

TASMANIAN ROAD RULES

Version 9 November 2012

This book has road rules and information for car drivers and motorcycle riders

If you're going to drive a heavy vehicle, you can get the *Tasmanian Heavy Vehicle Drivers' Handbook* at any Service Tasmania shop, or online at www.transport.tas.gov.au

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This publication incorporates information that drivers need to know in order to drive safely and responsibly in Tasmania. It does not contain all of the road rules.

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information is accurate and conforms to Tasmanian legislation, this publication must not be construed as a legal interpretation of legislation.

All enquiries regarding this publication should be directed to 1300 851 225 or the Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources, GPO Box 1002, Hobart, Tasmania 7001.

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Part 1 - Road Rules

Speed limits **4**

Speed limit signs
Default speed limits
Learner and provisional speed limits
School zones
School buses
Controlled intersections

Keeping left **6**

Exceptions to keeping left

Dividing lines **8**

Single broken line
Double continuous lines
Single continuous line
Double broken lines
Single continuous line next to a broken line

Overtaking **11**

Overtaking on the right
Overtaking on the left
When not to overtake
Being overtaken

Signals and signs **14**

Signalling
Change of direction signal
Stop signal
When to signal
Traffic lights
Giving way at traffic lights
Traffic lights not working
Traffic arrows
Regulatory signs
Warning signs
Temporary warning signs
Road markings
Special purpose lanes
Police signals

Giving way **23**

Changing lanes
Merging
Uncontrolled intersections
Controlled intersections
Intersections with a *stop sign* or stop line
Intersections with a *give way sign* or give way line
T-intersections
Slip lanes
Crossings
Level crossings
Emergency vehicles
Buses
Entering traffic

Making turns **32**

Left turns
Right turns
U-turns

Roundabouts **36**

What is a roundabout?
Giving way
Entering and leaving roundabouts

Stopping and parking **38**

Where to park
Parking rules
Stopping restrictions

Other rules **42**

Lights and warning devices
Driving in reverse
Mobile phones
Visual display units
Towing rules
Bicycle paths
Bicycle storage areas
Loads on vehicles
Caravans and trailers

Part 2 - Driving in Tasmania

Your licence **45**

Licence classes
Licence types
Car licence
Motorcycle licence

Learner licence **48**

When you can get your car L1 licence
How to get it
Rules for L1 car learner drivers
Renewing your L1 car learner licence
When you can get your L2 car learner licence
How to get it
Rules for L2 car learner drivers
Renewing your L2 car learner licence
When you can get your novice motorcycle learner licence
Rules for motorcycle learner riders
Renewing your motorcycle learner licence
Non-novice learner licence
How to get it
Rules for non-novice learner drivers
Renewing your non-novice learner licence

Provisional licence **55**

When you can get your car provisional licence
How to get it
Motorcycle provisional licence

Your provisional period
Extra rules for car provisional drivers
Extra rules for motorcycle provisional riders
How to renew it
Automatic to manual licence

Full licence **59**

When you can get it
How to get it
How to renew it
Extra rules for motorcycle riders

Rules for all licence holders **60**

Carrying your driver licence
Conditions on a driver licence
Change of details
Medical conditions
Surrender of your driver licence
Visiting or moving here from interstate or New Zealand
Visiting or moving interstate
Visiting or moving here from overseas

Vehicle registration **63**

How to register your car
How to renew your registration
Surrendering your registration
Transferring your registration
Registration plates
Compulsory insurance
Roadworthiness
Modifications to vehicles

Offences **66**

Traffic infringement notices
Fines
Going to court
Penalties
Demerit points
Licence suspension
Period of good behaviour
Learner licences
P1 and P2 licences
Regression
P1 restart offences
Offence-free driving reward
Learners driving without a supervisor
Disqualification

Part 3 - Driving Safely

Alcohol and drugs **70**

What is drink driving?
How does it affect your driving?
Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)

How to avoid drink driving
Laws about drink driving
Random breath tests
Illegal drugs
Medicines
Reducing the risk of a crash when on medication

Seatbelts and child restraints **74**

Child restraints
Pregnant women

Fatigue **76**

Causes of fatigue
Sleep-wake cycles
Signs of fatigue
How does it affect your driving?
Avoiding fatigue

Speed and stopping distance **78**

Safe speeds for different needs
Stopping distances
How quickly can you stop?
Following distance

Inattention **80**

Sharing the road **81**

Ways to help share the road
Tips for motorcycle riders
Tips for pedestrians

Handling emergencies **83**

Crash responsibilities
Breakdowns
Emergency situations

People in road safety **85**

Transport Inspectors

Buying a car **86**

Buying a safe car
Eco-driving

Part 4 - Test Questions

Driver knowledge test questions **87**

Index **109**

External Service Providers **112**

Service Tasmania shops **112**

Speed limits

Never go faster than the speed limit.

Go slower than the speed limit when -

- ♦ road conditions aren't good (when the roads are wet, gravel, narrow or winding)
- ♦ weather conditions aren't good (when there is fog or rain)
- ♦ there is lots of traffic or pedestrians
- ♦ you're tired, upset, worried or ill

A speed limit is the maximum speed you can go in good road and weather conditions

You must go at a speed appropriate to the road, weather and vehicle conditions

Speed limit signs

Speed limit signs show the fastest speed allowed on a road.

When you pass a *speed limit sign* -

- ♦ never go faster than the speed on it
- ♦ go slower than the speed limit when necessary

This speed limit applies until -

- ♦ you come to another *speed limit sign*
- ♦ you come to an *end speed limit sign* (where the default speed limit will then apply)
- ♦ you turn off the road (where the default speed limit will apply if there's no *speed limit sign*)

Some speed signs are electronic. The speed limit on an electronic sign only applies when the sign is illuminated. If no electronic speed limit is displayed you must obey the default speed limit or the speed limit shown on the last sign you passed on that road.



Speed limit sign



End speed limit sign



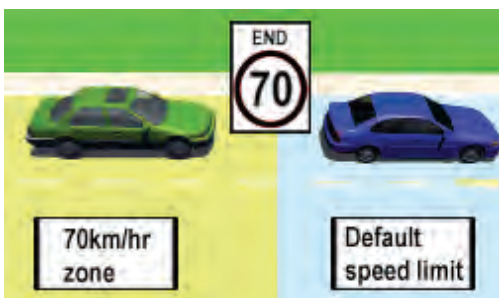
Electronic speed limit sign

Default speed limits

When there isn't a *speed limit sign* for a road, never go faster than the default speed limit. The default speed limits are -

- ♦ **50 km/h** in built-up areas (like in cities and towns)
- ♦ **100 km/h** in country areas (outside cities and towns)

Keep within these speed limits when -



you pass an *end speed limit sign* (until you see another *speed limit sign*)



you turn off a road with a *speed limit sign* on to another road without a *speed limit sign*

So in a built-up area, you would not go faster than 50 km/h in the blue parts of the road (shown in the above pictures).

Learner and provisional speed limits

When you're a learner or first year provisional driver (P1), never go faster than 80 km/h. When there's a lower speed limit, you must obey it.

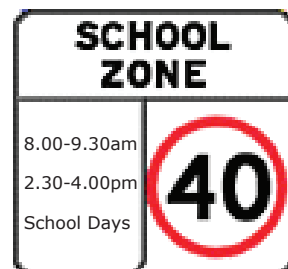
School zones

Don't go faster than 40 km/h when you pass a *school zone sign* on official school days during the times on the sign.

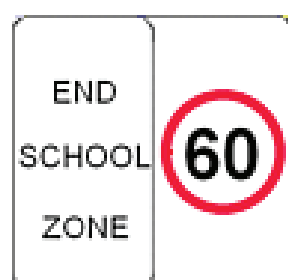
Official school days are usually Monday to Friday during school terms. This sign doesn't apply on school holidays, weekends and public holidays.

School zones usually apply over an area. The 40 km/h speed limit applies until you pass an *end school zone sign* or a *speed limit sign*, even if you turn into another street.

So, if you pass a *school zone sign*, don't go faster than 40 km/h until you pass either a *speed limit sign* or an *end school zone sign*.



School zone sign



End school zone sign

School buses



Don't go faster than 40 km/h within 50 metres of a bus with a school bus warning sign and lights. This includes driving behind or towards a bus.

Drive carefully and look out for pedestrians, especially school children.

Controlled intersections



Don't go faster than 20 km/h when you're turning at an intersection with traffic lights.

Speed cameras operate in Tasmania

Keeping left

Keep as close as practical to the left side of a road -



with no marked lanes - so that you're on the left of any oncoming vehicles



with only one lane going one way - so that you're to the left of the dividing line



when there is a median strip in the middle of the road (except if you're turning into a median strip parking area)

Keep as close as practical to the left side of a road with 2 or more lanes going the same way -



if the speed limit is more than 80 km/h



if there is a **Keep left unless overtaking** sign

Exceptions to keeping left

On a road with single lines of traffic going the opposite way **AND** no dividing line, you can cross over to the right side of the road (if it's safe) to -



turn into another road or do a U-turn



turn into an area like a driveway or carpark



overtake another vehicle

You can cross over to the right side of the road if you're avoiding a hazard on the road (and it's safe)

Before crossing to the right side of the road - indicate, check your blind spots and the road ahead for traffic

Exceptions to keeping left *continued*

When you're on a road -

- ♦ with 2 or more lanes of traffic going the same way **AND**
- ♦ with a speed limit of more than 80 km/h or a **keep left unless overtaking** sign

you can drive in the right lane **ONLY** when -



you're turning right or do a U-turn (and your right indicator's on)



you're overtaking a vehicle in the left lane



there is a **left lane must turn left** sign and you're not turning left

You can also drive in the right lane if -

- ♦ you're avoiding a hazard on the road (and it's safe)
- ♦ traffic in the left lane is congested
- ♦ the left lane is a "slow vehicle turnout" lane

When you're on a road with 2 or more lanes of traffic going the same way, you can drive in the right lane when -



the speed limit is 80 km/h or less

SEE ALSO - p. 8-10 for exceptions to keeping left on single lane roads with dividing lines

Dividing lines

Often a road has painted dividing lines. They separate one line of traffic from another.

Single broken line

You can cross a single broken dividing line (when it's safe) to -



turn from or into another road



turn from or into an area like a driveway or carpark



overtake another vehicle



do a U-turn (if no other signs or rules say you can't)

You can cross the line to avoid a hazard on the road (if it's safe)

Double continuous lines

You **CAN'T** cross double continuous dividing lines to -



turn from or into another road



turn from or into an area like a driveway or carpark



overtake another vehicle



do a U-turn

You can cross the line to avoid a hazard on the road (if it's safe)

Single continuous line

Single continuous lines are replacing double broken lines. You can cross a single continuous dividing line (when it's safe) to -



turn from or into another road



turn from or into an area like a driveway or carpark

You can cross the line to avoid a hazard on the road (if it's safe)

You **CAN'T** cross it -

- ◆ to overtake another vehicle
- ◆ to do a U-turn



Double broken lines

You can cross a double broken dividing line (when it's safe) to -



turn from or into another road



turn from or into an area like a driveway or carpark

You can cross the lines to avoid a hazard on the road (if it's safe)

You **CAN'T** cross them -

- ◆ to overtake another vehicle
- ◆ to do a U-turn



Single continuous line next to a broken line

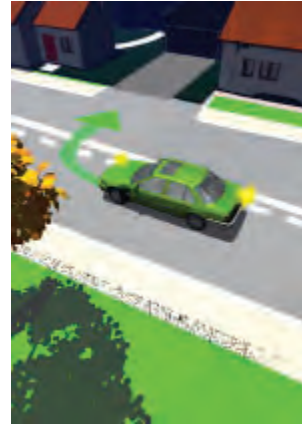
When the broken line is on your side of the solid line, you can cross them (when it's safe) to -



overtake another vehicle



turn from or into another road



turn from or into an area like a driveway or carpark



do a U-turn (if no other signs or rules say you can't)

You can cross the lines to avoid a hazard on the road (if it's safe)

When the broken line is **NOT** on your side of the solid line, you can cross them (when it's safe) to -



turn from or into another road



turn from or into an area like a driveway or carpark

You can cross the lines to avoid a hazard on the road (if it's safe)

You **CAN'T** cross them -

- ♦ to overtake another vehicle
- ♦ to do a U-turn



Overtaking

Overtaking requires skill and judgement and can be dangerous.

Only overtake when it's safe

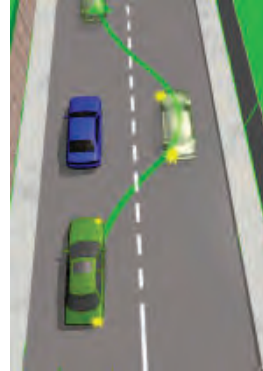
When overtaking always -



have a clear view of the road ahead and make sure there is no oncoming traffic



check your blind spot and mirrors, then signal your intention to overtake



allow enough room to overtake safely



keep to the speed limit

Overtaking on the right

You can overtake a vehicle on its right when -



there are no marked lanes on a 2-way road



there is a single broken dividing line



there is a broken line on your side of a solid line



there are 2 or more lanes of traffic going the same way
AND
it can be safely overtaken in a marked lane on the right

Overtaking on the left

You can overtake a vehicle on its left when -



it's turning right from the centre of the road



it's doing a U-turn from the centre of the road



it's stationary, and it's safe to overtake to the left



there are 2 or more lanes of traffic going the same way **AND** it can be safely overtaken in a marked lane on the left

When not to overtake

Don't overtake a vehicle when -



the dividing lines don't allow overtaking (like double continuous lines)



it's giving way, e.g. at a crossing

When not to overtake *continued*

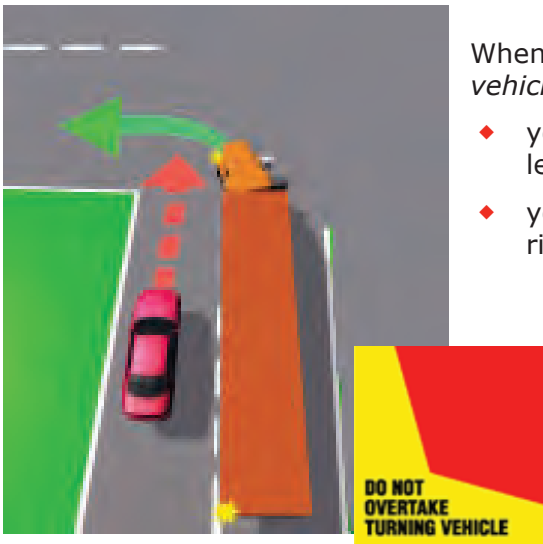
Don't overtake a vehicle when -



you're coming to dividing lines that don't allow overtaking



you don't have a clear view of the road ahead, such as at a blind corner or on a hill



When a turning vehicle has a *do not overtake turning vehicle sign* -

- ♦ you must not drive past it on the left if it's turning left (or signalling to turn)
- ♦ you must not drive past it on the right if it's turning right (or signalling to turn)

Be careful when overtaking.

Each year there are a number of crashes on rural roads where a vehicle that has slowed down to turn is hit by another vehicle that is trying to overtake it.

Being overtaken

If a driver behind you indicates they want to overtake you, allow the vehicle to pass. You must not speed up if you're being overtaken.

Signals and Signs

Signalling

A signal lets other road users know you're changing direction or stopping.

Change of direction signal

To give a change of direction signal, use your vehicle's indicators.

Use your -

- ♦ left indicator when turning or changing direction to the left.
- ♦ right indicator when turning or changing direction to the right.

Give a change of direction signal -

- ♦ for at least 5 seconds when pulling out from the side of the road or a median strip parking area
- ♦ for long enough to warn other drivers, riders and pedestrians that you're changing direction

Turn off your indicator when you have finished turning or changing direction.



If your vehicle's indicators don't work or can't be seen clearly - give a hand signal.

When turning right, put your right arm out like this.

It's illegal to drive an unroadworthy car.

If your indicators don't work or can't be seen, get them fixed as soon as possible.

Stop signal

Brake lights are a warning to other road users that you're stopping or suddenly slowing. When you use the foot brake, the brake lights will turn on.



If your brake lights don't work or can't be seen clearly - give a hand signal.

When slowing or stopping, put your right arm like this.

It's illegal to drive an unroadworthy car.

If your brake lights don't work or can't be seen, get them fixed as soon as possible.

When to signal

Give a change of direction signal before you -



turn -

- ◆ at an intersection
- ◆ into or out of a side road
- ◆ into or out of an area like a carpark or driveway



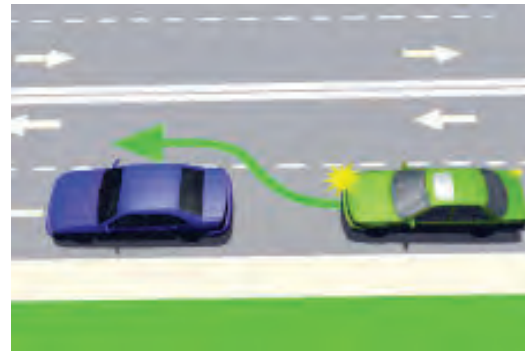
pull into or out of a parking place



overtake
(before you begin
and as you're
pulling back in)



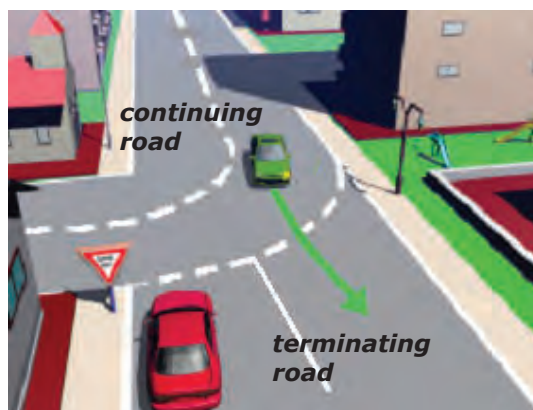
move off from the side of the road or
pull over to the side of the road



change lanes



make a U-turn



leave the continuing road at a T-intersection
where the continuing road curves.

Remember - the signalling laws apply whether
you're driving forward or in reverse.

Traffic lights

At an intersection with traffic lights -



a red light means - stop before (but as close as you can to) the solid white stop line (or before the intersection if there's no stop line).



a green light means - you can go straight ahead or turn left or right, as long as you give way to pedestrians and other vehicles as needed.



a yellow light means - stop unless you're so close to the stop line that you can't stop safely.

Giving way at traffic lights

When turning left at an intersection with traffic lights, give way to -

- ♦ any pedestrians on the road you're entering

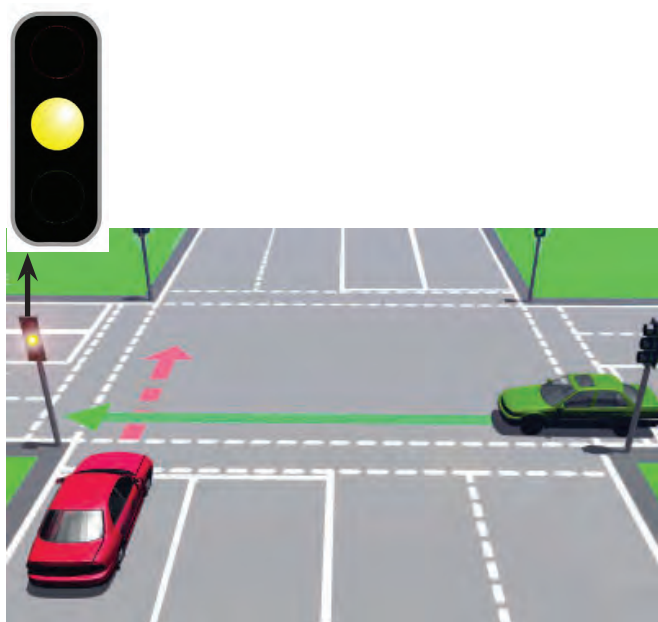
When turning right at an intersection with traffic lights, give way to -

- ♦ any oncoming vehicle that is going straight ahead or turning left at the intersection (except a vehicle turning left using a slip lane)
- ♦ any pedestrians on the road you're entering

Traffic lights not working

A flashing yellow light at an intersection means the traffic lights aren't working so -

- ♦ slow down
- ♦ treat the intersection as uncontrolled (no traffic lights, stop signs, stop lines, give way signs or give way lines)
- ♦ give way to vehicles coming from your right, then drive on cautiously
- ♦ if you're at a T-intersection, treat the intersection as uncontrolled, and apply the give way rules for T-intersections (see p. 27-28)



This does not apply for flashing yellow lights at a pedestrian crossing (see p. 29)

Traffic arrows



A right arrow at traffic lights only applies to traffic turning right.



When the arrow is green, you can turn right (give way to pedestrians).



When the arrow is yellow, stop before the solid line (unless you're so close to the stop line that you can't stop safely).



When the arrow is red, stop before (but as close as you can to) the solid white stop line (or before the intersection if there's no stop line).

When there are no arrows (they're all black), you must obey the traffic lights.



When there is a red arrow (even with a green traffic light) you **can't** turn right.



When there is a green traffic light, but no arrow, you can turn right.

Traffic arrows continued



A left arrow at traffic lights only applies to traffic turning left.



When the arrow is green, you can turn left (give way to pedestrians).



When the arrow is yellow, stop before the solid line (unless you can't do so safely).



When the arrow is red, stop before (but as close as you can to) the solid white stop line (or before the intersection if there's no stop line).

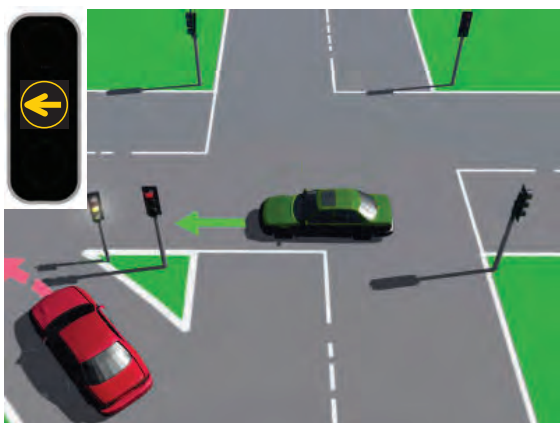
When there are no arrows (they're all black), you must obey the traffic lights.



When there is a red arrow (even with a green traffic light) you can't turn left.



When there is a green traffic light, but no arrow, you can turn left.



If there is a flashing yellow arrow at an intersection, you can turn after you give way to -

- ♦ traffic travelling on the road you're entering and
- ♦ any pedestrians on the road you're entering.

