braking without a serious reason.

05

How can an excessive fuel consumption become externally obvious due to a wrong engine adjustment?

- a. From the black smoke of the exhaust pipe.
- b. From the blue smoke of the exhaust pipe.
- c. From the white smoke of the exhaust pipe.

06

When should you switch off the engine in order to save fuel and reduce environmental pollution?

- a. When you are immobilised for long in a traffic jam.
- b. Every time you stop at a STOP sign.

07

What can you do while in the city in order to save fuel and reduce environmental pollution?

- a. Press the accelerator when there is a red traffic light and brake harshly when approaching traffic lights.
- b. Drive prudently so as to avoid unnecessary acceleration or useless braking.

10

Which drives should you avoid in order to save fuel?

- a. Nearby drives, e.g. to the kiosk of the neighbourhood.
- b. Drives through roads with small traffic.

11

How can you save fuel when waiting for long behind closed mobile railway barriers?

- a. By switching off the radio.
- b. By switching off the engine.

12

How can you save fuel and protect the environment, in particular, within a city?

- a. By using public transport.
- b. By using your car even if public transport can serve your needs.

13

What may contribute to fuel saving and environmental protection?

- a. Use your vehicle for every drive.
- b. When looking for buying a car take fuel consumption into consideration.

14

How can you save fuel?

- a. Drive at a high number of engine revolutions.
- b. Switch off the engine when you have to wait for long.
- c. Have a luggage-grid even when it is not going to be used.

15 Which mode of driving is very economical and contributes to environmental protection?

a. Change into the higher gear in good time.

b. Driving using up the maximum number of revolutions of each gear.

c. Change into the higher gear in good time before an uphill.

18 What may increase fuel consumption?

a. Driving with a new air filter.

b. Driving at the maximum number of revolutions.

c. Driving without unnecessary weight.

19 Which driving attitude increases fuel consumption?

a. Smooth start.

b. Steady course.

c. Frequent acceleration and braking.

20 What should you be careful about in order to protect the environment?

a. Avoid driving without a serious reason.

b. Drive at as many engine revolutions as possible.

21 Economical driving:

a. Reduces fuel consumption, improves safety and is beneficial to the environment.

b. Increases the wear of the vehicle.

23 During peak hours do you consume in the city more or less fuel than during other hours of the day?

a. More, because you have to speed up and brake more often.

b. Less, because you have to drive more at low speeds.

24 What are the consequences of a significant reduction of the recommended tyre pressure?

a. Environmental pollution is reduced.

b. Fuel consumption and emission of harmful substances are increased.

c. Safer driving.

25 Where should you put, if possible, your luggage in order to save fuel?

a. In the luggage compartment.

b. In a luggage trailer.

c. On the luggage-grid.

26 Why must a broken exhaust pipe be repaired without delay?

a. Because it creates a big noise which disturbs the others.

b. Because parts of the exhaust pipe will fall on the road.

27 Do you know that if a vehicle is in a good condition, properly maintained and driven prudently (economical driving), it consumes less energy and emits a smaller quantity of fuel to the atmosphere?

a. NO

b. YES

c. It depends on the car.

28 Why should you avoid the aimless abrupt and hard start?

a. Because thus the seat belt is overstrained.

b. Because thus fuel consumption and air pollution is increased.

29 In case of non-replacement of a damaged (worn) catalytic converter of a petrol-engined car, what happens?

a. Nothing.

b. Engine power is significantly increased.

c. Increased pollutants are emitted by the car.

ANSWERS OF QUESTIONNAIRE

ECO DRIVING		THE MAIN INSTRUMENTS OF THE VEHICLE AND THE CONTROLS IN THE DRIVING AREA.		CONTROL INSTRUMENTS IN THE DRIVER'S POSITION		SIGNALMENT							
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