Regulatory signs

Regulatory signs are used to control traffic. They **MUST** be obeyed. Some regulatory signs -



Speed limit sign

The fastest speed for a road



No entry sign

Don't go past the sign



Keep left sign

Drive to the left of the sign



Keep right sign

Drive to the right of the sign



No right turn sign

Don't turn right or make a U-turn at a street or entrance with this sign



No left turn sign

Don't turn left at a street or entrance with this sign



One way sign

Traffic can only travel in the direction shown by the arrow



Two way sign

Traffic travels in both directions



No turns sign

Don't turn left or right, or make a U-turn at the intersection



No U-turn sign

U-turns aren't permitted past this sign



No stopping sign

Don't stop in the area covered by the sign for any reason



No parking sign

Don't park (unless you're stopping for 2 minutes or less to pick up or drop off goods or passengers and you're not leaving the vehicle unattended)



Left lane must turn left sign

Turn left if you're in the left lane at an intersection



Right lane must turn right sign

Turn right if you're in the right lane at an intersection



Give way sign

Slow down and be prepared to stop at the give way line and give way to traffic and pedestrians



Stop sign

Stop at the white stop line and give way to traffic and pedestrians



No overtaking or passing sign

Don't go past this sign when there is oncoming traffic



No overtaking on bridge sign

Don't overtake another vehicle on the bridge past the sign



Left turn only sign

Turn left at the intersection



Right turn only sign

Turn right at the intersection

Warning signs

Warning signs alert drivers to approaching hazards. They are always black on yellow.

Examples of warning signs are-



Hairpin bend ahead



Sharp bend ahead



Winding road ahead



Divided road ahead



Stop sign ahead



Slippery surface ahead



T-intersection ahead



Crossroad intersection ahead



Sometimes a warning sign will also have an advisory speed sign. They tell the speed at which the stretch of road (like a curve or bend) can be safely driven in normal conditions.

Curve to the right ahead with an advisory speed of 45 km/h

Temporary warning signs

Temporary warning signs are mostly used at road works to warn road users of temporary hazards or detours. Examples of temporary signs -



Workers ahead



Prepare to stop



Lane designation sign

This sign means the left lane is closed, and the two right lanes are open



Roadwork ahead

Road markings

Some intersections have painted traffic arrows. You must drive in the direction shown by the traffic arrows.



When there is a single direction arrow in your lane, go in the direction of that arrow.



When there is an arrow in your lane with two directions, you can go in either direction of that arrow.



Keep clear markings on the road mean that you can't stop in the marked area of the road.

You must not enter the marked area unless there is room for your vehicle on the other side.

Special purpose lanes



Bicycle lane sign

Special purpose lanes are marked lanes only for certain types of vehicles. They have a sign showing the type of vehicle that can use it. For example bicycle lanes and bus lanes. Generally, you can't drive your car or motorcycle in a special purpose lane.

You can drive for up to 50 metres in a bicycle lane and 100 metres in any other special purpose lane **ONLY** when -

- ♦ you need to cross it to enter or leave the road
- ♦ avoiding a hazard in your lane
- ♦ overtaking a vehicle turning right

Police signals

Sometimes Police officers or Transport Inspectors control an intersection, for example if the traffic lights aren't working properly, at a crash scene or during random breath testing.

Signals given by a Police Officer, Transport Inspector or authorised person must be obeyed, even if it means disobeying another rule or signal.

Police officer or transport inspector signals -



Stopping traffic from behind



Stopping traffic in front



Stopping traffic from the side



Stopping traffic from behind and in front



Proceed left

Traffic to proceed in the direction shown



Proceed right



Traffic from the side to proceed

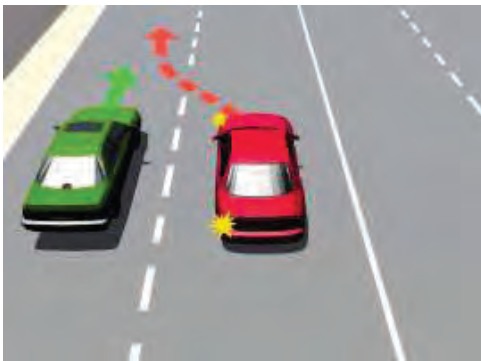
Giving way

Giving way means that you must stop or slow down to avoid a possible crash when your car's path might cross another road user's path.

If you have stopped, remain stopped, until it is safe to drive on. If you're moving, slow down and be prepared to stop.

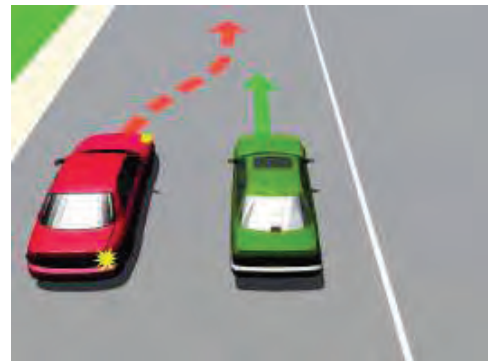
No one has complete "right of way". You must always drive safely to avoid crashing with other road users (including pedestrians). For example, if someone is trying to change lanes at the same time as you, you should wait until it's safe.

Changing lanes



When you're about to move from one marked lane to another marked lane of traffic -

- ♦ indicate and
- ♦ give way to any traffic in the lane you're moving into



When you're about to move from one line of traffic into another line travelling in the same direction in unmarked lanes -

- ♦ indicate and
- ♦ give way to any traffic in the line you're moving into



If your **marked lane** ends -

- ♦ indicate and
- ♦ give way to any traffic in the lane you're moving into

You must give way if the lane markings continue to the end of the lane.

Merging



When you're in a line of traffic **merging** with another line of traffic moving the same way -

- ♦ give way to any vehicle ahead of you

This rule only applies where there are **no lanes marked** on the road.

(This is sometimes called the "zip merge" rule).

Uncontrolled intersections

Uncontrolled intersections have no traffic lights, *stop* signs, *give way* signs, *stop* lines, or *give way* lines. The "Give Way to the Right Rule" applies.



When you're driving towards an uncontrolled intersection (with no signs, road markings or traffic signals) -

- ♦ give way to all traffic coming from your right

Even if someone should give way to you, drive carefully and courteously to avoid a crash



Before going straight ahead, give way to-

- ♦ traffic coming from your right that is going straight ahead or turning right



Before turning right, give way to -

- ♦ traffic coming from your right that is going straight ahead or turning right
- ♦ oncoming traffic that is going straight ahead or turning left
- ♦ pedestrians on the road you're turning into



Before turning left, give way to -

- ♦ traffic coming from your right that is going straight ahead
- ♦ any pedestrians on the road you're turning into

Controlled intersections

A controlled intersection has one or more -

- ◆ traffic lights
- ◆ *stop signs*
- ◆ solid white stop lines
- ◆ *give way signs*
- ◆ broken white give way lines



Give way sign



Stop sign

Intersections with a *stop sign* or stop line

At intersections with a stop sign or stop line (but no traffic lights), you must stop as near as practical but before the stop line and -



before going straight ahead -

- ◆ give way to traffic coming from your left going straight ahead or turning left or right
- ◆ give way to traffic coming from your right that is going straight ahead or turning right



before turning left -

- ◆ give way to traffic coming from your right that is going straight ahead
- ◆ give way to pedestrians on the road you're entering



before turning right -

- ◆ give way to traffic coming from your left that is going straight ahead or turning right
- ◆ give way to traffic coming from your right that is going straight ahead or turning right
- ◆ give way to oncoming traffic going straight ahead or turning left
- ◆ give way to pedestrians on the road you're turning into

(You don't have to give way to traffic turning left at a slip lane)

Intersections with a *give way sign* or give way line

At an intersection with a *give way sign* or give way lines, go towards the intersection slowly, stop before the give way line if necessary and -



before going straight ahead -

- ♦ give way to traffic coming from your left that is going straight ahead or turning left or right
- ♦ give way to traffic coming from your right that is going straight ahead or turning right



before turning left -

- ♦ give way to traffic coming from the right that is going straight ahead
- ♦ give way to pedestrians on the road you're entering

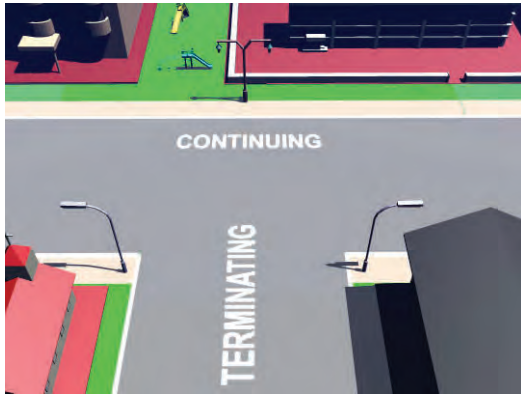


before turning right -

- ♦ give way to traffic coming from the left that is going straight ahead or turning right
- ♦ give way to traffic coming from the right that is going straight ahead or turning right
- ♦ give way to oncoming traffic that is going straight ahead or turning left (even if it has a *stop* sign)
- ♦ give way to pedestrians on the road you're entering

(You don't have to give way to traffic turning left at a slip lane)

T-intersections



A T-intersection has a continuing road and a terminating road. A terminating road is the road that ends (like a side street meeting a main road).



On some T-intersections, the continuing road curves around. There'll be road markings to show that the curved road is the continuing road. Sometimes there may be a *stop sign* or *give way sign* at the terminating road.

At an uncontrolled T-intersection (no traffic lights, road signs or lines)-



Before turning left from the terminating road give way to -

- ♦ any traffic approaching from your right on the continuing road **AND**
- ♦ any pedestrians on the continuing road



Before turning right from the terminating road give way to -

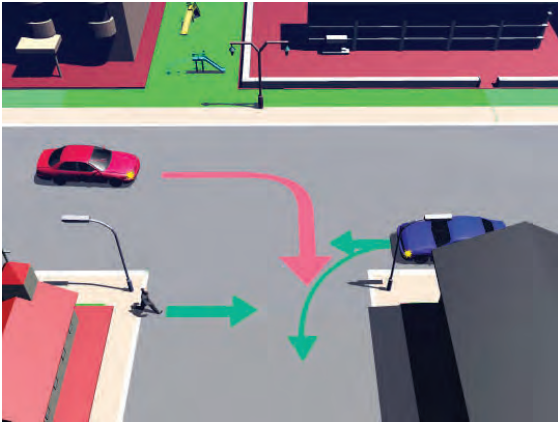
- ♦ any traffic on the continuing road **AND**
- ♦ any pedestrians on the continuing road



Before turning left from the continuing road give way to -

- ♦ any pedestrians on the terminating road

T-intersections *continued*



When turning right from the continuing road, give way to -

- ♦ any traffic on the continuing road turning left or going straight ahead **AND**
- ♦ pedestrians on the terminating road

At controlled T-intersections, obey the road signs, road markings or traffic lights. When you're on a terminating road with a give way sign, give way to all traffic on the continuing road.



Slip lanes

A slip lane is an area of road for vehicles turning left, which is separated from the rest of the intersection by a painted island or traffic island.



Giving way at a slip lane

Before turning left using a slip lane, you must give way to -

- ♦ traffic on the road you're entering
- ♦ oncoming traffic turning right at the intersection
- ♦ Any other traffic or pedestrians in the slip lane

Giving way to vehicles in a slip lane

If you're making a U-turn at an intersection you must give way to vehicles in the slip lane.

If you're -

- ♦ driving straight ahead at an intersection (either controlled or uncontrolled)
- ♦ turning right at an intersection (either controlled or uncontrolled)

you **do not** need to give way to vehicles in the slip lane.

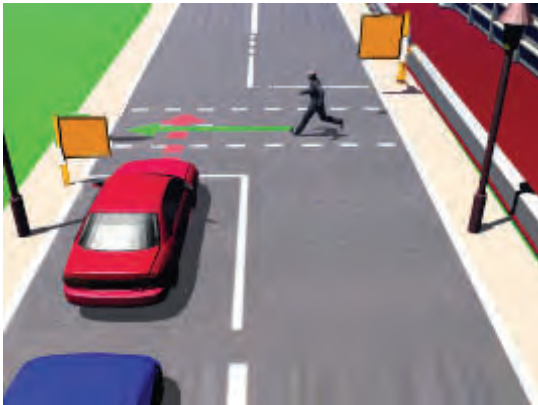
Crossings



Pedestrian crossings – have *pedestrian crossing* signs

When driving towards a pedestrian crossing, slow down so that you can stop safely before the stop line if necessary. Stop for anyone on the crossing.

When a car in front has stopped at a crossing, stop behind them and wait for them to drive on. Do not overtake it.



Children's crossings – have flags or *children's crossing* signs

When driving towards a children's crossing, slow down so that you can stop safely before the stop line if necessary. Stop for anyone on or entering the crossing.

Don't drive on until the pedestrians have left the crossing.

When a car in front has stopped at a crossing, stop behind them and wait for them to drive on. Do not overtake it.

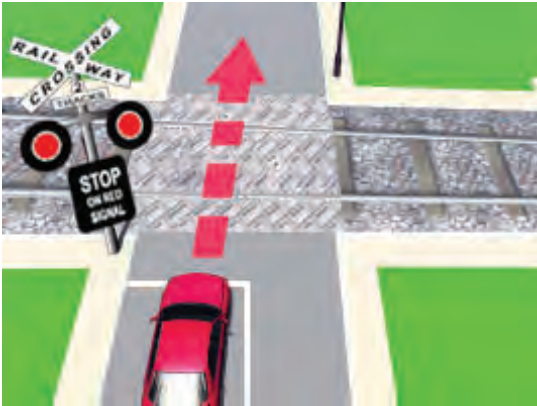


Pedestrian crossing with traffic lights

At a pedestrian crossing with traffic lights, you must stop when the light is red. If there is a flashing yellow light, you must give way to any pedestrians on the crossing, and drive on when the pedestrians have left the crossing.

When a car in front has stopped at the crossing, stop behind it and wait for it to drive on. Do not overtake it.

Level crossings



A level crossing is where a road and railway line meet.

Drive towards level crossings slowly and look both ways for trains.

When there is a *stop sign* and line, stop and give way to any train coming towards or entering the crossing.

If there is a *give way sign* and line, slow down and give way to any train coming towards or entering the crossing.

Don't enter a level crossing if -

- ♦ a train is on or entering the crossing
- ♦ you can see or hear a train
- ♦ the crossing or the road on the other side is blocked
- ♦ warning lights are operating
- ♦ warning bells are ringing
- ♦ a gate or barrier at the crossing is closed, closing or opening

You must wait for the warning lights to stop flashing before driving on, even if the train has passed.

Emergency vehicles

- ♦ Give way to an emergency vehicle (like a police car, ambulance or fire engine) with flashing blue or red lights **OR** a siren
- ♦ Pull over or move into another lane (when it's safe) to get out of the path of the emergency vehicle
- ♦ **DON'T** go through a red light to get out of the way

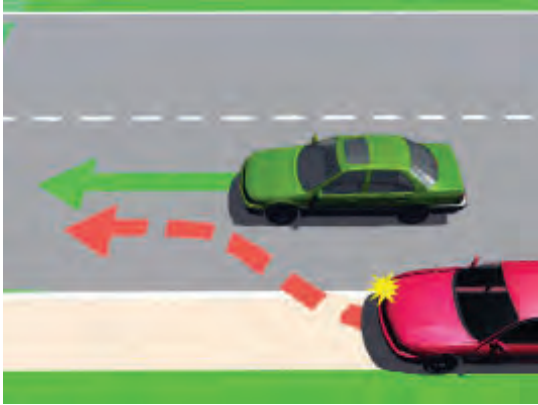
Buses



Give way to a bus in front of you when it -

- ♦ has stopped or is moving slowly at the far left of the road, on the shoulder of the road, or in a bus stop **AND**
- ♦ has a *give way to buses* sign **AND**
- ♦ has its indicators on **AND**
- ♦ is about to enter your lane of traffic

Entering traffic



When entering traffic from the side of the road -

- ♦ give way to traffic travelling in the lane you're about to enter



When entering traffic from a carpark or driveway, give way to -

- ♦ traffic travelling in the lane you're about to enter or cross
- ♦ any pedestrians

Making turns

Left turns

Before turning left -



signal before making the turn, even when your lane has traffic arrows



give way to all pedestrians on the road you're turning into



When turning left from a two-way or one-way road -

- ♦ drive as close as you can to the left of the road

two-way road



one-way road



When turning left from a **multi-lane road** -

- ♦ turn from the left lane
- ♦ turn left from another lane **ONLY** if traffic arrows show that you can turn left

If there are line markings going around the corner (turn lines) you must make the turn as shown by the turn lines. Otherwise, you can choose the lane you want to turn into (if it's safe).

Right turns

Before turning right -



signal before turning, even if you're in a lane with traffic arrows



apply the give way rules



give way to all pedestrians on the road you're turning into

When turning right from a **two-way road** -



start the turn from as close as you can to (and to the left of) the centre of the road if there is no centre line



start the turn from as close as you can to (and to the left of) the centre line if there is one



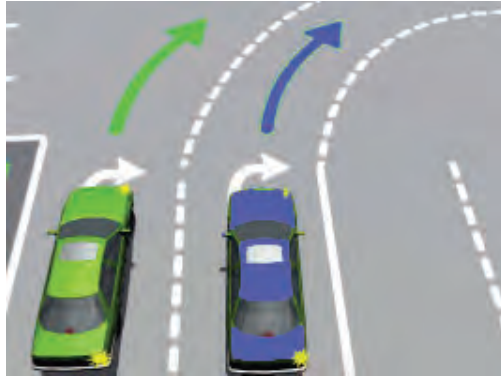
When there is no road marking showing how the turn is to be made, keep right, and close to, the centre of the intersection.

When there is an oncoming vehicle also making a right turn, your paths should not cross.

Right turns *continued*



When turning right from a **one-way road** start the turn from as close as you can to the right of the road



When turning right from a **multi-lane road** -

- ♦ Always turn from your right hand lane, unless traffic arrows allow you to turn right from another lane

If there are line markings going around the corner (turn lines) you must make the turn as shown by the turn lines. Otherwise, you can choose the lane you want to turn into (if it's safe).

U-turns

A U-turn is when you turn around so that you can go the opposite way (other than turning at a roundabout).

You must **NOT** do a U-turn -



anywhere there is a *no U-turn sign*



across a single continuous line left of a broken line



across a single continuous line



across double broken lines



across double continuous lines



at an intersection with traffic lights (unless there is a *U-turn permitted sign*)

U-turns *continued*

You can only make a U-turn (if it's safe) -



where there are no marked lanes



where there is a single broken line



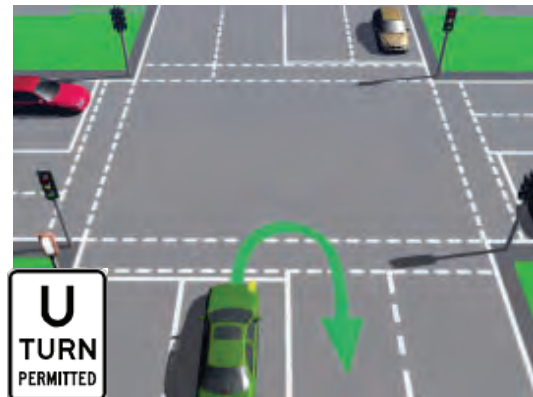
where there is a broken line left of a single continuous line



at a break in the median strip (unless there is a *no U-turn sign*)



at an intersection without traffic lights (unless there is a *no U-turn sign*)



at an intersection with traffic lights **ONLY** if there is a *U-turn permitted sign*

Before you do a U-turn -



- ◆ have a clear view of any approaching traffic
- ◆ indicate



give way to all traffic and pedestrians



make sure you will not block the traffic flow

Roundabouts

What is a roundabout?

A roundabout is an intersection with a traffic island in the centre of it. Traffic goes around clockwise, keeping to the left of the island. It may have more than one traffic lane.

There should be a roundabout sign at each entrance.



Roundabout sign



Multi-lane roundabout



Single lane roundabout

Giving way



When approaching a roundabout, adjust your speed to stop safely if needed.

Before entering a roundabout, give way to all traffic in the roundabout.

Entering and leaving roundabouts



When you're leaving the roundabout less than half way round it -

- ◆ indicate left when approaching and leaving the roundabout
- ◆ on a multi-lane roundabout, enter and leave the roundabout from the left lane, or a lane with a left arrow in it.



When you're going straight ahead at a roundabout -

- ◆ on a multi-lane roundabout, you can enter and leave the roundabout from any lane with a straight ahead arrow
- ◆ on a multi-lane roundabout, if there are no arrows marked in the lanes, you can enter and leave the roundabout from any lane
- ◆ you only need to indicate left when leaving the roundabout (where practical)



When you're going more than halfway round a roundabout -

- ◆ indicate right as you approach the roundabout
- ◆ on a multi-lane roundabout, enter from the right lane, or a lane with a right arrow
- ◆ indicate left as you leave the roundabout (where practical)



You can change lanes in a multi-lane roundabout, when -

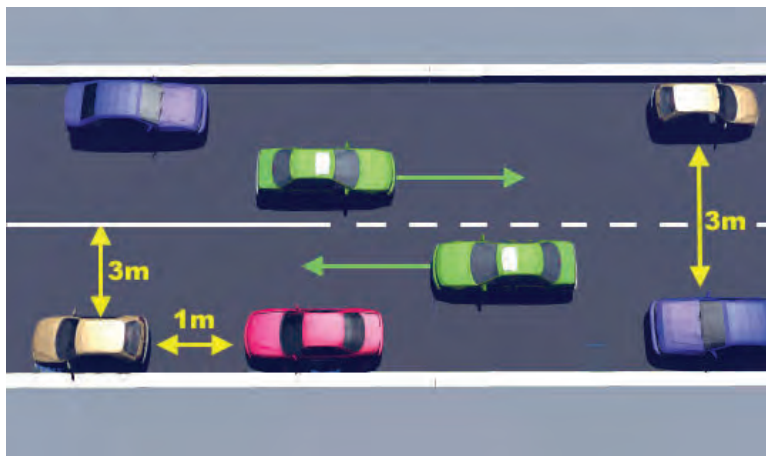
- ◆ it is safe and legal to do so **AND**
- ◆ you indicate your intention to change lanes

Stopping and parking

Where to park

Where there are no parking signs or lines -

- ♦ park parallel and as close as you can to the kerb or side of the road
- ♦ park the same way as vehicles going along that side of the road
- ♦ leave a gap of at least 1 metre between your car and other vehicles in front or behind you (where there are no parking bays)
- ♦ leave a gap of at least 3 metres between the side of your car and double continuous dividing lines, a single continuous dividing line or a median strip
- ♦ leave at least 3 metres of the road next to your car clear so traffic can pass when there's a broken dividing line or no dividing line or strip



Usually signs or road markings will show you -

- ♦ if you must park at an angle
- ♦ the angle to park

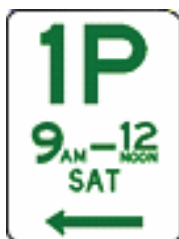
Sometimes signs tell you where you can and can't park, and how long you can park for.



No parking sign

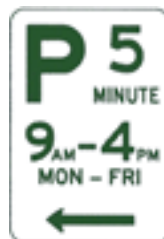
You can't park in the area covered by the sign.

You can stop, for up to 2 minutes, when you're dropping off or picking up passengers or goods, provided you don't move away from your vehicle. If your car has a parking permit for people with disabilities you can stop for up to 5 minutes.



Permissive parking sign

There will be a number before the P that will tell you how many hours you can park for in the area covered by the sign.



Permissive parking sign

There will be a number after the P that will tell you how many minutes you can park for in the area covered by the sign.

Except in a parking area for people with disabilities, if your car has a parking permit for people with disabilities you can park for twice as long as shown on the sign.

Where to park *continued*



Don't park next to a vehicle that is parked at the side of the road.

Parking rules

Don't leave your car (unless a person aged 16 or more is in it) until-

- ◆ the engine is switched off
- ◆ the key is removed from the ignition
- ◆ the parking brake (hand brake) is on
- ◆ the doors are locked and the windows are secured

You should also -

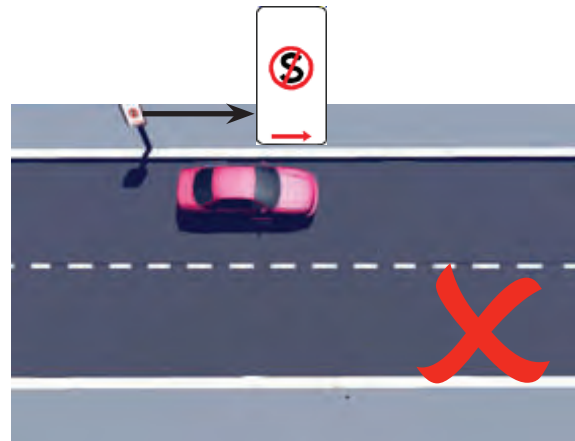
- ◆ turn the wheels to the side or kerb if parking on a hill
- ◆ avoid using doors on the traffic side (where possible)
- ◆ check before opening your door (for traffic and cyclists)

Stopping restrictions

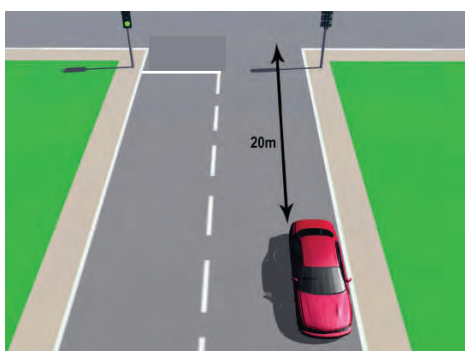
Unless a sign says otherwise, don't stop or park -



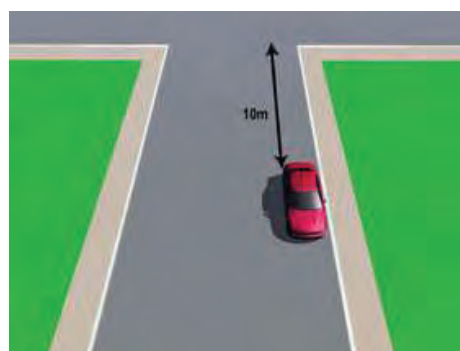
at a yellow line along the side of a road



in an area covered by a *no stopping* sign



within 20 metres of an intersection with traffic lights



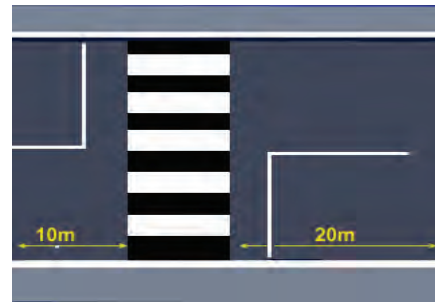
within 10 metres of an intersection without traffic lights

Stopping restrictions *continued*

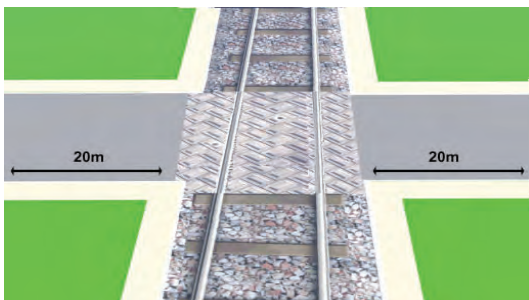
Unless a sign says otherwise, don't stop or park -



within 20 metres before and 10 metres after a bus stop



within 20 metres before and 10 metres after a pedestrian or children's crossing



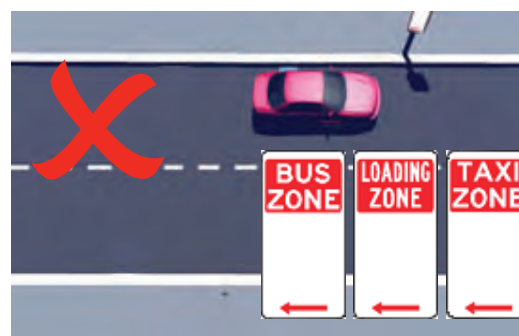
within 20 metres before and after a level crossing



within one metre of a fire hydrant, fire hydrant indicator or fireplug indicator



on a clearway during the times and days displayed on the sign



in an area covered by a *loading zone*, *taxi zone* or *bus zone* sign (unless you have a vehicle that can legally stop there)



in an intersection, pedestrian crossing or children's crossing. If there isn't enough room for your car on the other side of the intersection or crossing, wait until it's clear so you can drive through without blocking it.



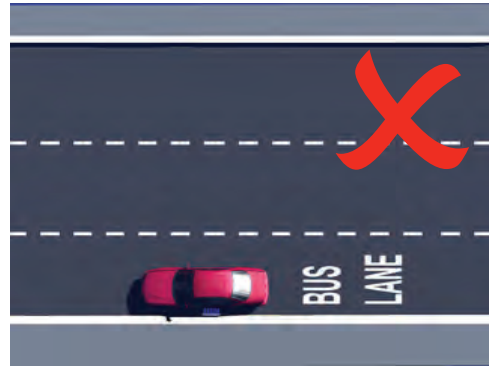
in a parking area for people with disabilities (unless you have a current parking permit that allows you to)

Stopping restrictions *continued*

Unless a sign says otherwise, don't stop or park -



on a bicycle path, footpath, shared path, dividing strip, painted island or nature strip (except your own nature strip)



in a special purpose lane, such as a bicycle or bus lane



on a bridge, causeway or ramp



in a slip lane



on or across a driveway, even your own (unless you're picking up or dropping off passengers or goods, but for no more than 2 minutes)



outside built-up areas on the crest of a hill or on a curve (unless your vehicle can be seen by drivers in both directions from 100 metres away)

Other rules

Lights and warning devices

When you're driving at night or in bad weather conditions (like fog) your car must have -

- ♦ 2 working headlights
- ♦ 2 working tail lights
- ♦ a working number plate light

When you're driving at night, go slower so you can stop within the distance you can see. Don't look directly at oncoming lights, but keep your eyes on the left-hand side of the road. If dazzled, slow down or pull over to the side of the road.

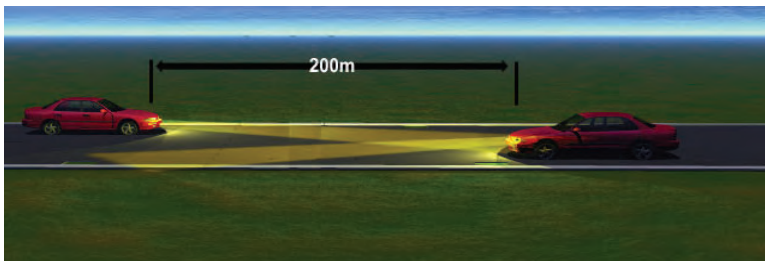


Adjust your driving to the road and weather conditions. When the roads are wet and visibility is reduced, you need much longer to stop your car.



Only use your headlights on high beam when you're -

- ♦ more than 200 metres behind another vehicle
- ♦ more than 200 metres from any oncoming vehicles



Never use your lights to dazzle another road user

Hazard lights

Only use your vehicle's hazard warning lights when -

- ♦ it's stopped and it may obstruct other vehicles or pedestrians
- ♦ it's being driven slowly (and may cause an obstruction)
- ♦ it's being towed
- ♦ it is stopped in an emergency stopping lane
- ♦ there are dangerous weather conditions (like fog or smoke) and your vehicle does NOT have a front or rear fog light

Horns

Only use your horn in an emergency to warn other road-users, or as an anti-theft device.

Radar detectors

Don't use anything that -

- ♦ detects a speed-measuring device (like a speed camera or radar)
- ♦ prevents a speed-measuring device from being used effectively

If caught using one of these, you will be fined

Driving in reverse

Only reverse when it is safe. Before reversing, check for pedestrians, obstructions or other vehicles. Never reverse more than is necessary and reasonable.

Mobile phones

Don't use a hand-held mobile phone when driving or stationary in traffic unless you are making or receiving a phone call and the phone -

- ◆ is secured in a commercially designed holder fixed to the vehicle, or
- ◆ can be operated without you touching any part of the phone

All other functions (including video calls, texting and emailing) are prohibited.

Holding the phone (whether or not engaged in a phone call) is also prohibited. "Holding" includes resting the mobile phone on your lap, or between your chin and shoulder, or passing the phone to a passenger.

Visual display units

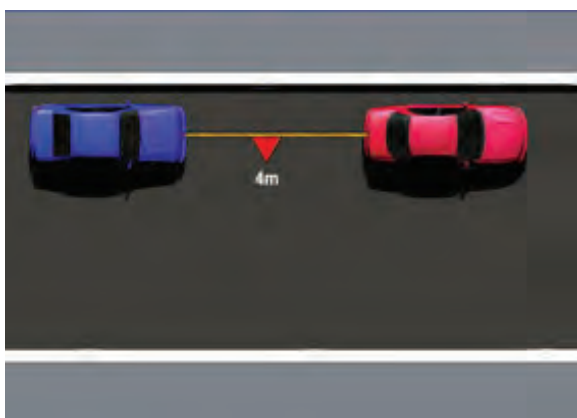
You must not drive a vehicle that has a television receiver or a visual display unit (VDU) operating if any part of the screen is visible to you or is likely to distract another driver.

You can use a driver's aid such as a navigation device but it must be an integrated part of the vehicle design, or secured in a commercially designed holder, which is fixed to the vehicle.

Towing rules

You must not tow another vehicle (including a trailer) unless -

- ◆ you can control the movement of your car and the vehicle being towed
- ◆ it is safe
- ◆ the brakes and steering wheel of the towed vehicle are in working order and a licensed driver is sitting in the driver's seat controlling them



When you're towing another car with a towline, there must be no more than 4 metres between the 2 vehicles.



When you're towing a motorcycle with a towline, there must be no more than 2.5 metres between the 2 vehicles.

If your towline (distance between the two vehicles) is longer than 2 metres, attach a flag halfway along it to warn other road users. It must be at least 30 cm square and visible for at least 100 metres.

Novice learner drivers (L1 and L2) can't tow another vehicle including a trailer.

Don't tow a trailer with anyone in it

Bicycle paths

Pedestrians must not use a bicycle path unless they are -

- ♦ crossing the path by the shortest and quickest route
- ♦ in or pushing a wheelchair
- ♦ on rollerblades, rollerskates or other wheeled toys
- ♦ allowed to because of signs on the bicycle path



Bicycle path sign

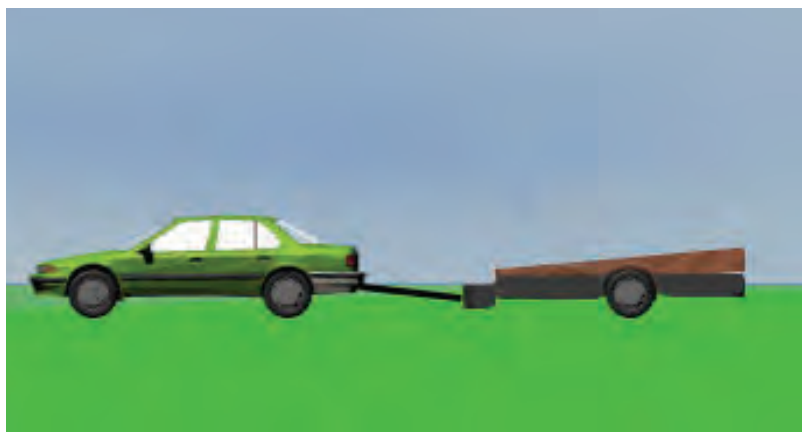
Bicycle storage areas

A bicycle storage area (BSA) is an area of road before an intersection with traffic lights, that is painted with a bicycle symbol and is between two parallel stop signs. The BSA usually opens out from a bicycle lane.

When stopping at a red light or red arrow, drivers must not enter a BSA.

Drivers must give way to a cyclist already in a BSA when proceeding on a green light.

Loads on vehicles



Any load on a vehicle (including a trailer) must be safely and securely placed so that it can't move around or fall off. Loads on trailers (like the one shown) can't extend past the end of the trailer.

There are weight and size limits for carrying loads. If you plan to carry a large load, ring 1300 851 225.

Caravans and trailers

You can only tow one caravan or trailer.

It must be securely attached to the towing vehicle by a mechanical coupling and a safety chain. Check the mechanical coupling to make sure it's properly adjusted.

All caravans and trailers must have -

- ♦ indicator lights
- ♦ rear reflectors close to the corners
- ♦ tail lights and stop lights
- ♦ a number plate light

A caravan or trailer and its load must not be more than 2.5 metres wide, 4.3 metres high and 19 metres long (including the towing vehicle). There are legal limits on the mass of a trailer or caravan that can be towed. Ring 1300 851 225 for more information.



Your licence

You must have a driver licence to drive in Tasmania.

Licence classes

Across Australia there are different classes of driver licences. Each one allows you to drive a type of motor vehicle.

R



Motorcycle: you can ride a motorcycle or motor trike that is built like a motorcycle.

C



Car: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or less, seating no more than 12 adults (including the driver).

LR



Light rigid: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM of 8 tonnes or less but greater than 4.5 tonnes, or has a GVM of 8 tonnes or less and seats more than 12 adults (including the driver).

MR



Medium rigid: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM greater than 8 tonnes and no more than two axles.

HR



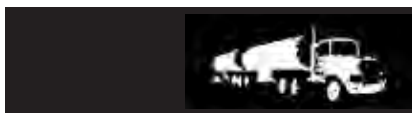
Heavy rigid: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) including an articulated bus but not any other type of articulated vehicle, that has 3 or more axles and a GVM greater than 8 tonnes.

HC



Heavy combination: you can drive a prime mover with a semi-trailer and a dolly (or an unladen converter dolly) attached; or a rigid motor vehicle towing a trailer with a GVM greater than 9 tonnes and an unladen converter dolly.

MC



Multi-combination: you can drive any motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) or combination of vehicles.

Licence types

In Tasmania, there are 3 types of licences -

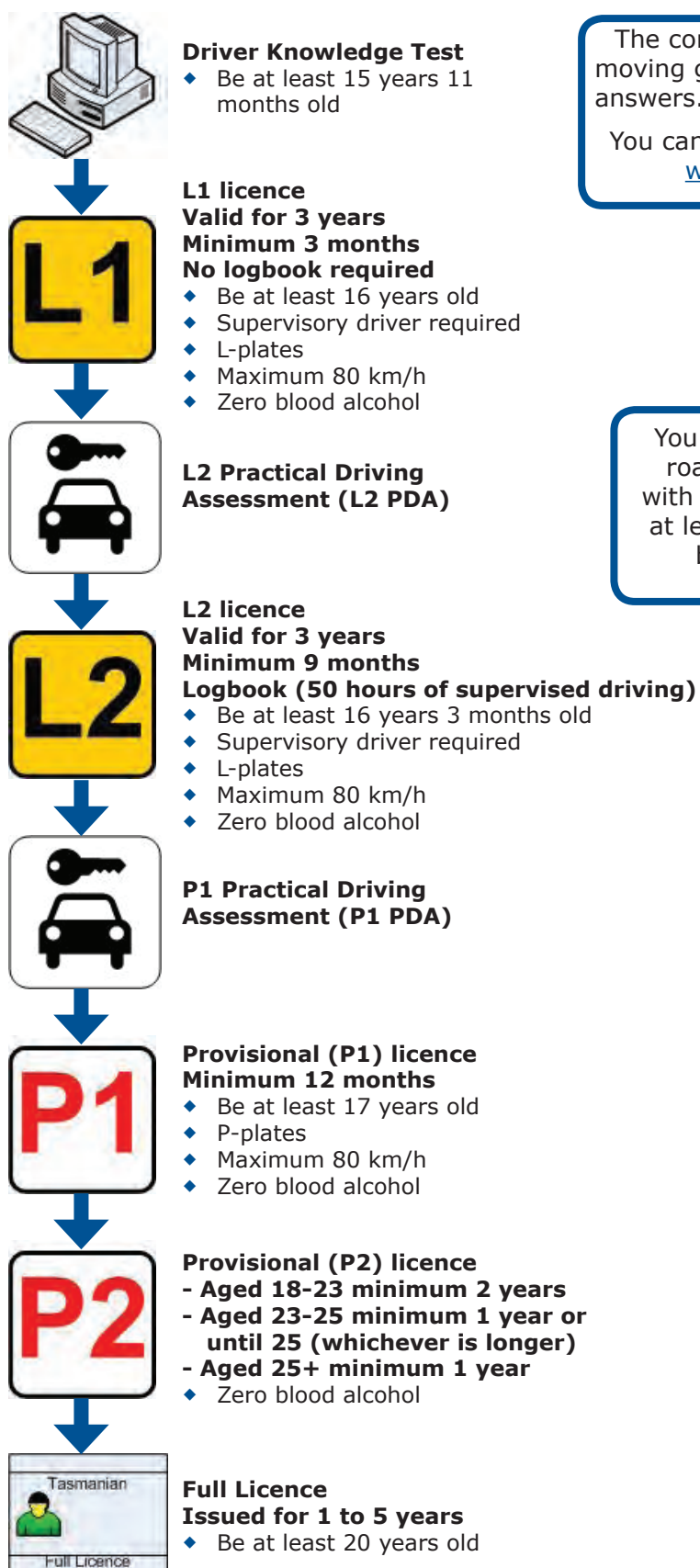
- ◆ Learner licence (including L1 and L2)
- ◆ P1 and P2 Provisional licence
- ◆ Full licence

If you're going to drive a heavy vehicle, you can get the *Tasmanian Heavy Vehicle Drivers' Handbook* at www.transport.tas.gov.au, or any Service Tasmania shop

Car Licence

The following chart shows the Graduated Driver Licensing Scheme for car licences.

To get a Tasmanian car licence you must successfully complete each stage of the Scheme and meet the relevant eligibility criteria.



The computerised knowledge test has moving graphics to help you choose your answers. See page 87 for the questions.

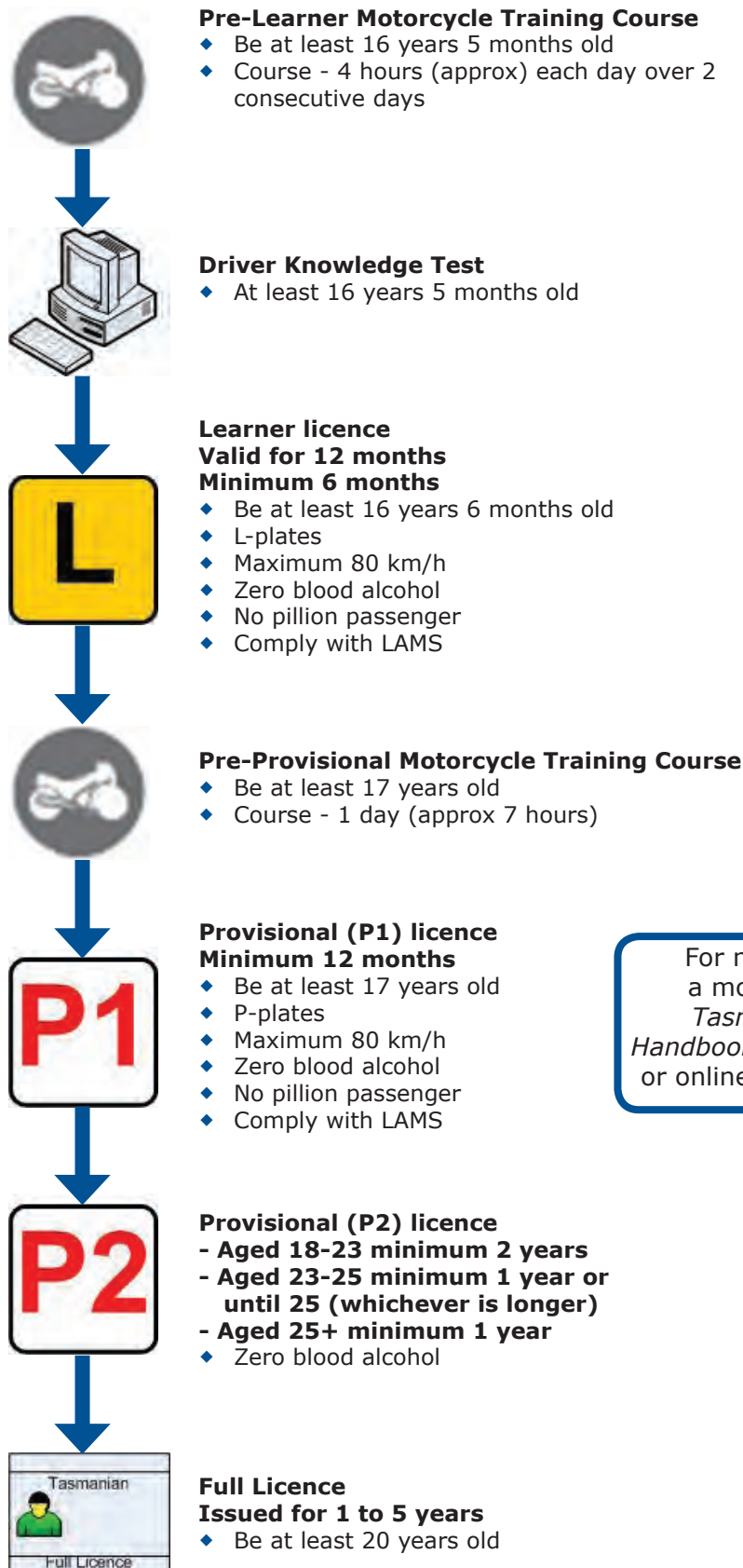
You can also practise the test online at www.transport.tas.gov.au.

You should try to get as much on-road driving practice as possible with your supervisory driver and log at least 30 hours in the L1 logbook before you sit your L2 PDA.

Motorcycle Licence

The following flowchart shows the Graduated Driver Licensing Scheme for motorcycle licences.

To get a Tasmanian motorcycle licence you must successfully complete each stage of the Scheme and meet the relevant eligibility criteria.



For more information on riding a motorcycle, you can buy the *Tasmanian Motorcycle Riders' Handbook* at any Service Tasmania shop or online at www.transport.tas.gov.au

Learner licence

There are many different learner licence types -

- ◆ Novice car L1 - issued for 3 years
- ◆ Novice car L2 - issued for 3 years
- ◆ Novice motorcycle - issued for 1 year
- ◆ Non-novice car or motorcycle - issued for 1 year

When you can get your L1 car learner licence

You are a **novice driver** if you have never before had a full (not a learner or provisional) car licence anywhere in the world.

To get an L1 licence, you must be at least 16 years old. You can take the knowledge test at 15 years 11 months but you are only able to apply for your L1 licence when you turn 16.

How to get it

Go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ fill in a learner licence application form
- ◆ pass a computerised knowledge test about the information in this book
- ◆ have your eyesight tested
- ◆ pay the L1 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

Sometimes, you may need to show evidence that you're medically fit to drive.

Rules for L1 car learner drivers

When driving -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ a person with a current Australian full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence without any period of suspension or disqualification in the last 2 years, must be in the front passenger seat
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ clearly show L-plates at the front and rear of the car
- ◆ **DON'T** drive faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** tow another vehicle, including a trailer

Before you go for your L2 car learner licence you must -

- ◆ have your L1 licence for a continuous period of 3 months immediately before taking your L2 PDA. This means that if your licence is suspended or cancelled, or you let it expire for longer than 28 days, you'll have to start the 3 months again.
- ◆ be 16 years 3 months old

L-plates look like this (black L on a yellow square):
They can be bought at any Service Tasmania shop. L-plates show other road users that you're learning to drive.



Renewing your L1 car learner licence

You must not drive if your L1 licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a Service Tasmania shop.

If you don't renew your learner licence within 28 days of its expiry, you'll need to restart your 3 months continuous period again before you can sit the L2 PDA.

To renew your L1 licence go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ pass the car driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the L1 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail.

When you can get your L2 car learner licence

To get an L2 car licence you must -

- ◆ be at least 16 years 3 months old
- ◆ have held your L1 licence for a continuous period of 3 months (if your L1 licence is suspended or cancelled, the 3 month period will restart when you get your licence back)
- ◆ pass the L2 PDA

There are no exemptions from the minimum 3 month continuous period on your L1 licence.

How to get it

Book and pay for your L2 PDA in person at a Service Tasmania shop.

Before your L2 PDA, arrive at least 15 minutes before your assessment starts and take your -

- ◆ L1 licence
- ◆ driving assessment confirmation sheet
- ◆ supervisory driver
- ◆ suitable car (see the suitable car checklist on page 55)

If you forget one of these things, your assessment may be cancelled and you'll have to book and pay for another L2 PDA.

At your L2 PDA -

- ◆ give your confirmation sheet to your driving assessor
- ◆ show your L1 licence
- ◆ pass the on-road L2 PDA

For more information about the driving assessments, visit www.transport.tas.gov.au for the novice publications.

If you don't pass your L2 PDA, you'll have to wait at least 28 days before being reassessed.

How to get it *continued*

When you pass your L2 PDA, go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ show your L2 PDA sheet
- ◆ pay the L2 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You will then get your L2 car learner licence.

If you pass your L2 PDA in an automatic vehicle, you will still be able to drive a manual vehicle with your supervisory driver while you hold your L2 licence.

Only go for your L2 PDA when you're sure that you're ready. If you don't pass you'll have to pay again and wait at least 28 days for another assessment.

Rules for L2 car learner drivers

When driving -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ a person with a current Australian full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence without any period of suspension or disqualification in the last 2 years, must be in the front passenger seat
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ clearly show L-plates at the front and rear of the car
- ◆ **DON'T** drive faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** tow another vehicle, including a trailer

Before you go for your P1 car licence you must -

- ◆ have your L2 licence for a continuous period of 9 months immediately before taking your P1 PDA. This means that if your licence is suspended or cancelled, or you let it expire for longer than 28 days, you'll have to start the 9 months again.
- ◆ record at least 50 hours supervised on-road driving in your L2 logbook
- ◆ be at least 17 years old

It is recommended that you complete the 8 driving tasks in the L2 logbook.

You can buy the L1 & L2 logbook at any Service Tasmania shop or download it at www.transport.tas.gov.au.

Renewing your L2 car learner licence

You must not drive if your L2 licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a Service Tasmania shop.

If you don't renew your learner licence within 28 days of its expiry, you'll need to restart your 9 months continuous period again before you can sit the P1 PDA.

To renew your L2 licence go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ pass the car driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the L2 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail.

When you can get your novice motorcycle learner licence

You are a **novice rider** if you have never before had a full (not a learner or provisional) motorcycle licence anywhere in the world.

To get a novice motorcycle learner licence, you must be at least 16 years 6 months old. You can take the knowledge test at 16 years 5 months but you are only able to apply for your learner licence when you turn 16 years 6 months.

Before you can get a motorcycle learner licence, you must pass the pre-learner training course.

You can attend the course at 16 years 5 months. See page 112 for a list of training providers.

How to get it

Go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ fill in a learner licence application form
- ◆ pass the motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ show your certificate of competence for the pre-learner training course (valid for 3 months)
- ◆ have your eyesight tested
- ◆ pay the learner licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

If you want to learn to drive a motorcycle and a car, your learner licences will show on the one licence card. You must still make 2 applications and pay 2 learner licence fees.

Rules for motorcycle learner riders

When riding on your motorcycle learner licence –

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ only ride a Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS) motorcycle
- ◆ clearly display an L-plate on the rear of the motorcycle
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ only carry a pillion passenger if that person has held a motorcycle licence for at least 3 years and is riding pillion in order to instruct you
- ◆ wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane
- ◆ **DON'T** ride faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies

Before you go for your P1 motorcycle licence you must –

- ◆ have your motorcycle learner licence for a continuous period of 6 months immediately before doing the pre-provisional motorcycle training course. This means that if your licence is suspended or cancelled, or you let it expire for longer than 28 days, you'll have to start the 6 months again.
- ◆ be at least 17 years old

Renewing your motorcycle learner licence

You must not drive if your motorcycle learner licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a Service Tasmania shop.

If you don't renew your learner licence within 28 days of its expiry, you'll need to restart your 6 months continuous period again before you can sit the pre-provisional motorcycle training course.

You can renew your motorcycle learner licence without passing the pre-learner training course again provided you have booked and paid for the next available pre-provisional training course and your learner licence will expire before the course date.

To renew your motorcycle learner licence go to a Service Tasmania shop and –

- ◆ pass the motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ show proof of your pre-provisional training course payment and booking OR your certificate of competence for the pre-learner training course (valid for 3 months)
- ◆ pay the learner licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail.

Non-novice learner licence

If you have previously held a full licence (anywhere in the world) and you need to get a learner licence, you will be issued with a non-novice learner licence.

You may need to get a non-novice learner licence if -

- ◆ your full licence has been expired for more than 5 years
- ◆ your full licence was cancelled and it must be reissued as a learner licence
- ◆ you are applying for the transfer of your overseas licence and have failed a driving test.

How to get it

Go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ fill in a learner licence application form
- ◆ pass the car or motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ have your eyesight tested
- ◆ pay the learner licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature
- ◆ for motorcycle applicants - show your certificate of competence for the pre-learner training course (valid for 3 months)

Sometimes, you may need to show evidence that you're medically fit to drive.

If you need a motorcycle and a car learner licence, your learner licences will show on the one licence card. You must still make 2 applications and pay 2 learner licence fees.

Rules for non-novice learner drivers

When driving or riding, you must -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ clearly show L-plates at the front and rear of the car OR rear of the motorcycle
- ◆ **DON'T** travel faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies

In addition, for car learners -

- ◆ a person who holds a current Australian full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence and has held that licence for at least 12 months, must be in the front passenger seat

In addition, for motorcycle learners -

- ◆ only ride a Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS) motorcycle
- ◆ only carry a pillion passenger if that person has held a motorcycle licence for at least 3 years and is riding pillion in order to instruct you
- ◆ wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane

Renewing your non-novice learner licence

You must not drive or ride if your learner licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a Service Tasmania shop.

You can renew your motorcycle learner licence without passing the pre-learner training course again provided you have booked and paid for the next available pre-provisional training course and your learner licence will expire before the course date.

To renew your licence go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ pass the car or motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature
- ◆ for motorcycle applicants - show proof of your pre-provisional training course payment and booking OR your certificate of competence for the pre-learner training course (valid for 3 months)

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail.

Provisional licence

When you can get your car provisional licence

To get a car provisional (P1) licence you must -

- ◆ be at least 17 years old
- ◆ have held your L2 licence for a continuous period of 9 months (if your L2 licence is suspended or cancelled, the 9 month period will restart when you get your licence back)
- ◆ pass the P1 PDA

How to get it

Book and pay for your P1 PDA in person at a Service Tasmania shop.

Before your P1 PDA, arrive at least 15 minutes before your assessment starts and take your -

- ◆ L2 licence
- ◆ suitable car (see the suitable car checklist)
- ◆ logbook showing 50 hours supervised driving experience, signed by your supervisor(s)

If you forget one of these things, your assessment may be cancelled and you'll have to book and pay for another driving assessment.

Only go for your P1 PDA when you're sure that you're ready. If you don't pass you'll have to pay again and wait at least 28 days to be reassessed.

SUITABLE CAR CHECKLIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> current registration | <input type="checkbox"/> working reverse lights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a working handbrake that is located between the front seats and can be easily applied by the Driving Assessor | <input type="checkbox"/> working brake lights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the right type of vehicle for your test (e.g. if you're going for your P1 manual car licence, you must have a manual car) | <input type="checkbox"/> working headlights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> car is reasonably clean and tidy | <input type="checkbox"/> working windscreen wipers and demisters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a clean windscreen that is not cracked or obscured | <input type="checkbox"/> tyres that aren't flat, with a tread depth of at least 1.5 mm over the whole tyre surface |
| <input type="checkbox"/> front doors that open and shut properly, from the inside and outside | <input type="checkbox"/> seatbelts that meet the Australian standard and are in good working order |
| <input type="checkbox"/> have a working speedometer and speed display on the dashboard | <input type="checkbox"/> front seats that are securely fixed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> working indicators | <input type="checkbox"/> working side and rear view mirrors |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> working brakes |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> working horn |

How to get it *continued*

At your assessment -

- ◆ give your logbook and confirmation sheet to your driving assessor
- ◆ show your L2 licence
- ◆ pass an on-road P1 PDA

If you don't pass any part of your P1 PDA, you'll have to wait at least 28 days before being reassessed. Exemptions apply if you will suffer hardship (for example you will lose your job) from waiting 28 days.

When you pass your P1 PDA, go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ show your P1 PDA sheet
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

Motorcycle provisional licence

You must be at least 17 years old. For more information, ring DECA on 1300 365 400.

You must have held your motorcycle learner licence for a continuous period of 6 months before you can attend the course.

After passing the pre-provisional training course, go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your learner licence (or full evidence of identity)
- ◆ show your certificate of competence (valid for 3 months)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken

You will then get your provisional motorcycle licence.

Your provisional period

P1 licence - Regardless of your age, your P1 licence will be issued for 12 months. You must hold your licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence. This means that if your licence is cancelled or suspended, or you commit a "restart offence" (see page 69), you'll have to start the 12 months again.

P2 licence - Depending on your age, you'll be a P2 driver for between 1 and 2 years.

If you're:	Your P2 licence is issued for:
18-22	2 years from the date of issue
23 or 24	1 year from the date of issue or until you turn 25, whichever is longer
25 or more	1 year from the date of issue

You must hold a P1 and P2 licence for both a car and a motorcycle licence.

For example, if you've already done your P1 and P2 periods and progressed to a full car licence, and then you apply for a motorcycle licence, you'll still need to hold a P1 and P2 motorcycle licence.

Extra rules for car provisional drivers

On your **P1** car licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ clearly show P-plates at the front and rear of the car
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ **DON'T** drive over the speed limit, or faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** supervise a learner driver

On your **P2** car licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ **DON'T** supervise a learner driver

Provisional drivers **can** tow another vehicle, including a trailer

P-plates look like this (red P on a white square):



They can be bought at any Service Tasmania shop. P-plates show other road users that you're a new driver gaining experience.

Extra rules for motorcycle provisional riders

On your **P1** motorcycle licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ only ride a Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS) motorcycle
- ◆ clearly display a P-plate on the rear of your motorcycle
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content while riding
- ◆ sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane
- ◆ **DON'T** ride over the speed limit, or faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** carry a pillion passenger

On your **P2** motorcycle licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content while riding
- ◆ you and any pillion passenger must sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ there must be an approved seat with adequate and secure footrests (separate from any driver's footrests) for any pillion passenger
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ any pillion passenger must have their feet on their footrest
- ◆ you and any pillion passenger must each wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane
- ◆ **DON'T** carry a pillion passenger under 8 years old (unless they are riding in a sidecar)

How to renew it

You must not drive if your P1 or P2 licence expires.

Before your P1 licence expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail, inviting you to renew and upgrade to a P2 licence.

Before your P2 licence expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail, inviting you to renew and upgrade to a full licence.

If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a Service Tasmania shop.

To renew your licence go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail.

Automatic to manual licence

For car licences -

- ◆ If you passed your P1 PDA in an automatic car, you can only drive an automatic car
- ◆ You will be restricted to an automatic car for 3 years. After 3 years you can apply in writing to have the automatic condition removed from your licence.
- ◆ If you want to drive a manual car before then, you must pass a driving assessment in a manual car
- ◆ When learning to drive a manual car, you must display L-plates and have a supervisory driver with you who holds a full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence and has held that licence for at least 12 months
- ◆ You don't need to apply for another learner licence

For motorcycle licences -

- ◆ If you complete the pre-learner or pre-provisional motorcycle training course on an automatic motorcycle, you can only drive an automatic motorcycle
- ◆ If you have an automatic condition on your learner licence, you must complete the pre-provisional motorcycle training course on a manual motorcycle to have it removed
- ◆ If you have an automatic condition on your provisional or full motorcycle licence, you must complete a Motorcycle Operator Skills Test (MOST) to have it removed
- ◆ When learning to drive a manual motorcycle, you must display L-plates
- ◆ You don't need to apply for another learner licence

Full licence

When you can get it

You can get your full licence when your P2 period finishes.

How to get it

Your licence will expire on the same date as your P2 period finishes. You'll need to renew your licence before it expires to upgrade to a full licence.

How to renew it

You **MUST NOT** drive when your driver licence expires without it being renewed.

Note: your driver licence will expire at midnight on the day of expiry.

Before your licence expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a Service Tasmania shop. Your licence can be renewed for 1 - 5 years.

To renew your licence go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ choose how long you want to renew it
- ◆ fill in the licence renewal form that you received in the mail
- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your new licence in the mail.

Extra rules for motorcycle riders

Motorcycles are motor vehicles. Riders must obey the same road rules as drivers of cars, trucks and other vehicles.

These rules apply to all motorcycle riders. When riding -

- ◆ you and any pillion passenger must each wear an approved motorcycle helmet when moving or stationary but not parked
- ◆ you and any pillion passenger must sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ **DON'T** carry a pillion passenger under 8 years old (unless they are riding in a sidecar)
- ◆ there must be an approved seat with adequate and secure footrests (separate from any driver's footrests) for any pillion passenger
- ◆ any pillion passenger must have their feet on their footrest
- ◆ only one pillion passenger is permitted on a motorcycle
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ keep both feet on the footrests when moving
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane

Sidecar passengers must also wear a helmet

Rules for all licence holders

There are many rules that will apply to you no matter what type or class of licence you have.

Carrying your driver licence

You **must** have your licence with you when driving, riding or supervising a learner.

Conditions on a driver licence

You must obey any licence condition when driving. A condition may be put on your licence if you have a medical or physical condition (or for another reason). A condition may be that you must wear glasses when driving.

Change of details

You must ring 1300 851 225 or go to a Service Tasmania shop within 14 days if you change your address.

If you change your name, within 14 days you must take evidence of your identity (see inside front cover) to Service Tasmania, pay a fee and have your photograph taken.

Medical conditions

If your existing medical condition changes, or if you get a medical condition affecting your driving ability, you must ring 1300 851 225 as soon as possible. You need to notify the Registrar of these things straight away - don't wait until you're renewing your licence.

A medical condition may be either physical or mental.

Surrender of your driver licence

If you no longer need your driver licence, return it by mail to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles (GPO Box 1002, Hobart, 7001) or take it to a Service Tasmania shop. You may get a refund on part of your licence fee.

Visiting or moving here from interstate or New Zealand

You can drive in Tasmania on your interstate or New Zealand driver licence for up to 3 months.

When driving on your interstate or New Zealand licence -

- ◆ it must be current (it is not expired, suspended or cancelled)
- ◆ have your licence with you when driving
- ◆ only drive the type of vehicles you're licensed to drive
- ◆ obey all Tasmanian road rules and traffic law

You must also -

- ◆ obey all conditions on your licence
- ◆ remember that if you commit a demerit point offence, the demerit points may be recorded against you in your home state or territory

After 3 months you must get a Tasmanian licence. If you don't you will be driving unlicensed.

Visiting or moving here from interstate or New Zealand *continued*

To get a Tasmanian licence, go to a Service Tasmania shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ hand in your interstate licence or show your New Zealand licence
- ◆ show evidence of identity (including your Tasmanian residential address)
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll get a free Tasmanian licence of the same class as your interstate licence. Generally, it will have the same conditions and expiry date as your interstate licence. You'll need to pay a fee to transfer your New Zealand licence.

When holding an interstate or New Zealand learner licence, to get your Tasmanian P1 licence you must -

- ◆ have been living in Tasmania for less than 3 months
- ◆ meet the novice driver requirements, if applicable (e.g. you have had your licence for 6 months and you have logged 50 hours supervised driving experience).

Interstate or New Zealand learner and P1/P2 drivers must also obey Tasmanian learner and P1/P2 rules - like the speed restrictions, displaying L or P-plates, zero blood alcohol content, and only riding a LAMS motorcycle.

Visiting or moving interstate

You can drive interstate on your Tasmanian driver licence.

When driving interstate on your Tasmanian driver licence -

- ◆ it must be current (not expired, suspended or cancelled)
- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ only drive the type of vehicles you're licensed to drive
- ◆ obey all road rules and traffic laws that are operational in that state or territory
- ◆ obey all conditions on your licence
- ◆ remember that if you commit a demerit point offence, demerit points may be recorded against you in Tasmania.

If you're in another state or territory for 3 months or more, and you want to drive you must get a licence from that state or territory. Ring the authority in that state or territory to find out more information.

Visiting or moving here from overseas

You can drive in Tasmania on your overseas licence, if you -

- ◆ are a visitor **OR**
- ◆ have a temporary visa **OR**
- ◆ have a permanent visa and have been in Australia for 3 months or less.

You must carry your current overseas licence with you when driving.

When driving on your overseas licence -

- ◆ it must be current (not expired, suspended or cancelled)
- ◆ you must not be disqualified from driving

If your overseas licence is not in English, you must also carry -

- ◆ an official English translation of your overseas licence

OR

- ◆ a current International Driving Permit

Overseas learner and P1/P2 drivers must obey the Tasmanian learner and P1/P2 rules - like speed restrictions, displaying L or P-plates, zero blood alcohol content, and only riding a LAMS motorcycle.

You must get a Tasmanian licence within 3 months of becoming a permanent resident. If you don't, you will be driving unlicensed.

To get a Tasmanian licence you will need to -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your current licence
- ◆ provide evidence of identity
- ◆ pass a driver knowledge test
- ◆ pass an on-road driving assessment
- ◆ pay the relevant fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

Exemptions from licence tests and assessments

There is nationally agreed recognition of licences from certain countries that have similar licensing standards to Australia.

If you hold a current car and/or motorcycle licence from one of these countries, you will not have to take a knowledge test or an on-road driving assessment.

Visit www.transport.tas.gov.au or ring 1300 851 225 for a current list of recognised countries.

Overseas novice learner drivers must be accompanied by a supervisory driver who holds a current full Australian driver licence without any suspensions or disqualifications in the past 2 years.

Vehicle registration

Your vehicle (including a car, motorcycle or trailer) must be registered before it can be used.

It's a big risk to drive an unregistered vehicle.
You're breaking the law and it could cost you plenty.

How to register your car

To get your car registered -

- ◆ have it inspected at an Approved Inspection Station (AIS), ring 1300 851 225 for more details
- ◆ take the inspection certificate that you got from the AIS to a Service Tasmania shop
- ◆ choose whether you want to register it for 6 or 12 months
- ◆ fill in the application for registration form
- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the registration fee

Service Tasmania will give you -

- ◆ registration plates (if new ones are needed)
- ◆ a registration certificate

To find out more about how to register
your vehicle, ring 1300 851 225

You must put the registration plates
on your car or trailer according to the
instructions given to you

How to renew your registration

You **MUST** -

- ◆ **NOT** drive your vehicle if its registration expires without it being renewed
- ◆ renew your vehicle's registration within 3 months of its expiry, or you'll have to reregister it

Note - your vehicle's registration expires at midnight on the expiry date.

Before your vehicle's registration expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225.

How to renew your registration *continued*

To renew your vehicle's registration you can pay your renewal fee -

- ◆ on the Internet (www.service.tas.gov.au)
- ◆ over the phone (1300 366 775, credit cards only)
- ◆ by taking the form to any Service Tasmania shop
- ◆ through your bank or credit union using BPay

Your vehicle's registration can be renewed for 6 or 12 months.

Surrendering your registration

If your vehicle is stolen, written off or no longer safe to be driven, you may surrender its registration. To do this take the registration plates (if you have them) to any Service Tasmania shop. You may get a part refund of your registration fees.

When moving here from interstate, you must surrender your interstate registration within 3 months, and register your vehicle in Tasmania.

For more information ring 1300 851 225.

Transferring your registration

If you sell your vehicle, within 7 days you must -

- ◆ fill in a disposal notice and lodge it at Service Tasmania or post it to GPO Box 1002 Hobart
- ◆ fill in the disposal details on a transfer of registration form, and give this form to the buyer of the vehicle

If you buy a vehicle, within 14 days you must -

- ◆ make sure that the person you're buying it from is the registered operator
- ◆ fill in a transfer of registration form or the transfer section on the back of the registration certificate
- ◆ take the form to Service Tasmania
- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the transfer fee and duty

For more information about a vehicle's registration status, go to www.transport.tas.gov.au/regstat/index or ring 1300 851 225.

Registration plates

Registration plates must be clean, easily read and not hidden (e.g by towbars).

If the plates get damaged so the lettering can't be read, you must return the plates and get new ones from Service Tasmania.

Compulsory insurance

The Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB) runs a combined common law/no fault accident insurance scheme for people who are injured or killed in a crash where a Tasmanian registered vehicle is involved. This insurance is part of the registration payment.

You must pay compulsory third-party personal injury insurance when you register your vehicle or renew the registration. Owners of uninsured vehicles can be liable for injury claims in the event of a crash.

This insurance only covers personal injuries arising out of a crash. If you want to insure your vehicle for property damage, you will have to arrange your own property insurance.

MAIB contacts -

Website www.maib.tas.gov.au

Telephone (03) 6336 4800

E-mail info@maib.tas.gov.au

Toll free 1800 006 224

Roadworthiness

Before you drive, you should always ensure that your vehicle is registered **AND** roadworthy.

A Police officer or Transport Inspector can inspect your vehicle. If it is unroadworthy, a defect notice will be issued. The defects must be fixed within a specified time. Sometimes it can't be driven until it is fixed.

Modifications to vehicles

Modifications to vehicles can be dangerous and illegal and can affect the terms of your insurance. Before making a modification, get advice from your vehicle manufacturer or ring 1300 851 225. Some modifications require special approval by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Offences

If you do something, or allow another person to do something, contrary to a road rule or traffic law you're committing an offence.

If you commit an offence and you're caught, you may get -

- ♦ a traffic infringement notice **OR**
- ♦ a summons to go to court.

If you believe that you didn't commit an offence, seek legal advice.

Traffic infringement notices

A traffic infringement notice is

- ♦ an 'on the spot' fine issued for some traffic offences (sometimes you may get demerit points and/or be disqualified)

The infringement notice tells you where to pay the fine.

Within 28 days of getting the infringement notice, you must either -

- ♦ pay the fine **OR**
- ♦ apply to the issuing authority for the withdrawal of the notice **OR**
- ♦ apply for a variation of payment conditions **OR**
- ♦ lodge a notice to elect a court hearing

You will be automatically convicted of the offence when you -

- ♦ make payment **OR**
- ♦ apply for a variation of payment conditions **OR**
- ♦ do nothing

If you are automatically convicted, then any demerit points for the offence will be recorded against you. If the offence was a drink driving or excessive speed infringement, the Registrar will write to tell you the starting date of your disqualification.

If you don't pay the infringement notice within the 28 days, you will be given an Enforcement Order. If you still don't pay, then the Director, Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service may take action against you which may include suspending your licence or your vehicle's registration.

If a vehicle registered in your name was caught -

- ♦ speeding (by a speed camera) or
- ♦ going through a red light (by a red light camera)

an infringement notice will be sent in the mail.

If you were NOT the driver - you must fill out a statutory declaration stating who was driving and give it to Service Tasmania or send it to Traffic Liaison at Tasmania Police.

If you need more time to pay the fine, ring the Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service on 1300 366 766.

Fines

A fine must be paid. Fines vary for different offences. Some offences such as speeding and drink driving have larger fines.

Going to court

A summons means that a court will find you guilty or not guilty.

If a court finds you guilty it may order one or more of the following -

- ◆ you pay a fine
- ◆ you pay court costs
- ◆ you're disqualified from driving
- ◆ your licence is suspended or cancelled
- ◆ demerit points be recorded against you
- ◆ you're sentenced to jail

Penalties

Different offences have different penalties.

Visit www.transport.tas.gov.au/licence_information/demerits.html for a list of offences.

Demerit points

Some traffic offences are demerit point offences.

If you drive interstate and commit a demerit point offence in that state, demerit points may be recorded against you in Tasmania.

Licence suspension

This table shows the length of licence suspension depending on the number of demerit points recorded.

Driver	Number of demerit points	Period of suspension
Learner/provisional licence holder	4 in 12 months and/or 12 in 3 years	3 months
	12 - 15 in 3 years	
Unlicensed driver*	16 - 19 in 3 years	4 months
	20 or more in 3 years	5 months
Full licence holder	12 - 15 in 3 years	3 months
	16 - 19 in 3 years	4 months
	20 or more in 3 years	5 months

* An unlicensed driver has a period of ineligibility to hold a licence, instead of a suspension period.

If your licence is suspended -

- ◆ return it to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles (GPO Box 1002, Hobart) or a Service Tasmania shop
- ◆ **DON'T** drive until the suspension is finished

Period of good behaviour

If your full (not a learner or provisional) licence is about to be suspended because of demerit points, you can enter into a period of good behaviour for 12 months.

During your period of good behaviour if you get more than one demerit point recorded against you, your licence will be suspended for twice the original length of the licence suspension.

Learner licences

If your L1, L2 or learner motorcycle licence is suspended or cancelled you will have to restart the minimum continuous period for which you must hold that licence.

The minimum continuous periods are -

- ♦ L1 car learner licence - 3 months
- ♦ L2 car learner licence - 9 months
- ♦ Motorcycle learner licence (novice and non-novice) - 6 months

P1 & P2 licences

If your P1 licence is suspended or cancelled, or you commit a "restart offence" (see page 69) you'll have to start your 12-month P1 period again. You must hold your P1 licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence.

If your P2 licence is suspended or cancelled, the time of the suspension or cancellation will be added onto your P2 period. For example, if you are suspended for 3 months, your P2 period will be extended by 3 months.

Regression

If your car L1, car L2, novice motorcycle learner, P1 or P2 licence is cancelled or suspended twice during a licence stage or within a 6-month period, you'll go back to the previous licence stage.

If you hold a car or motorcycle **P2 licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your P2 period (or twice in 6 months), your P2 licence will be cancelled and you'll have to apply to be issued with a P1 licence. You must hold your P1 licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence.

If you hold a car or motorcycle **P1 licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your P1 period (or twice in 6 months), your P1 licence will be cancelled and you'll have to apply to be issued with an L2 car learner licence or a novice motorcycle learner licence, which you'll have to hold for at least 28 days. You'll have to pass the P1 PDA (or motorcycle skills test) again before you can be issued with a P1 licence.

If you hold an **L2 car learner licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your L2 period (or twice in 6 months), your L2 licence will be cancelled and you'll have to apply to be issued with an L1 car learner licence, which you'll have to hold for at least 28 days. You'll have to pass the L2 PDA again before you can be issued with an L2 licence.

If you hold an **L1 car learner licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your L1 period (or twice in 6 months), your L1 licence will be cancelled for 3 months and you'll have to reapply for your L1 licence. You'll have to hold your L1 licence for at least 3 months before you can apply for an L2 licence.

If you hold a **motorcycle novice learner licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your learner period (or twice in 6 months), your novice learner licence will be cancelled for 3 months and you'll have to reapply for your learner licence. You'll have to hold your licence for at least 6 months before you can apply for a P1 licence.

P1 Restart offences

If you commit one of the offences below during your P1 period, you'll have to restart your P1 period and you must hold your P1 licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence.

- ◆ Exceed the speed limit by 10 km/h or more
- ◆ Using a mobile phone when driving
- ◆ Drive with alcohol in the body
- ◆ Failure to wear a seatbelt
- ◆ Failure to display P-plates
- ◆ Failure to wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ Failure to comply with the LAMS condition

If you progress to P2 before the Registrar is notified that you committed one of these offences during your P1 period, your P2 licence will be extended for the amount of time your P1 licence was to be restarted.

Offence-free driving reward

If you don't offend during your P1 and P2 periods (for example you're not issued with any speeding or drink driving fines), you can apply for the offence-free driving reward. If your application is successful, you'll be sent a cheque for the value of your provisional licence.

You can only apply for the reward once. So if you receive the reward when you complete your P1 & P2 period on your car licence you are unable to receive it again when you complete your P1 & P2 period on your motorcycle licence.

To see if you are eligible for the reward, visit www.transport.tas.gov.au.

Learners driving without a supervisor

If you're convicted of driving without a supervisory driver, you will be disqualified from driving and your learner licence will be cancelled for 3 months. If you also hold another class of licence, that licence will also be cancelled for 3 months. You'll have to apply to the Registrar to get your licence back.

Disqualification

Disqualification means that you can't drive anywhere in Australia.

You may be disqualified because you committed an offence and -

- ◆ paid a fine for an offence that had a period of disqualification for it (eg. drink driving or excessive speed)
- ◆ were disqualified by a court order

When you're disqualified your licence will be suspended or cancelled. You won't be able to drive until the disqualification ends.

At the end of the disqualification period -

- ◆ if your licence was cancelled you'll need to apply to get it back
- ◆ if your licence was suspended it will be given back as long as it's still current and no conditions apply
- ◆ if your P1 licence was suspended or cancelled, then you start your P1 period again (when the disqualification finishes)
- ◆ if your P2 licence was suspended or cancelled, then the period of suspension or cancellation is added to your P2 period (there's extra time on your P2 licence)

Alcohol and drugs

What is drink driving?

Drink driving means -

- ♦ you're driving while under the effects of drinking alcohol
- ♦ when you're driving or supervising a learner, your blood alcohol content (BAC) is more than the legal limit

How does it affect your driving?

The effects on you may be -

- ♦ you're overconfident, so you take risks
- ♦ you have slower reflexes and coordination, making it harder to react
- ♦ it's difficult to think logically and your vision and hearing may be affected
- ♦ it's hard to cope with more than one thing at a time (like staying within a traffic lane and responding to signs and signals)

The effects on your driving may be -

- ♦ reduced steering control
- ♦ poor judgement (like distances and your car's speed)
- ♦ less awareness of dangers on and around the road

The risk of causing a crash increases as your blood alcohol content rises

Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)

Alcohol affects different people in different ways. It can even affect the same person at different times in different ways. You can drink the same amount of alcohol on different days and have different BAC readings each time.

Some things that lead to a higher BAC -

Factor	What will affect your BAC?
Gender	If you're male or female
Body size	If you have a large or small build
Food	If you've had nothing to eat or a large meal
Rate of drinking	How fast you drink
Type of alcohol	Whether your drink has a high or low alcohol content
Health	Whether you're sick or healthy
Genetics	Some genetic factors (your body 'make-up') can affect your BAC
Use of drugs	some drugs (both legal and recreational) may react with alcohol to increase your BAC

Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) *continued*

A standard drink has 10 grams of alcohol. Most bottles and cans have standard drink details on them.

Different drinks have different amounts of alcohol. If you drink, keep track of the number of **standard** drinks you have.

- ◆ Men should have no more than two standard drinks in the first hour and one standard drink per hour after that.
- ◆ Women should have no more than one standard drink per hour.

Here are some examples of standard drinks -



Your body takes time to get rid of alcohol. No amount of coffee, exercise, cold showers, fresh air or vomiting will help. These things may make you feel better, but they don't change your BAC.

Only time reduces your blood alcohol content

If you have a lot to drink the night before, you're likely to still have alcohol in your blood the next morning

How to avoid drink driving

- ◆ If you've had anything to drink, it's better not to drive
- ◆ Plan ahead. If you're going to drink, plan how to get home before you start drinking
- ◆ Share a taxi with friends
- ◆ Take public transport
- ◆ Organise with a friend to take turns driving (and not drinking)
- ◆ Stay the night at a friend's house
- ◆ Arrange to be picked up by a relative or friend who hasn't been drinking

Laws about drink driving

You must have a zero BAC if you're a -

- ◆ learner or provisional driver
- ◆ driver of taxis, buses or other large vehicles
- ◆ driving instructor
- ◆ full licence holder who had an alcohol related driving conviction (in some cases)

If you're caught drink driving you'll be fined up to \$3000 and you can be disqualified for up to 3 years

You must have a BAC below .05 if you're a -

- ◆ full licence holder
- ◆ supervisory driver

Random breath tests

Police can ask you to undergo a breath test at any time. Random breath tests are conducted all the time.

You'll be asked to blow into a small device. It will tell the Police officer if there is any alcohol in your breath. If there is, you'll be asked to do another test.

Drivers admitted to hospital after a crash must allow a blood sample to be taken.

REFUSING A BREATH TEST IS AN OFFENCE.

Your licence will be cancelled and you'll be disqualified from driving for up to 2 years

Illegal drugs

You can't drive when you're affected by a drug. Police have tests to find out if you're affected by drugs. If Police believe you're impaired by a drug, you'll have to take a test at a police station.

Illegal drugs such as ecstasy, marijuana (cannabis) and heroin can affect your ability to safely control your car.

Effects of drugs like speed or ecstasy include -

- ◆ you're overconfident, so you take risks
- ◆ your driving skills go down, but you feel like you're a better driver

Effects of marijuana include -

- ◆ you're unable to respond quickly enough to what other drivers are doing
- ◆ you're not able to stop suddenly or respond to the actions of other road users
- ◆ your ability to concentrate, make decisions and to react to unexpected events is reduced

Small amounts of cannabis and alcohol together are more harmful than either one on its own.

In an emergency situation, the risk of a crash is increased, and your ability to avoid the crash is reduced.

It is very dangerous when a drug wears off, as you're likely to experience sudden, uncontrollable sleep.

Medicines

Many prescription medicines and some medicines bought over the counter from a chemist can increase the risk of crashes because they affect your -

- ◆ mood
- ◆ concentration
- ◆ coordination
- ◆ reaction time

Drugs don't affect everyone the same way. Your doctor or pharmacist can give you advice about how medicines can affect your driving.

Some medications affecting your driving are -

- ◆ sleeping tablets
- ◆ muscle relaxants
- ◆ sedatives
- ◆ antihistamines (such as in hay fever or cold and flu medicines)
- ◆ some painkillers

Reducing the risk of a crash when on medication

- ◆ Check the label to see if it is a non-drowsy medicine and only drive if it is a non-drowsy formula
- ◆ Keep to the prescribed doses
- ◆ **Don't** use alcohol with your medicines
- ◆ **Don't** treat yourself with additional medicines or other remedies. Always check with your doctor or chemist
- ◆ **Don't** use other people's medicines
- ◆ **Don't** mix medications

Stop driving and ring your doctor or chemist if your medicine -

- ◆ affects your reflexes
- ◆ affects your ability to concentrate
- ◆ makes you sleepy or drowsy
- ◆ gives you blurred or double vision

If you're worried about the effect of your medicine on your driving, stop your driving - not your medicine!

If you're taking medicine that affects your driving -

- ◆ plan ahead before you drive
- ◆ use alternative transport such as taxis or public transport
- ◆ ask a friend to drive you

Seatbelts and child restraints

Wearing your seatbelt is the best way to reduce serious injury in a crash.

- ◆ Drivers must wear a seatbelt when moving or stationary in traffic, unless they are reversing
- ◆ Passengers must wear a seatbelt when moving or stationary in traffic

Seatbelts must be securely fastened and properly adjusted if they are to do their job in a crash. Never put more than one person in a seatbelt.

Seatbelts should be worn -

- ◆ with the buckle low on the hip
- ◆ with the sash running from the shoulder across the chest and above the stomach
- ◆ with the lap part sitting across the pelvis and hips
- ◆ fastened so that it is as firm as possible, comfortable and not twisted



A seatbelt that was used in a severe crash must be replaced.

Child restraints

You must ensure that a child -

- ◆ under 6 months old is restrained in an approved rearward facing child restraint (e.g. infant capsule)
- ◆ aged 6 months to less than four years old is restrained in either an approved rearward facing child restraint or an approved forward facing child restraint with inbuilt harness (e.g. child safety seat)
- ◆ aged four years to less than seven years old is restrained in either an approved forward facing child restraint with an inbuilt harness or an approved booster seat restrained by a correctly adjusted and fastened seatbelt



There are also laws about where children can sit in vehicles -

- ◆ If a car has two or more rows of seats, then children under four years must not travel in the front seat.
- ◆ If all seats, other than the front seats, are being used by children under seven years, children aged between four and six years (inclusive) may travel in the front seat, provided they use an approved child restraint or booster seat.

Only use a child restraint that conforms to Australian and New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1754

Child restraints must be correctly installed and adjusted for the baby or child's size and weight

Child restraints *continued*

The following table is a guide to selecting a suitable child restraint.

Age	Indicative weight	Child restraint
0 to 6 months	less than 8 kilograms (kgs)	Rearward facing baby capsule or infant restraint
6 months to 1 year	8 to 12 kgs	Rearward or forward facing infant restraint
6 months to 4 years	8 to 18 kgs	Forward facing child restraint with built-in harness
4 years to 7 years	14 to 26 kgs	Booster seat with H-harness or a booster seat with a secured adult seatbelt

Selecting the appropriate restraint is only the first step in protecting your child. No restraint will work properly or prevent injury if it has not been fitted correctly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

When choosing a child restraint, the child's age is the primary factor in determining the correct restraint to use for your child. The size and weight of your child may however, have an impact on what type of child restraint is appropriate.

Never allow a baby or infant to -

- ◆ share a seatbelt with another child or adult
- ◆ be held in the arms of a child or adult
- ◆ be in a child restraint if it isn't properly fastened and adjusted
- ◆ use a child restraint that was in a crash

It is safer for children aged 12 and under to be in the back seat. Because they can't sit properly in their seat with their feet touching the ground, they can slip out of their seatbelts in a crash.

If they are in -

- ◆ the back seat - they will probably hit the seat in front
- ◆ the front seat - there is a risk of being thrown into the dashboard or out the windscreen

You are also responsible for ensuring that all passengers wear seatbelts and do not ride in parts of a vehicle not designed for that purpose. This includes the back of a ute or the tray of a truck.

Pregnant women

Seatbelts protect unborn babies in a crash. The belt won't harm the baby if -

- ◆ the lap part of the belt is below the bulge
- ◆ the sash passes between the breasts
- ◆ the buckle is fastened down by the hips

Fatigue

Driver fatigue, or tiredness, contributes to many deaths and injuries on our roads each year. It can affect anyone – it doesn't matter how old you are.

Driver fatigue can be just as deadly as drink driving or speeding

Causes of fatigue

The main cause of driver fatigue is lack of quality sleep. Other causes include -

- ♦ working long hours
- ♦ driving for long periods without a break
- ♦ heavy study, work and late night socialising
- ♦ physically or mentally exerting yourself
- ♦ tedious driving conditions, such as long journeys that are familiar to you
- ♦ drinking alcohol and/or using other drugs
- ♦ driving when you would normally be asleep
- ♦ taking some medications

Sleep-wake cycles

You have a built-in sleep-wake cycle. During a 24-hour period there are 2 times when your level of sleepiness is high –

- ♦ during the night and early morning
- ♦ in the afternoon

At these times your alertness, performance and mood may be affected.

When you don't get enough sleep you get a "sleep debt". This is the difference between the normal amount of sleep you need, and the actual amount of sleep you've had.

Even 2 hours' sleep loss in one night can affect your –

- ♦ reaction times
- ♦ cognitive thinking process
- ♦ memory
- ♦ mood
- ♦ alertness

Signs of fatigue

Fatigue develops slowly and often you don't realise that you're too tired to drive safely. Signs that you may have fatigue can be -

- ♦ loss of concentration
- ♦ drowsiness
- ♦ yawning
- ♦ slow reactions
- ♦ sore, heavy or tired eyes
- ♦ boredom
- ♦ feeling irritable and restless
- ♦ not noticing road signs
- ♦ making fewer and larger steering corrections
- ♦ having difficulty staying in the lane
- ♦ making poor gear changes
- ♦ your driving speed creeps up or down
- ♦ hearing droning or humming in your ears
- ♦ not remembering the last few kilometres
- ♦ small periods when your eyes shut without you knowing it

How does it affect your driving?

Fatigue affects your driving by -

- ◆ **slowing down your reaction times** – you can't scan the road or process information properly, which reduces your ability to react if something unexpected happens
- ◆ **reducing your alertness** – you can't safely perform driving tasks or respond to your driving environment
- ◆ **decreasing your concentration** – processing information takes longer, your short-term memory decreases and you may miss road signs

If you haven't slept for 24 hours, you have the same crash risk as a driver with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .10 (twice the legal limit).

Avoiding fatigue

To avoid fatigue -

DO -

- ◆ get enough sleep, especially before a long journey
- ◆ take regular 10 minute breaks on a long trip
- ◆ take a powernap of at least 10 minutes if you get tired
- ◆ share the driving over long distances
- ◆ plan to stay overnight
- ◆ check medications to make sure they don't make you drowsy



DON'T -

- ◆ drive when you're more likely to feel sleepy, especially the early morning (1.00 am to 6.00 am) and afternoon (3.00 pm to 4.00 pm)
- ◆ start a long trip after a long period of work
- ◆ drink and drive
- ◆ eat a large meal before starting a long trip (it can lead to drowsiness)



DRIVER REVIVER STOPS operate over Christmas, Easter and on most public holidays throughout Tasmania. They provide a safe place where drivers can stop for a rest break and enjoy a free cup of tea or coffee and a biscuit.

Things that won't help fatigue -

- ◆ winding down the window
- ◆ playing loud music
- ◆ singing loudly
- ◆ drinking coffee or taking drugs

Once fatigue has set in nothing can improve your concentration. The only thing you can do is stop and take a complete break from driving.

Sleep is the only answer.

Speed and stopping distance

Speeding means -

- ♦ going faster than the speed limit
- ♦ going too fast for the road, weather or traffic conditions

People sometimes think that driving just a bit over the speed limit isn't dangerous, but there is no such thing as "safe" speeding. Going even a few kilometres over the speed limit increases your risk of a crash - and if you do crash, the injuries are more serious.

Speeding is dangerous because -

- ♦ the faster you drive, the more time and space you need to stop
- ♦ increasing speed also increases the severity of crashes
- ♦ driving too fast around a corner can affect a car's stability

Safe speeds for different needs

Speed limit signs tell you the **maximum** speed. It's not always safe to do the speed limit.

When you need to slow down	
Amount of traffic	If there's lots of traffic, go slower so you can look out and react if other vehicles stop or slow down suddenly.
Hazards	If you're in a busy shopping area or near a school, go slower so you can look out for hazards on and around the road (like pedestrians or cars pulling out suddenly).
Weather conditions	If there's poor visibility because of heavy rain, fog or sleet, go slower as you can't see as far ahead.
Road conditions	If the road is wet, icy, slippery, gravel or there are pot holes, go slower so that your stopping distance will be less.
Time of day	At night, twilight or dawn, go slower. Also go slower if it's bright or glary.
Traffic infrastructure	If you're going towards an intersection, traffic lights or a pedestrian crossing, go slower so that you can stop if necessary.
Animals	Animals on or near the road can wander on to the road or suddenly change direction. At night, animals can be blinded by your headlights. Don't swerve violently, but do try to slow down and avoid the animal.

Stopping distances

When you double your speed, you take almost 4 times the distance to stop.

Learners need to get lots of driving experience in different road and weather conditions.

It takes longer to stop when -

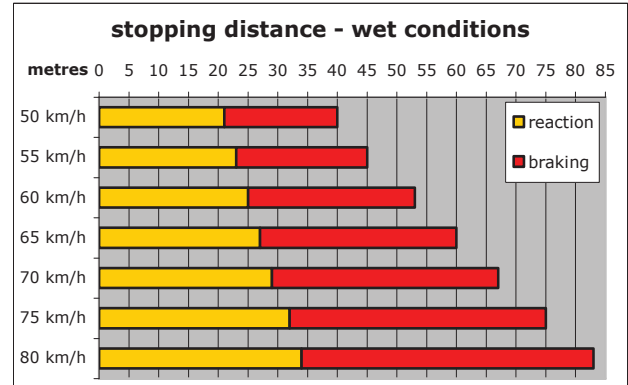
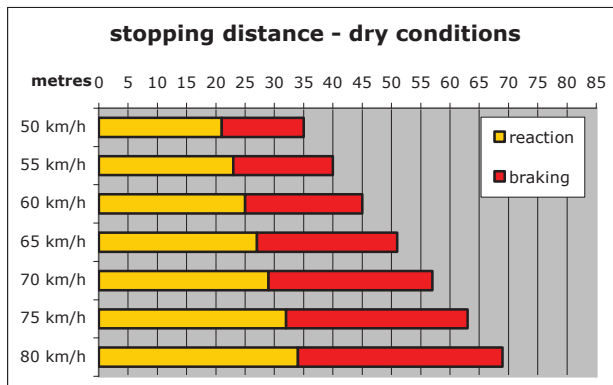
- ♦ you're feeling tired, upset, worried, not alert or not well
- ♦ the road is wet, unsealed or in bad condition
- ♦ you're travelling downhill and your brakes or tyres aren't in good condition
- ♦ driving a car with a heavy load, a heavy vehicle or towing a caravan

How quickly can you stop?

The faster you go –

- ◆ the higher your risk of being involved in a crash
- ◆ the less response time you have
- ◆ the longer it takes to stop

These tables show approximately how many metres a car takes to make an emergency stop.



Try to prevent speeding by –

- ◆ planning your journey so that you leave time for traffic delays
- ◆ planning your journey so that you leave time for breaks
- ◆ not feeling pressured to arrive on time
- ◆ remaining calm when being caught behind slow moving vehicles, and waiting until an overtaking lane or “slow vehicle” lane is available

Following distance

To safely respond to hazards in good weather conditions, leave a 2-second gap between your vehicle and the vehicle in front when travelling at lower speeds (e.g. 60 km/h).

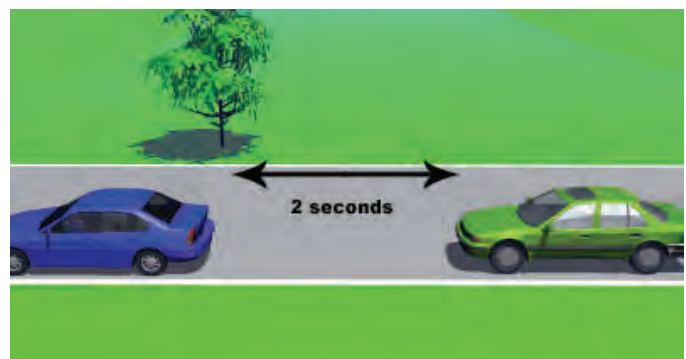
In higher speeds (e.g. 80 km/h or more), bad road or weather conditions, leave a 3 to 4-second gap.

To work out the 2-second gap –

Step 1 – As the vehicle in front passes an object on the side of the road start counting “one thousand and one, one thousand and two”

Step 2 – If you reach the object before you finish counting, you’re following too close. Gently slow down until your gap is increased

Step 3 – If another driver cuts in front of you, slow down to keep a safe following distance



Inattention

There are many distractions (like passengers, loud music and mobile phones) when driving. Being distracted, just for a second, can cause a crash.

If you're distracted and it takes you a second longer to react to an emergency at 60km/h, you would have travelled 16 metres further before braking.

Reduce distractions by -

- ◆ not eating or drinking while driving
- ◆ not smoking while driving
- ◆ remembering that driving is your main focus, so don't allow passengers to distract you by talking, fighting or throwing things
- ◆ pulling over if your passengers are distracting you
- ◆ pulling over at a safe location before removing an insect
- ◆ waiting until you have stopped the car to change a tape, CD or the radio station
- ◆ taking some time before you drive to familiarise yourself with a new car (knowing how the headlights, windshield wipers, and other safety and comfort equipment work before you start driving)
- ◆ pulling over to answer your phone or make a phone call (even with a hands-free phone)

Sharing the road

Sharing the road means recognising that there are other road users on and around the road. You must be aware of other road users and their rights and obligations.

Ways to help share the road

Pedestrians

(People walking, in wheelchairs, on skateboards, rollerblades, scooters or other wheeled toys)

- ◆ Give way to them when turning into a road or an area like a carpark or driveway.
- ◆ Give way to them when they're crossing the road - don't drive past them until they're on the footpath.
- ◆ Don't drive too close to them or too fast past them if they're near the road.

Motorcycles

- ◆ Keep in mind that -
 - they can increase speed quickly
 - they can be difficult to see (being about one third the size of a car)
 - the rider has to use 2 sets of brakes (front and back) to stop
 - they can be difficult to keep upright in motion.
- ◆ Increase your following distance when behind a motorcycle.
- ◆ When you're turning left, take care not to cut motorcycles off.
- ◆ When you're turning right, look out for oncoming motorcycles.
- ◆ Most crashes between cars and motorcycles occur at intersections – so look carefully.
- ◆ Take care when overtaking motorcycles, make sure there is enough time and space to overtake them without cutting them off.
- ◆ When a motorcycle is behind you, use your car mirrors often and avoid stopping suddenly.

Bicycles

- ◆ If you're at an intersection you must give way to a bicycle in the same way you would for a car.
- ◆ Some intersections have bicycle storage areas (BSAs). These are painted areas on the road in front of the usual stop line that allow cyclists to wait safely at the traffic lights. You must stop at the first stop line (before the BSA) and must not enter a BSA unless proceeding on a green light. You must give way to cyclists already in a BSA if you're proceeding on a green light.
- ◆ Don't turn in front of cyclists travelling on the shoulder of the road.
- ◆ When following a cyclist, slow down (they can stop or swerve suddenly).
- ◆ Don't use your car horn as this can startle the cyclist.
- ◆ When overtaking a cyclist, make sure there is enough time and space so you can overtake them without cutting them off.

Ways to help share the road *continued*

Trucks

- ◆ Don't overtake a turning truck.
- ◆ Remember that a truck driver's rear and side views can be poor, with large blind spots.
- ◆ Increase your following distance when behind a large truck so that you can see the truck's side mirrors (if you can't see the mirrors, the truck driver can't see you).
- ◆ Before overtaking a truck, make sure there is enough time and space so you can overtake them without cutting them off.

Over-width vehicles

(for example, road construction vehicles and some farm machinery)

- ◆ They will try to pull over where possible to let traffic pass, so be patient.
- ◆ These vehicles travel slowly, so be patient when overtaking.
- ◆ If overtaking a vehicle with one or more escort vehicles (like a patrol vehicle), obey the escort driver's instructions.
- ◆ Sometimes these vehicles may be very wide, so use caution before overtaking them.
- ◆ If one of these vehicles is coming towards you, obey the instructions of escort vehicle drivers (you may have to slow down, move to the left side of the road or stop).

Trains

- ◆ Remember that trains can take up to 2 kms to stop.
- ◆ When at a level crossing -
 - before the crossing - stop, look and listen, don't just rely on lights or warning bells
 - obey any lights, signs or signals
 - never assume that no train is coming
 - never stop on the railway lines.

Tips for motorcycle riders

- ◆ Look out for drivers who aren't looking.
- ◆ Be prepared to take evasive action at intersections.
- ◆ Ride to be seen, not in blind spots.
- ◆ Use your headlights at all times.
- ◆ Wear bright coloured clothing.

Tips for pedestrians

When crossing at a pedestrian crossing with lights -

- ◆ The red person means don't walk, pedestrians must not cross and must wait
- ◆ The green person means pedestrians can cross with care
- ◆ The flashing red person means pedestrians must not start to cross, but may finish crossing the road.

Handling emergencies

Crash responsibilities

If you're in a crash causing property damage, injury or death, you must -

- ◆ stop immediately and stay at the scene of the crash (unless you need to get medical help)
- ◆ give assistance to any injured person

You should also -

- ◆ switch off the ignition of crashed vehicles to help prevent the risk of fire
- ◆ turn on hazard lights
- ◆ use hazard warning triangles, if available, to warn other traffic

If you're in any crash as a driver, you must give details within 24 hours to -

- ◆ any other driver involved in the crash
- ◆ anyone else involved in the crash who is injured
- ◆ the owner of any property damaged in the crash

You must also give details to a Police officer within 24 hours if -

- ◆ anyone is injured or killed in the crash
- ◆ a vehicle involved in the crash has to be towed away

Details are -

- ◆ the driver's name and address (or the owner of the vehicle if different from the driver)
- ◆ the vehicle's registration number
- ◆ any other information to identify the vehicle

Breakdowns

When driving, approach a broken down vehicle with caution. Don't let the crash or breakdown distract you, and look out for pedestrians.

If your vehicle breaks down, move as far left as possible away from traffic. If you break down in the way of traffic -

- ◆ turn on your hazard lights
- ◆ move all passengers out of the vehicle and to the side of the road
- ◆ don't stand on the traffic side of your vehicle
- ◆ you can place a hazard warning triangle to alert traffic (if one is available) -
 - in built-up areas place the triangle 50 metres away
 - outside built-up areas place the triangle up to 150 metres away



Breakdown warning triangle

Emergency situations

Here are some emergency situations that you might find yourself in. It's important to be as prepared as possible for anything that can happen on the road.

Situation	What to do
Wet and slippery roads	<p>Tasmania experiences many extremes in weather, such as heavy rain, snow, ice and frost.</p> <p>When roads are wet and slippery, it takes longer to bring your car to a complete stop. Also remember that your car will skid more easily in the wet, and be more difficult to control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Drive at a speed that allows you to control the car properly on the wet roads.◆ At least double your following distance, to allow enough room to stop if necessary.
Foot brake failure	<p>If your footbrake fails, gently apply the handbrake. Select a lower gear (if possible) and use your horn and headlights to warn other drivers.</p>
Tyre blowout	<p>Modern wheel rims are designed to hold the tyre. If you have a blowout, brake gently and bring the vehicle to a stop.</p>

People in road safety

Transport Inspectors

Transport Inspectors make our roads safer by enforcing the road rules and traffic law.

They do this by -

- ◆ ensuring that all road users (including drivers) obey the rules and law
- ◆ inspecting any vehicles that are on the road to make sure they are registered and safe to be driven

When driving you may come across Transport Inspectors at work. They may be -

- ◆ doing random vehicle inspections
- ◆ escorting large vehicles (like vehicles carrying mobile homes)
- ◆ weighing and measuring heavy vehicles

When driving, Transport Inspectors in their vehicle may tell you to stop by flashing their red and blue lights. When this happens you must slow down and pull over when it's safe to do so.

If a Transport Inspector stops you, you must, if they ask you -

- ◆ give your name and address
- ◆ produce any documents that you must carry
- ◆ help them to inspect your vehicle

Buying a car

Buying a safe car

A car is one of the most important purchases you will make. You'll be driving in it alone and with your friends and family, so it's important that you make safety a priority.

You can find out about a car's safety features and its Australian New Car Assessment Program (ANCAP) star rating and compare it to other cars in the same class. ANCAP ratings are based on the safety of vehicles in actual crashes, not just which safety features it has. When buying your next car, you should aim for a minimum 4-star ANCAP safety rating.

The safest vehicles are those that will best protect you should you have a crash, or help you avoid having a crash in the first place. These safety features can help you avoid crashing -

- ◆ Electronic Stability Control (ESC)
- ◆ Anti-lock Braking System (ABS)
- ◆ Traction Control

These features provide protection to drivers and passengers in car crashes -

- ◆ Dual front airbags
- ◆ 3-point seatbelts
- ◆ Side and curtain airbags
- ◆ Head rests

A car can be stylish as well as safe, and it doesn't have to be a luxury model. A new car is not necessarily a safer car. Many used cars have good safety rating. For more information on purchasing a safe car, visit www.howsafeisyourcar.com.au.

Eco-driving

Buying a more fuel efficient car can save you thousands of dollars in petrol and many tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions over the car's life.

A green car is one that produces low greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂) and low air pollution. The Green Vehicle Guide provides information that will help you compare the level of emissions of different vehicles and consequently their impact on the environment. For more information on what cars are environmentally friendly, please visit www.greenvehicleguide.gov.au.

Your driving habits and the conditions under which you drive will also affect your car's environmental performance. Follow these tips for greener driving -

- ◆ Don't speed; fuel consumption increases significantly over about 90 km/h. At 110 km/h your car uses up to 25 per cent more fuel than it would cruising at 90 km/h
- ◆ Try to minimise your trips; cars are least fuel efficient and most polluting at the start of trips and on short trips
- ◆ Drive using higher gears whenever possible
- ◆ Minimise fuel wasted in idling by stopping the engine whenever your car is stopped or held up for an extended period of time
- ◆ Drive smoothly and avoid unnecessary acceleration and braking
- ◆ Minimise aerodynamic drag. Avoid connecting additional parts exterior to the car such as roof racks, bike racks or spoilers
- ◆ Using airconditioning sparingly. However, at speeds of over 80 km/h, use of air conditioning is better for fuel consumption than an open window due to drag
- ◆ Look after your tyres
- ◆ Try to travel lightly, as the more weight a vehicle carries the more fuel it uses
- ◆ Keep your vehicle well tuned and regularly maintained

Driver Knowledge Test Questions

Questions are correct at the time of printing, but may be subject to change.

You will need to answer 35 questions for the driver knowledge test.

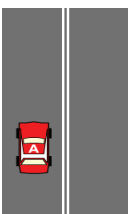
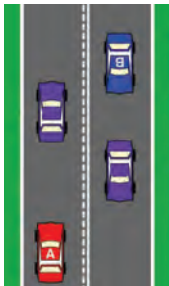
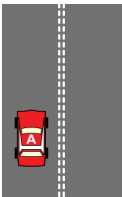
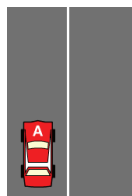



Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	1. Can Car A cross the double lines?	<p>A. Yes - to overtake another vehicle.</p> <p>B. Yes - to turn into a driveway.</p> <p>C. No - not at any time.</p> <p>D. Yes - to do a U-turn.</p> <p>(p. 8)</p>
	2. Which car(s) can cross the lines to overtake (when it's safe)?	<p>A. Car A.</p> <p>B. Car B.</p> <p>C. Both Cars A and B can cross the lines to overtake.</p> <p>(p. 10)</p>
	3. You are driving Car A. When can't you cross the double broken lines?	<p>A. To overtake another vehicle if safe to do so.</p> <p>B. To turn into a driveway.</p> <p>C. To turn into a road.</p> <p>D. To avoid an obstruction on the road.</p> <p>(p. 9)</p>
	4. You are driving Car A. When can't you cross the single continuous line?	<p>A. To overtake another vehicle if it is safe to do so</p> <p>B. To turn into a driveway</p> <p>C. To turn into a road</p> <p>D. To avoid an obstruction on the road</p> <p>(p. 9)</p>
	5. This sign means?	<p>A. Stop only if traffic or pedestrians are coming from the right.</p> <p>B. Slow down and if it is safe, drive through the intersection.</p> <p>C. Stop, only for pedestrians.</p> <p>D. Stop at the solid white line at the intersection and give way to vehicles on your left and right and any pedestrians.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	6. This sign means?	<p>A. Give way only to traffic on your right.</p> <p>B. It is a warning sign indicating that drivers may stop if they choose to.</p> <p>C. Come to a complete stop and then give way to all vehicles and pedestrians before driving into the intersection.</p> <p>D. Slow down and be prepared to stop to give way to traffic on your left and right and pedestrians.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	7. Car A wants to turn right at an intersection with green traffic lights. It should indicate and -	<p>A. Give way to oncoming traffic (including vehicles turning left) and pedestrians.</p> <p>B. Wait for the yellow light, oncoming traffic must stop and give way.</p> <p>C. Turn quickly, oncoming traffic must give way.</p> <p>D. Wait for 5 seconds then turn quickly.</p> <p>(p. 16)</p>

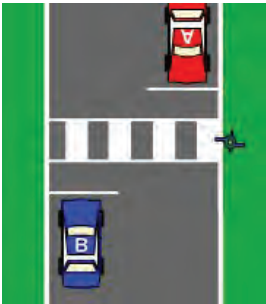

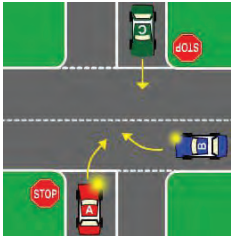

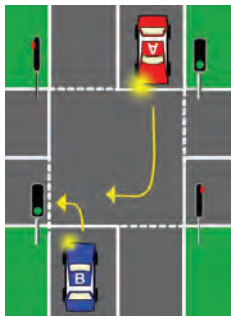
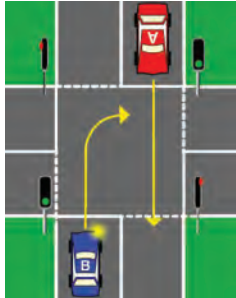



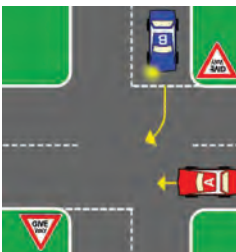
Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	8. When approaching an intersection with a single flashing yellow traffic light. You must -	<p>A. Slow down and sound the horn.</p> <p>B. Stop and give way to all traffic.</p> <p>C. Slow down; be prepared to stop and give way to vehicles on the right then drive on cautiously.</p> <p>D. Accelerate through the intersection.</p> <p>(p. 16)</p>
	9. Who must give way at a pedestrian crossing?	<p>A. Only the driver of Car A, which is travelling on the same side of the road as the pedestrian.</p> <p>B. Neither Car A or Car B must give way if the pedestrian is in the middle of the road.</p> <p>C. Car A and Car B must stop and give way to any pedestrian on the crossing.</p> <p>D. The pedestrian must give way to all traffic.</p> <p>(p. 29)</p>
	10. What is the maximum speed a learner driver can drive in a 110 km/h speed zone?	<p>A. 110 km/h.</p> <p>B. 90 km/h.</p> <p>C. 100 km/h.</p> <p>D. 80 km/h.</p> <p>(p. 5, 46)</p>
	11. What is the maximum blood-alcohol content (B.A.C) for a learner driver?	<p>A. .05%.</p> <p>B. .02%.</p> <p>C. .08%.</p> <p>D. Zero.</p> <p>(p. 46, 72)</p>
	12. In what order should the cars go through the intersection?	<p>A. Car C, then Car B, then, Car A.</p> <p>B. Car B, then Car C, then Car A.</p> <p>C. Car B, then Car A, then Car C.</p> <p>D. Car A, then Car B, then, Car C.</p> <p>(p. 25)</p>
	13. In what order should the cars go through the roundabout? (Car A and car C are travelling straight ahead. Car B is turning right.)	<p>A. Car B, then Car C, then Car A.</p> <p>B. Car B, then Car A, then Car C.</p> <p>C. Car A, then Car B, then, Car C.</p> <p>D. Car C, then Car A, then Car B.</p> <p>(p. 36)</p>
	14. Which car gives way?	<p>A. Car A.</p> <p>B. Car B.</p> <p>(p. 16)</p>

Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	<p>15. Which car gives way?</p>	<p>A. Car A. B. Car B.</p> <p>(p. 16)</p>
	<p>16. Which vehicle gives way?</p>	<p>A. Motor cyclist. B. Car B</p> <p>(p. 16, 28)</p>
	<p>17. Which car must give way?</p>	<p>A. Car A B. Car B</p> <p>(p. 24)</p>
	<p>18. Which car must give way?</p>	<p>A. Car A B. Car B</p> <p>(p. 25, 28)</p>
	<p>19. Which car goes first?</p>	<p>A. Car A B. Car B</p> <p>(p. 26)</p>
	<p>20. When selling a registered vehicle, you must –</p>	<p>A. Tell the Registrar of Motor Vehicles within one month of selling the vehicle. B. Do nothing. C. Tell the Registrar of Motor Vehicles within 7 days of selling the vehicle. D. Tell the Registrar when the vehicle's registration expires.</p> <p>(p. 64)</p>
	<p>21. When buying a registered vehicle, you must –</p>	<p>A. Tell the Registrar of Motor Vehicles within one month of buying the vehicle. B. Tell the Registrar of Motor Vehicles within 14 days of buying the vehicle. C. Do nothing. D. Tell the Registrar when the vehicle's registration expires.</p> <p>(p. 64)</p>

Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
22. Your driver licence is suspended because you got more than 12 demerit points in 3 years, you –	<p>A. Can drive provided that a supervisory driver accompanies you.</p> <p>B. Can continue to drive.</p> <p>C. Can drive provided that you do not commit any traffic offences.</p> <p>D. Cannot drive until the suspension period ends.</p> <p>(p. 67)</p>
23. Your learner licence is suspended because you got 4 or more demerit points within 12 months, you–	<p>A. Can not drive until the suspension period ends.</p> <p>B. Can continue to drive.</p> <p>C. Can drive provided you do not commit any traffic offences.</p> <p>D. Can drive if a supervisory driver accompanies you.</p> <p>(p. 67)</p>
24. You had a learner licence and you were disqualified from driving by a court, you –	<p>A. Can continue to drive in restricted circumstances.</p> <p>B. Cannot drive until the disqualification period ends and you get your licence back.</p> <p>C. Can apply for another learner licence.</p> <p>D. Can continue to drive provided that you obey all traffic rules.</p> <p>(p. 69)</p>
25. Before you drive a car, you should check that –	<p>A. It is registered.</p> <p>B. It is roadworthy.</p> <p>C. It is registered and roadworthy.</p> <p>D. Whether the previous driver had committed a traffic offence in it.</p> <p>(p. 65)</p>
26. You have a driver licence and you change your home (residential) address. You need to –	<p>A. Do nothing until your driver licence expires.</p> <p>B. Contact Service Tasmania within one month.</p> <p>C. Do nothing.</p> <p>D. Contact Service Tasmania within 14 days.</p> <p>(p. 60)</p>
27. Which of the following statements is true?	<p>A car learner driver may only drive:</p> <p>A. With a current Australian full (not provisional or overseas) licensed driver who has not been suspended or disqualified in the previous 2 years.</p> <p>B. During daylight hours.</p> <p>C. With a provisional driver.</p> <p>D. With a driver who is at least 25 years of age.</p> <p>(p. 48, 50)</p>
28. Your driver licence expires, you can –	<p>A. Drive without renewing your licence for 3 months.</p> <p>B. Not drive until you renew the licence.</p> <p>C. Drive provided that a supervisory driver accompanies you.</p> <p>D. Drive provided that you do not commit any traffic offences.</p> <p>(p. 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 59, 63)</p>
29. A vehicle with expired registration can –	<p>A. Be driven without the registration being renewed for 3 months.</p> <p>B. Not be driven until the registration is renewed.</p> <p>C. Be driven provided that its driver commits no traffic offences in it.</p> <p>D. Be driven without the registration being renewed for 6 months.</p> <p>(p. 63)</p>

Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
30. Your driver licence has a condition that you must wear visual aids (such as glasses) when driving, you -	<p>A. Must wear visual aids when driving.</p> <p>B. Must wear visual aids when you have them with you.</p> <p>C. Do not have to wear visual aids if your optometrist says that you do not need to them any more.</p> <p>D. Don't have to wear visual aids.</p> <p>(p. 60)</p>
31. What does a car licence allow you to drive?	<p>A. A motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or less, seating no more than 12 adults (including the driver).</p> <p>B. Any vehicle registered as a car or motorcycle.</p> <p>C. Any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles.</p> <p>D. Any motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes.</p> <p>(p. 45)</p>
32. A car learner driver can NOT -	<p>A. Drive during night time hours.</p> <p>B. Drive in wet conditions.</p> <p>C. Tow another vehicle including a trailer.</p> <p>D. Drive on a highway.</p> <p>(p. 50)</p>
33. The blood alcohol content for a fully (non-provisional) licensed driver must be below -	<p>A. .05%.</p> <p>B. .08%.</p> <p>C. Zero.</p> <p>D. .10%.</p> <p>(p. 72)</p>
34. A learner or provisional (P1 and P2) driver's maximum blood alcohol content is -	<p>A. .05%.</p> <p>B. .08%.</p> <p>C. Zero.</p> <p>D. .10%.</p> <p>(p. 46, 72)</p>
35. You have a car learner licence, so you -	<p>A. Must only display one 'L' plate so that it can be clearly seen from the front of the vehicle.</p> <p>B. Must only display one 'L' plate so that it can be clearly seen from the rear of the vehicle.</p> <p>C. Are not required to display L-plates when accompanied by a supervising driver.</p> <p>D. Must display 'L' plates so that they can be clearly seen from the front and the rear of the vehicle.</p> <p>(p. 46)</p>
36. You have a car provisional licence for less than one year (P1 licence), so you -	<p>A. Must display one 'P' plate so that it can be clearly seen from the front of the vehicle.</p> <p>B. Must display one 'P' plate so that it can be clearly seen from the rear of the vehicle.</p> <p>C. Must display 'P' plates so that they can be clearly seen from the front and the rear of the vehicle.</p> <p>D. Are not required to display P plates when accompanied by a passenger over 25 years old.</p> <p>(p. 46, 57)</p>
37. When towing a car with a towline, what is the distance between the two vehicles?	<p>A. No more than 6 metres.</p> <p>B. No more than 4 metres.</p> <p>C. No more than 10 metres.</p> <p>D. No more than 15 metres.</p> <p>(p. 43)</p>


Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	38. If you are involved in a crash and a vehicle is damaged but no one is injured you must –	<p>A. Stop at the crash exchange names, addresses and registration numbers and any other information to identify the vehicle with the driver of the other vehicle as soon as possible, and within 24 hours.</p> <p>B. Continue driving as no one had been injured.</p> <p>C. Stop only during daylight hours.</p> <p>D. Only stop to give your details if you caused the accident.</p> <p>(p. 83)</p>
	39. If you are involved in a crash and someone is injured, you must –	<p>A. Drive to the nearest Police station.</p> <p>B. Look for a witness to the accident.</p> <p>C. Drive on, you are not injured.</p> <p>D. Stop your vehicle immediately and give assistance. If you need to get help, leave a responsible person at the accident scene.</p> <p>(p. 83)</p>
	40. When driving, you must carry your licence –	<p>A. Only when towing a trailer.</p> <p>B. During daylight hours only.</p> <p>C. When you remember it.</p> <p>D. At all times.</p> <p>(p. 60)</p>
	41. What is the minimum continuous period that you must hold an L1 licence before progressing to an L2 licence?	<p>A. 3 continuous months.</p> <p>B. 6 continuous months.</p> <p>C. 9 continuous months.</p> <p>D. 12 continuous months.</p> <p>(p. 46, 48, 49)</p>
	42. What is the minimum continuous period that you must hold an L2 licence before progressing to a P1 licence?	<p>A. 3 continuous months.</p> <p>B. 6 continuous months.</p> <p>C. 9 continuous months.</p> <p>D. 12 continuous months.</p> <p>(p. 46, 50)</p>
	43. When driving at night, you must dip your headlights –	<p>A. Only when another vehicle is approaching you from the opposite direction and is within 50 metres.</p> <p>B. Within 200 metres when approaching another vehicle from either the opposite direction or from behind.</p> <p>C. Within 3 metres when approaching another vehicle from either the opposite direction or from behind.</p> <p>D. You never need to dip your headlights.</p> <p>(p. 42)</p>
	44. At a railway crossing with red lights flashing, you must –	<p>A. Slow down and cross with care.</p> <p>B. Stop and wait until the red lights stop flashing and the train passes before driving on.</p> <p>C. Cross only if there is no train visible.</p> <p>D. Speed up and quickly go through the crossing before the train passes.</p> <p>(p. 30)</p>

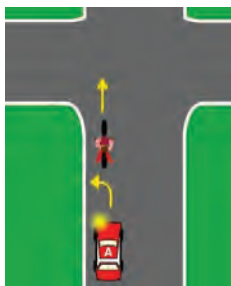
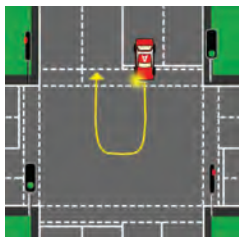

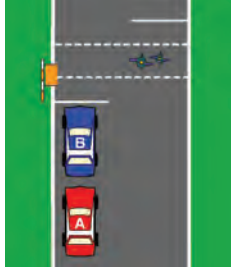
Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	45. An emergency vehicle (eg. ambulance or fire engine) is sounding its siren and quickly approaching your vehicle from behind. You must –	<p>A. Immediately turn on your vehicles hazard lights.</p> <p>B. Immediately sound your horn to warn other vehicles of the approaching emergency vehicle.</p> <p>C. Immediately accelerate.</p> <p>D. Give way by either pulling over to the side of the road or moving into another lane to enable the emergency vehicle to pass.</p> <p>(p. 30)</p>
	46. You are driving Car A. You are approaching an uncontrolled intersection and want to turn left. There is a cyclist in front of you. You must –	<p>A. Sound your horn to warn the cyclist that you are behind and the cyclist must give way.</p> <p>B. Allow the cyclist to go through the intersection safely then turn left at the intersection.</p> <p>C. Accelerate and pass the cyclist then turn left in front of the cyclist.</p> <p>D. Accelerate, indicate and sound your horn to warn the cyclist then turn left in front of the cyclist.</p> <p>(p. 81)</p>
	47. Who, apart from cyclists, can use a bicycle path?	<p>A. Any vehicle.</p> <p>B. If signs don't say otherwise, a person in a wheelchair or pushing a wheelchair or a person using roller blades or roller-skates.</p> <p>C. Motorcyclists.</p> <p>D. Courier vans.</p> <p>(p. 44)</p>
	48. You can use a mobile telephone (not hands free) when sitting in the driver's seat –	<p>A. At any time, when you are driving an automatic vehicle.</p> <p>B. At any time, when the phone call is less than 5 minutes long.</p> <p>C. When you are stopped at traffic lights or stopped in traffic.</p> <p>D. Only when your vehicle is parked.</p> <p>(p. 43)</p>
	49. You can do a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights –	<p>A. Between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m.</p> <p>B. Only when there is "U-turn permitted" sign.</p> <p>C. If there is no oncoming traffic.</p> <p>D. If the traffic lights are green.</p> <p>(p. 35)</p>
	50. You are driving Car A. You are stopped at a children's crossing displaying an orange flag. You can drive on when –	<p>A. The pedestrians have left the crossing.</p> <p>B. The pedestrians are not in your car's path.</p> <p>C. The pedestrians are about to step onto the crossing.</p> <p>(p. 29)</p>
	51. You are driving Car A. Car B in front of you has stopped at a pedestrian crossing, you must –	<p>A. Overtake Car B.</p> <p>B. Overtake with care if satisfied there is no pedestrian on the crossing.</p> <p>C. Stop behind Car B.</p> <p>D. Indicate and sound your horn to warn Car B and any pedestrians that you are overtaking.</p> <p>(p. 29)</p>





Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	52. As a first year provisional driver (P1 licence), what is the maximum speed you can drive on a road with this sign?	<p>A. 80 km/h. B. 90 km/h. C. 100 km/h. D. 110 km/h.</p> <p>(p. 5, 57)</p>
	53. This sign means?	<p>A. You must travel more than 60 km/h. B. You must not travel more than 60 km/h. C. You are on Highway number 60. D. Children's crossing, slow down.</p> <p>(p. 4)</p>
	54. What is the maximum speed limit (unless signposted otherwise) for vehicles in a built-up area (like a town or a city)?	<p>A. 70 km/h. B. 80 km/h. C. 60 km/h. D. 50 km/h.</p> <p>(p. 4)</p>
	55. What is the maximum speed limit for vehicles turning at an intersection controlled by traffic lights?	<p>A. 20 km/h. B. 10 km/h. C. 15 km/h. D. 50 km/h.</p> <p>(p. 5)</p>
	56. When approaching a stopped school bus with amber flashing lights that is letting off children (on a country road), you must -	<p>A. Slow down to 10 km/h within 10 metres of the bus and watch for pedestrians. B. Drive within the posted speed limit and watch for pedestrians. C. Slow down to 5 km/h within 10 metres of the bus and watch for pedestrians. D. Slow down to 40 km/h 50 metres before you overtake the bus and watch for pedestrians.</p> <p>(p. 5)</p>
	57. This sign means?	<p>A. You must not travel more than 60 km/h. B. You can travel at the speed that normally applies to the road, as it is a warning sign suggesting that you slow down. C. You can travel at any speed as it only applies to road construction vehicles. D. You can travel at any speed if you are driving to or from your work.</p> <p>(p. 4)</p>
	58. You are driving in a built-up area (like a city or town). A bus is stopped at a bus stop in the left lane next to you and has this sign displayed. There are parked vehicles in front of the bus and it has signalled right. What must you do?	<p>A. Allow the bus to move off from the kerb into your lane. B. Continue ahead at the speed limit, providing it is safe. C. Slow to 60 km/h and give way to pedestrians only. D. Slow to 50 km/h and only stop to give way to pedestrians.</p> <p>(p. 30)</p>




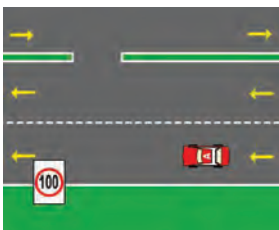
Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	59. What is the maximum speed limit in a school zone during school days?	A. 45 km/h. B. 60 km/h. C. 40 km/h. D. 50 km/h. (p. 5)
	60. Which ONE of the following statements is true?	A. The speed limit in School Zones does not apply if there are no children around. B. The speed limit in School Zones only applies to children from within that school zone C. The speed limit applies on weekdays only. D. The speed limit in school zones applies on official school days and during designated times. (p. 5)
	61. You are behind a long vehicle (7.5 m or more in length) that is signalling and starting to turn left. The truck is displaying a 'Do not overtake turning vehicle' sign and is in the second lane from the left side of the road. You also want to turn left. What must you do?	A. Use the far left lane to pass the truck and turn left. B. Sound your horn and quickly pass the truck on the left before the truck turns. C. Allow the truck to complete its turn before you turn left. D. Indicate and quickly pass the truck on the right hand side before the truck turns. (p. 13)
	62. You are driving Car A along a multi-lane road and the speed limit is 80 km/h or less, which lane must you travel in?	A. In the left-hand lane unless overtaking another vehicle in the left lane. B. In the left -hand lane unless you are turning right. C. In either lane. D. You must travel in the left-hand lane. (p. 7)
	63. You are driving car A along a multi-lane road and the speed limit is more than 80 km/h, which of the following statements is WRONG ?	A. You must drive in the left hand lane unless you are turning right. B. You must travel in the left hand lane unless you are overtaking a vehicle in the left hand lane. C. You must travel in the left hand lane unless avoiding an obstruction. D. You can travel in either lane. (p. 7)
	64. Where there are no line markings on the road where should you drive?	A. In the centre of the road. B. On any part of the road. C. Within two metres of the left-hand side of the road. D. As close as practical to the left side of the road. (p. 6)

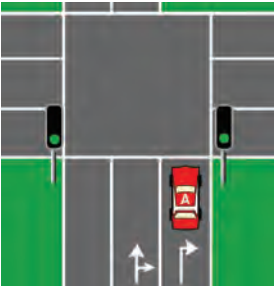

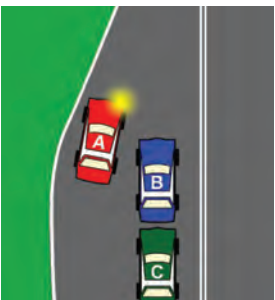
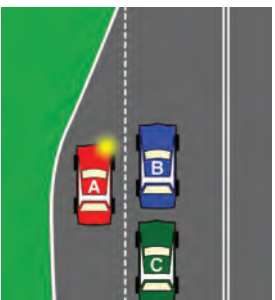
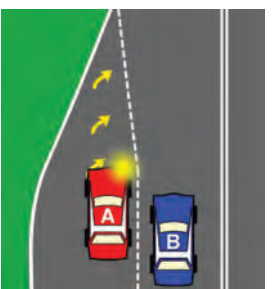
Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	65. Which of the following statements is correct?	<p>On a multi-laned road (with two or more lanes travelling in the same direction) drivers may:</p> <p>A. Make a U-turn across lanes travelling in the same direction.</p> <p>B. Change lanes without indicating.</p> <p>C. Change lanes when it is safe to do so.</p> <p>D. Change lanes at anytime, as other drivers must show courtesy and give way to you.</p> <p>(p. 23)</p>
	66. You are driving car A. In what direction must you travel?	<p>A. Turn right only.</p> <p>B. Turn left only.</p> <p>C. Straight ahead or make a right turn.</p> <p>D. Straight ahead only.</p> <p>(p. 21, 34)</p>
	67. You are driving Car A. In what direction must you travel?	<p>A. Turn left or go straight ahead.</p> <p>B. Turn left only when there is traffic in the other lane.</p> <p>C. Go straight ahead.</p> <p>D. Turn left.</p> <p>(p. 21, 32)</p>
	68. You are driving Car A and you want to merge with another line of traffic travelling in the same direction (there are no marked lanes) –	<p>A. You must give way to Car B as it is on your right</p> <p>B. You have right of way, as you are travelling ahead of Cars B and C.</p> <p>C. You have to give way to Cars B and C as they are to your right.</p> <p>D. You have to give way to cars B and C as you are travelling ahead of them.</p> <p>(p. 23)</p>
	69. You are driving Car A in a 60 km/h speed zone. Your lane ends and you must merge with another lane of traffic travelling in the same direction (there are line markings) –	<p>A. Cars B and C have to give way to you as they are in the right lane</p> <p>B. You have to give way to Cars B and C as you are moving into their lane.</p> <p>C. Cars B and C have to give way to you as you are travelling ahead of them.</p> <p>D. You have to give way to Car B as it is travelling ahead of you.</p> <p>(p. 23)</p>
	70. You are driving Car A in a 100 km/h speed zone. Your lane has come to an end and you want to merge into another lane of traffic. There are road markings.	<p>A. You must give way to Car B as you are moving into the lane it is travelling in.</p> <p>B. Car B has to give way to you as you are travelling ahead of it.</p> <p>C. Car B has to give way to you as it is in the right lane.</p> <p>(p. 23)</p>







Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	71. You are driving towards a large roundabout that has multi-lanes. At the roundabout, you intend to turn off more than halfway around the roundabout. What signals must you give?	<p>A. On approach to the roundabout, give a right signal and, just before you the exit road, give a left signal.</p> <p>B. Only give a right signal on the approach to the roundabout, as no other signal is required.</p> <p>C. Providing it is safe, a signal is not required at all.</p> <p>D. On approach to the roundabout, give a left signal then a right signal when turning off.</p> <p>(p. 37)</p>
	72. You are driving a motor vehicle towards a marked multi-laned roundabout. You want to travel straight on through the roundabout to the road opposite. What lane must you take?	<p>A. You must enter and leave the roundabout in the left lane.</p> <p>B. You may enter and leave the roundabout in either lane.</p> <p>C. You must enter and leave the roundabout in the right lane.</p> <p>D. Move to the left lane before the roundabout then leave by the right lane.</p> <p>(p. 37)</p>
	73. You are driving Car A. You want to move from the side of the road into a line of traffic, you must indicate –	<p>A. For one second and give way to all traffic</p> <p>B. For 3 seconds and give way to all traffic</p> <p>C. For 5 seconds and give way to all traffic</p> <p>D. Only if there is traffic coming</p> <p>(p. 14)</p>
	74. You are driving Car A. You want to move to the right hand lane. You must –	<p>A. Indicate to the right and give way to traffic in the right hand lane.</p> <p>B. Give way to traffic in the right hand lane without indicating.</p> <p>C. Indicate to the left.</p> <p>D. Indicate to the right without giving way.</p> <p>(p. 23)</p>
	75. Does a Police Officer's directions overrule Stop and Give Way signs?	<p>A. No.</p> <p>B. Yes.</p> <p>C. Yes, only at Give Way Signs.</p> <p>D. Yes, only at Stop Signs.</p> <p>(p. 22)</p>
	76. At an intersection with traffic lights with a Police Officer who has one hand extended forward and one hand horizontal as shown below. Do you –	<p>A. Turn right.</p> <p>B. Stop at the intersection.</p> <p>C. Slow down and continue through the intersection.</p> <p>D. Obey the traffic lights.</p> <p>(p. 22)</p>
	77. At an intersection with red traffic lights with a Police Officer who has one hand extended forward and across as shown below. Do you –	<p>A. Proceed in the direction shown by the police officer.</p> <p>B. Stop at the intersection.</p> <p>C. Obey the traffic lights.</p> <p>D. Do a U-turn.</p> <p>(p. 22)</p>


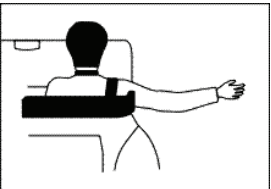




Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	78. This hand signal means?	<p>A. Stopping or slowing down suddenly.</p> <p>B. Not stopping or slowing down.</p> <p>C. Turning right.</p> <p>D. Turning left.</p> <p>(p. 14)</p>
	79. This hand signal means?	<p>A. Stopping or slowing down.</p> <p>B. Not stopping or slowing down.</p> <p>C. Turning right.</p> <p>D. Turning left.</p> <p>(p. 14)</p>
	80. Seatbelts –	<p>A. Must be worn by drivers and passengers when travelling forward or stationary in traffic.</p> <p>B. Only need to be worn when travelling over 50km/h.</p> <p>C. Do not need to be worn by passengers.</p> <p>D. Do not need to be worn by passengers under the age of 12 years.</p> <p>(p. 74)</p>
	81. As a driver, you must wear a seatbelt –	<p>A. When travelling over 60 km/h.</p> <p>B. When convenient.</p> <p>C. At all times.</p> <p>D. When the vehicle is moving or stationary in traffic, unless reversing.</p> <p>(p. 74)</p>
	82. This sign means?	<p>A. 45 km/h is the advised maximum speed to travel around the curve ahead under good driving conditions.</p> <p>B. Winding road for next 45 kilometres.</p> <p>C. 45 km/h is the legal maximum speed limit for the curve ahead.</p> <p>D. You can only turn right for the next 45 km.</p> <p>(p. 20)</p>
	83. This sign means?	<p>A. Road incomplete.</p> <p>B. Divided road ahead.</p> <p>C. Incomplete roundabout ahead.</p> <p>D. Modified 'T' intersection ahead.</p> <p>(p. 20)</p>
	84. This sign means?	<p>A. Steep hill ahead.</p> <p>B. Unmade road ahead.</p> <p>C. Slippery road ahead.</p> <p>D. Winding road ahead</p> <p>(p. 20)</p>
	85. This sign means?	<p>A. Hairpin bend to the right.</p> <p>B. 'U' turns allowed.</p> <p>C. You must turn right.</p> <p>D. Road ends – turn around</p> <p>(p. 20)</p>







Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	86. This sign means?	<p>A. Helicopter landing pad ahead. B. Ambulance Station ahead. C. Hospital emergency entrance ahead. D. A crossroad intersection ahead.</p> <p>(p. 20)</p>
	87. This sign means?	<p>A. Left lane closed, right lane open. B. Left lane open, right lane closed. C. Trucks must use right lane. D. "T" intersection ahead.</p> <p>(p. 20)</p>
	88. This sign means?	<p>A. Bends ahead. B. Road slopes ahead. C. Slippery surface ahead. D. Steep winding road ahead.</p> <p>(p. 20)</p>
	89. This sign means?	<p>A. Do not pass another vehicle. B. Stop and give way to all traffic and pedestrians. C. Do not drive beyond this sign. D. Allowed to enter.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	90. This sign means?	<p>A. No right turn. B. One way traffic. C. Left turn only sign. D. Keep to the left of the sign.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	91. This sign means?	<p>A. Vehicles travel in both directions on this road. B. No right or left turns. C. No 3 point turns allowed. D. No U-turns allowed.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	92. This sign means?	<p>A. Danger, road bends sharply right. B. Speed zone ends. C. You must not turn right. D. No sharp right hand bends ahead.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	93. This sign means?	<p>A. Danger, road bends sharply left. B. Speed zone ends. C. No sharp left hand bends ahead. D. You must not turn left.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	94. This sign means?	<p>A. Danger road ends. B. You must not turn right. C. No U-Turn Allowed. D. Speed zone ends.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>








Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	95. This sign means?	<p>A. Traffic must travel along the road only in the direction of the arrow.</p> <p>B. Left turn at anytime with care.</p> <p>C. Right turn at anytime with care.</p> <p>D. Traffic can travel along the road in either direction.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	96. There are two types of road signs - warning and regulatory. What is the difference between them?	<p>A. No difference, they don't need to be obeyed.</p> <p>B. Regulatory signs alert drivers to road conditions and should be obeyed. Warning signs should be ignored.</p> <p>C. Warning signs alert drivers to road conditions and should be obeyed. Regulatory signs must be obeyed.</p> <p>D. No difference, they are both the same.</p> <p>(p. 19, 20)</p>
	97. This sign means?	<p>A. Do not stop in the area covered by the sign for any reason.</p> <p>B. You can park for a short time.</p> <p>C. Stop to pick up or drop off passengers or goods.</p> <p>D. Do not stand during the hours 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.</p> <p>(p. 19)</p>
	98. This sign means?	<p>A. U-turns allowed.</p> <p>B. 3 point turn allowed.</p> <p>C. Turning area for heavy vehicles – give way.</p> <p>D. You are at a roundabout.</p> <p>(p. 36)</p>
	99. This sign means on a multi-laned road?	<p>A. Keep left at all times.</p> <p>B. Drivers must only overtake using the left lane.</p> <p>C. Drivers must not use the right lane unless they are overtaking, turning right or the traffic is congested.</p> <p>D. Drivers must not use the right lane at any time.</p> <p>(p. 6, 7)</p>
	100. This sign means?	<p>A. Parking permitted only for people in wheelchairs.</p> <p>B. Parking permitted for people with disabilities that have a current disability parking permit.</p> <p>C. Anyone may stop but only for a maximum of 2 minutes to pick up or drop off passengers or goods.</p> <p>D. Parking permitted for people with prams.</p> <p>(p. 40)</p>
	101. This sign means?	<p>A. Parking permitted during non-peak hours.</p> <p>B. Parking for buses only.</p> <p>C. No parking for any reason.</p> <p>D. No parking unless you are stopping for a maximum of 2 minutes to pick up or drop off passengers or goods.</p> <p>(p. 38)</p>
	102. This sign means?	<p>A. Drivers cannot stop for more than five minutes to pick up or drop off passengers.</p> <p>B. Drivers cannot stop during the times and days stated.</p> <p>C. Drivers must not stop at anytime.</p> <p>D. Drivers can only stop during the times and days stated.</p> <p>(p. 40)</p>


Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	103. How close to a junction or an intersection without traffic lights can you legally park?	A. 10 metres. B. 9 metres. C. 3 metres. D. 15 metres. (p. 39)
	104. Can you park on a road over your own private driveway?	A. Yes, but only for 10 minutes. B. Yes. C. No (unless dropping off or picking up passengers or goods) (p. 41)
	105. How must you park in a two-way street that has no signposted parking restrictions?	A. You must park parallel and as close as practical to the right-hand kerb. B. You must park parallel and as close as practical to the left-hand kerb but not within 10 metres of a junction or intersection or on a yellow single line. C. You must park parallel and as close as practical to the left-hand kerb, and within 10 metres of an intersection. D. As close to the centre of the road as practical. (p. 38, 39)
	106. How close to a pedestrian crossing can you legally park?	A. 20 metres before and 10 metres after the crossing. B. 3 metres before and 5 metres after the crossing. C. 5 metres on either side. D. 15 metres on either side. (p. 40)
	107. If you are turning at an intersection must you give way to pedestrians?	A. Only if the pedestrians are under the age of 16 years. B. Yes. C. No. D. Only if the pedestrians are over the age of 16 years. (p. 32, 33)
	108. A yellow line along the side of the road means –	A. Parking for taxis only. B. Stopping not allowed during peak traffic hours. C. Fire hydrant indicator. D. No stopping or parking. (p. 39)
	109. What must you do at an intersection with green traffic lights, which is blocked by other vehicles?	A. Enter the intersection. B. Enter the intersection if you think the traffic will clear before the traffic lights change to red. C. Do not enter the intersection until the traffic has cleared and you can safely drive through to the other side, and the traffic lights are green. D. Do not enter the intersection unless the lights change to red. (p. 40)

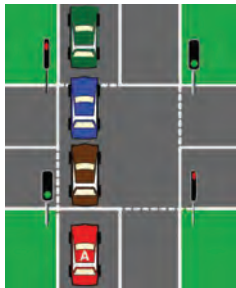


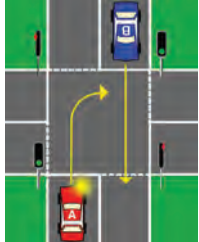
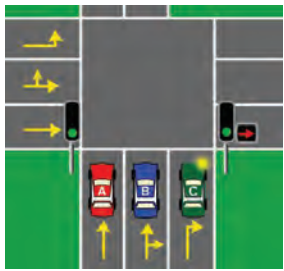

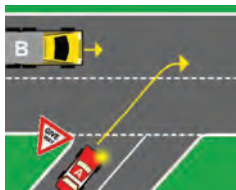
Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	<p>110. You are driving Car A. The vehicles in front of you have stopped. When can you drive through the intersection?</p>	<p>A. At any time when there is a green light if you think that you won't block it. B. At any time when the light is green even if you may block the intersection. C. At any time when the light is green and the intersection is clear of traffic. D. When the lights are red.</p> <p>(p. 40)</p>
	<p>111. When traffic lights turn from green to yellow you should –</p>	<p>A. Speed up and go through the lights before they turn red. B. Stop, even if you must stop on the intersection and then reverse back to the stop line. C. Stop, even if you are in the intersection. D. Stop, if you can do so safely before the stop line.</p> <p>(p. 16)</p>
	<p>112. You are approaching an intersection controlled by traffic lights. There is a red circular light and a green arrow pointing to the right. Can you turn right?</p>	<p>A. No, not at anytime. B. Yes. C. No, only when both lights are green. D. No, but you can go straight ahead.</p> <p>(p. 17)</p>
	<p>113. Which car gives way?</p>	<p>A. Car A. B. Car B.</p> <p>(p. 16)</p>
	<p>114. The traffic lights are green and there is a red right arrow. Cars A and B are going straight ahead, Car C is turning right. Which car(s) go first?</p>	<p>A. Car A and Car C. B. Car B and Car C. C. Car C. D. Car A and Car B.</p> <p>(p. 17)</p>
	<p>115. There are red traffic lights and a green right arrow. Cars A and B are going straight ahead, Car C is turning right. Which car(s) go first?</p>	<p>A. Car A and Car C. B. Car A and Car B. C. Car A. D. Car C.</p> <p>(p. 17)</p>
	<p>116. Which vehicle gives way?</p>	<p>A. Car A B. Truck B</p> <p>(p. 28)</p>


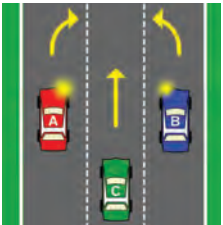
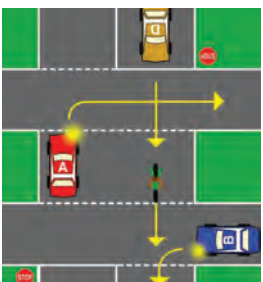
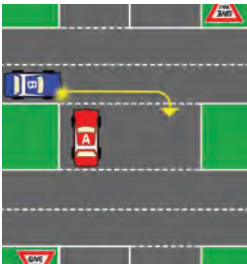
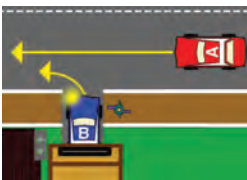
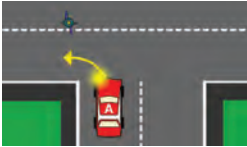
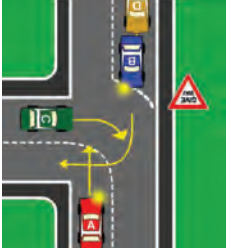

Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	<p>117. Which car goes first?</p>	<p>A. Car A. B. Car B.</p> <p>(p. 27)</p>
	<p>118. On a multi-laned road, Car A and Car B want to change to the centre lane. Which car can change lanes first?</p>	<p>A. Car A - as it is changing into the right hand lane B. Car B - as Car C has to give way to a car on its right C. Neither Car A or Car B has priority for that lane</p> <p>(p. 23)</p>
	<p>119. Which vehicle goes first?</p>	<p>A. Car D. B. Cyclist C. C. Car B. D. Car A.</p> <p>(p. 25)</p>
	<p>120. Which car goes first?</p>	<p>A. Car A. B. Car B.</p> <p>(p. 26)</p>
	<p>121. You are driving Car B. You must give way to -</p>	<p>A. No one (you pull out first). B. The pedestrian. C. The pedestrian and Car A. D. Car A.</p> <p>(p. 31)</p>
	<p>122. Who must give way?</p>	<p>A. Car A. B. The pedestrian.</p> <p>(p. 27)</p>
	<p>123. In what order do the cars go?</p>	<p>A. Car C, Car A, Car B and Car D B. Car C, Car B, Car A and Car D. C. Car B, Car A, Car C and Car D.</p> <p>(p. 28)</p>
	<p>124. Which car goes first?</p>	<p>A. Car A. B. Car B.</p> <p>(p. 28)</p>

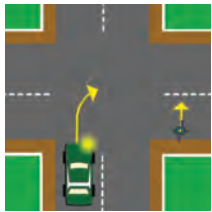
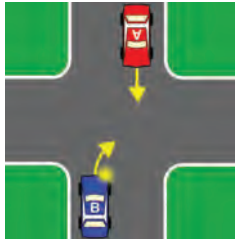
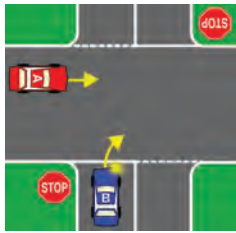
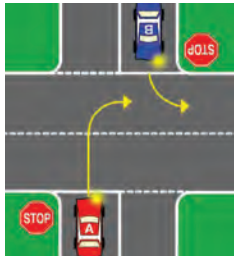
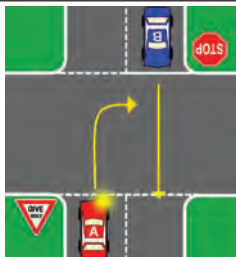
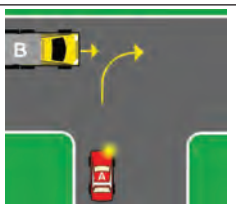
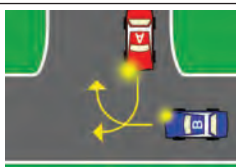

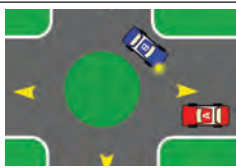

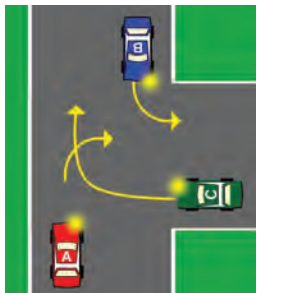
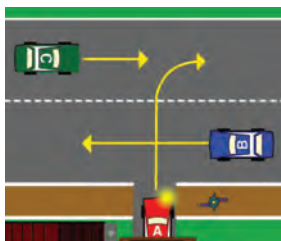
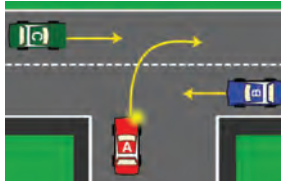
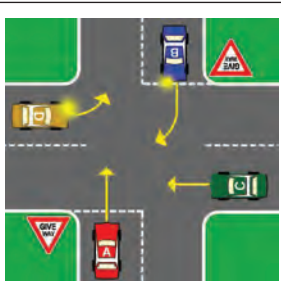
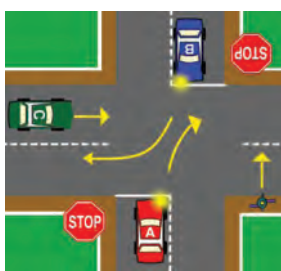
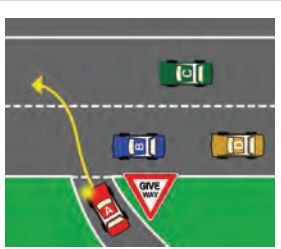
Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	125. Does the car or the pedestrian have to give way?	A. The Pedestrian. B. The Car. (p. 24)
	126. Which car must give way?	A. Car A B. Car B (p. 24)
	127. Which car must give way?	A. Car A B. Car B (p. 25)
	128. Which car must give way?	A. Car A B. Car B (p. 25)
	129. Which car must give way?	A. Car A B. Car B (p. 26)
	130. Which vehicle goes first?	A. Car A B. Truck B (p. 27)
	131. Which car goes first?	A. Car A B. Car B (p. 27)
	132. Which car gives way?	A. Car A B. Car B (p. 28)
	133. Which car gives way?	A. Car A B. Car B (p. 36)

Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	134. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -	A. No one, the other cars must give way to you. B. Car D C. Cars B, C and D D. Car B (p. 24)
	135. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -	A. Cars B, C and D B. Cars C and B C. Car B D. Cars B and D (p. 25)
	136. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -	A. Cars C then B, make sure D is turning left B. Cars B and D C. Cars D, C and B D. Cars D and C (p. 25)
	137. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -	A. Car B B. No one, the other cars must give way to you C. Both Cars B and C (p. 31)
	138. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -	A. Car D B. Car B C. Cars B and D D. Cars B and C (p. 26)
	139. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -	A. Cars B and C B. Cars B and D C. Cars D and C (p. 16)
	140. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -	A. Cars B and C B. D and C C. Car C D. Car D (p. 16)

Diagram	Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
	<p>141. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -</p>	<p>A. Car C B. No one, the other cars must give way to you C. Car B D. Car D</p> <p>(p. 26)</p>
	<p>142. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -</p>	<p>A. Cars B and C B. Car B C. Car C</p> <p>(p. 27)</p>
	<p>143. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -</p>	<p>A. Car C B. Car B and the pedestrian C. The pedestrian and Cars B and C D. Car B</p> <p>(p. 31)</p>
	<p>144. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -</p>	<p>A. Car C B. Car B C. No one, the other cars must give way to you. D. Cars B and C</p> <p>(p. 27)</p>
	<p>145. You are driving Car A. Which cars must you give way to?</p>	<p>A. Cars B and C B. Cars B, C and D C. Cars D and C D. Cars D and B</p> <p>(p. 26)</p>
	<p>146. You are driving Car A. You want to turn right. You must give way to -</p>	<p>A. Cars B and C B. Cars B and C and the pedestrian C. Car C and the pedestrian D. Car B and the pedestrian</p> <p>(p. 25)</p>
	<p>147. You are driving Car A. You must give way to -</p>	<p>A. No one (you go first) B. Car B C. Cars B, C and D D. Cars B and C</p> <p>(p. 28)</p>

Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
148. Can you legally drive over the speed limit?	<p>A. Yes, at anytime as long as the driver does not go over the speed limit by 10 km/h.</p> <p>B. Yes, when the driver is overtaking a slower moving vehicle.</p> <p>C. No.</p> <p>D. Yes, when the driver has a good excuse.</p> <p>(p. 4)</p>
149. When following another vehicle in a lane of traffic, what distance is a useful guide to estimate the minimum safe following distance for dry road conditions?	<p>A. Leave a 2-second time gap between you and the other vehicle.</p> <p>B. Leave a 3-minute time gap between you and the other vehicle.</p> <p>C. Leave a 5-minute time gap between you and the other vehicle.</p> <p>D. Leave a 7-second time gap between you and the other vehicle.</p> <p>(p. 79)</p>
150. Which one of the following statements is true?	<p>A. Provided you do not exceed the speed the limit you are always driving safely.</p> <p>B. In certain situations and conditions driving at the speed limit may be dangerous.</p> <p>C. Speed limits can be exceeded by up to 10km/h if the road and weather conditions are good.</p> <p>D. Speed limits can be exceeded if you have a lawful excuse.</p> <p>(p. 78)</p>
151. If you feel drowsy when driving what should you do?	<p>A. Open the window and turn the radio on.</p> <p>B. Drink lots of coffee whilst driving.</p> <p>C. Turn the radio up loud.</p> <p>D. Stop driving and have a break.</p> <p>(p. 77)</p>
152. If you are taking prescription drugs and you want to drive, you –	<p>A. Should check the labelling to see if it is a non-drowsy medication and only drive if it is a non-drowsy formula.</p> <p>B. Can drive because it is not a recreational drug.</p> <p>C. Can drive during daylight hours but not at night.</p> <p>D. Can drive but you should drink coffee to keep you alert.</p> <p>(p. 73)</p>
153. What should you do when you see animals on the road at night?	<p>A. Slow down and be prepared to avoid the animal.</p> <p>B. Sound your horn.</p> <p>C. Swerve violently.</p> <p>D. Speed up to pass them quickly.</p> <p>(p. 78)</p>
154. Which of the following statements is true?	<p>A. Drinking alcohol increases your concentration when driving.</p> <p>B. Driving with a blood alcohol content over .05 is legal.</p> <p>C. You can only drink and drive while you have your learner licence.</p> <p>D. The risk of causing a crash increases as your blood alcohol content rises.</p> <p>(p. 70)</p>
155. If a seatbelt has been used in a severe crash -	<p>A. It must be replaced.</p> <p>B. It needs to be tested by a mechanic.</p> <p>C. It is still fine to be worn.</p> <p>D. It can be worn as long as it doesn't look damaged.</p> <p>(p. 74)</p>
156. Which of the following statements is correct?	<p>A. If you have been drinking alcohol, it is better not to drive.</p> <p>B. Taking prescribed drugs may reduce the effects of alcohol on the body.</p> <p>C. Drinking coffee helps reduce the effects of alcohol on your body.</p> <p>D. Having a shower may reduce the effects of alcohol on your body.</p> <p>(p. 71)</p>

Question	Choices (page references for answers in brackets)
157. Can a police officer require you to undergo a random breath test for alcohol when you are driving?	<p>A. Only when the driver cannot walk in a straight line.</p> <p>B. Only in an accident.</p> <p>C. Yes.</p> <p>D. No.</p> <p>(p. 72)</p>
158. What should you do when driving in wet conditions?	<p>A. Drive with the handbrake on.</p> <p>B. Drive closer to vehicles to avoid back splash from the other vehicle.</p> <p>C. Slow down as you need to allow much longer for stopping to avoid other vehicles and pedestrians.</p> <p>D. As long as you are driving at the speed limit, you are driving safely.</p> <p>(p. 84)</p>
159. Speeding is dangerous because -	<p>A. The faster you drive the more time and space you need to stop.</p> <p>B. Increasing speed also increases the severity of crashes.</p> <p>C. Driving too fast around a corner can affect the car's stability.</p> <p>D. All of the above.</p> <p>(p. 78)</p>
160. If an oncoming car's headlights dazzle you, what should you do?	<p>A. Keep driving and looking at oncoming lights, your eyes will adjust.</p> <p>B. Put your high beam on.</p> <p>C. Keep your eyes on the left-hand side of the road, slow down or stop.</p> <p>D. Turn your lights off.</p> <p>(p. 42)</p>
161. If your foot brake fails, what should you do?	<p>A. Attempt to free the foot brake with your left hand.</p> <p>B. Sound your horn.</p> <p>C. Turn the ignition off.</p> <p>D. Use your handbrake, select a lower gear (if possible) and use your horn to alert other drivers.</p> <p>(p. 84)</p>
162. If one of your tyres has a blowout what should you do?	<p>A. Accelerate to regain control.</p> <p>B. Quickly apply the hand brake.</p> <p>C. Brake gently and bring the car to a stop.</p> <p>D. Sound your horn.</p> <p>(p. 84)</p>
163. When are you allowed to sound your horn?	<p>A. Only in a built-up area.</p> <p>B. To say good-bye to friends.</p> <p>C. At anytime.</p> <p>D. Only when it is used as a warning device.</p> <p>(p. 42)</p>
164. Are you permitted to drive a vehicle with an insecure load?	<p>A. Only if you travel at less than 40km/h.</p> <p>B. Only if you display a warning sign.</p> <p>C. No.</p> <p>D. Only if you travel with your hazard lights on.</p> <p>(p. 44)</p>
165. Which statement is true?	<p>A. Speeding never causes crashes.</p> <p>B. Factors like road and weather conditions can affect a car's stopping distance.</p> <p>C. It is legal to travel 10 km/h over the speed limit.</p> <p>D. When it's raining, you need to reduce your following distance.</p> <p>(p. 78)</p>
166. Which one of the following statements for a car learner driver is correct?	<p>A. You must have only one passenger in the car.</p> <p>B. You must drive only during daylight hours.</p> <p>C. You need to get lots of supervised driving experience in a variety of road conditions</p> <p>(p. 78)</p>

Index

2-second gap 79

A

Alcohol 70-72

Approved inspection station (AIS) 63

Automatic car 50, 58

B

Bicycles 81

Bicycle lane 21, 41

Bicycle lane sign 21

Bicycle path 41, 44

Bicycle path sign 44

Bicycle storage area (BSA) 44, 81

Blind spot 6, 11, 82

Blocked intersection 40

Blood alcohol content (BAC) 46, 47,
48, 50, 52, 53, 57, 61, 62,
70-71, 72, 77

Brakes 14, 39, 43, 55, 78, 81

brake lights 14, 55

foot brake 14, 84

handbrake 39, 55, 84

Breakdowns 83

Bridge 19, 41

Built-up areas 4, 41, 83

Bus 5, 21, 30, 40, 41, 45, 72

Bus stop 30, 40

Bus zone sign 40

C

Car 14, 21, 23, 29, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43
45, 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 58, 59, 62
63, 70, 72, 74, 78, 79, 80, 81,
84, 86

Caravan 44, 78

Carpark 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 31, 81

Causeway 41

Change direction 14, 15, 78

Change of direction signal 14-15

Changing lanes 15, 23, 30, 32, 34, 37

Child restraints 74-75

Children's crossing 29, 40

Children's crossing sign 29

Clearway 40

Clearway sign 40

Compulsory insurance 65

Continuing road 15, 27, 28

Controlled intersections 5, 15, 16,
17-18, 21, 25-26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 39
giving way at 25-26

T-intersections 27, 28

Country areas 4

Court 66, 67, 69

Crashes 13, 22, 23, 24, 65, 70, 71,
72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
83, 86

Crash responsibilities 83

Crossings 12, 16, 29-30, 40, 78

children's crossing 29, 40

giving way at 12, 29, 30

level crossing 30, 40, 82

pedestrian crossing 29, 40, 78

pedestrian crossing with traffic
lights 29

Crossroad intersection ahead sign 20

D

Default speed limit 4

Demerit points 60, 61, 66, 67

Disabled parking area 38, 40

Disqualification 48, 50, 62, 66, 67,
69, 72

Distractions 43, 80, 83

Divided road ahead sign 20

Dividing lines 6, 7, 8-10, 11, 12, 13
34, 35, 38

double broken 9, 34

double continuous 8, 12, 34, 38

single broken 8, 11, 35, 38

single continuous 9, 34, 38

single continuous next to
broken 10, 11, 34, 35

Do not overtake turning vehicle
sign 13

Double broken dividing lines 9, 34

Double continuous dividing lines 8,
12, 34, 38

Drink driving 66, 69, 70-71, 72, 76,
77

Driver licence 45, 46-62, 66, 67, 68,
69, 72

Driveway 6, 8, 9, 10, 15, 31, 41, 81

Driving assessment 46, 48, 49, 50,
55, 56, 58, 62

Drugs 70, 72, 73, 76, 77

E

Emergency vehicles 30

End clearway sign 40

End school zone sign 5

End speed limit sign 4

Entering and leaving a roundabout 37

Entering traffic 28, 31

Evidence of identity 48, 49, 50, 51,
52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61,
62, 63, 64

Exceptions to keeping left 6-7

F

Fatigue 76-77

avoiding 77

causes of 76

effects of 77

signs of 76

Fines 42, 66, 67, 69, 72

Fire hydrant 40

Following distance 79, 81, 82, 84

Footpath 41, 81

Full licence 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51,
53, 56, 58, 59, 62, 67, 72

G

Give way lines 16, 19, 24, 25, 26, 30

Give way sign 16, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27,
28, 30

Give way to buses sign 30

Giving way 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23-31,
32, 33, 35, 36, 44, 81

at a level crossing 30

at children's crossings 29

at controlled intersections 25-26

at crossings 12, 29

at pedestrian crossings 29

at pedestrian crossings with
traffic lights 29

at roundabouts 36

at slip lanes 28

at T-intersections 16, 27-28

at traffic lights 16, 17, 18

at uncontrolled intersections 24

for emergency vehicles 30

to buses 30

to cyclists 44, 81

to pedestrians 17, 18, 19, 24, 25,
26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 81

Tasmanian Road Rules

when changing lanes 23
 when entering traffic 31
 when merging 23
 Green traffic light 16, 17, 18, 44, 81

H

Hairpin bend ahead 20
 Hand signal 14
 Hazard 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 21, 78, 79
 Hazard lights 42, 83
 Hazard warning triangle 83
 Headlights 42, 55, 78, 80, 82, 84
 Helmet 52, 53, 57, 59, 69
 High beam 42
 Horn 42, 55, 81, 84

I

Illegal drugs 70, 72, 76
 Inattention 80
 Indicate 6, 11, 13, 14-15, 23, 35, 37
 Indicators 7, 14, 30, 44, 55
 Insurance 65
 Intersections 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,
 20, 21, 22, 24, 25-26, 27-28, 33
 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 44, 78, 81, 82
 controlled 5, 25-26
 T-intersections 15, 16, 20, 27-28
 traffic arrows at 17-18, 21
 uncontrolled 24
 with traffic lights 5, 16, 34, 35, 39
 Interstate licence 60-61

K

Keep clear markings 21
 Keeping left 6-7, 19, 36
 exceptions to 6-7

Keep left sign 19
Keep left unless overtaking sign 6, 7
Keep right sign 19

L

L2 PDA 46, 48, 49, 50, 68
 Lane designation signs 20
 Learner licence 45, 46, 48-54, 56, 58
 61, 67, 68, 69
 L1 45, 46, 48-49, 68
 L2 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55,
 56, 68
 Learner speed limit 5, 46, 47, 48, 50,
 52, 53, 61, 62

Leaving your car 19, 39
Left lane must turn left sign 7, 19
Left turn only sign 19

Left turns 32
 Level crossing 30, 40, 82
 Licence 45-62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72
 classes 45
 conditions 60
 full 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 53,
 56, 58, 59, 62, 67, 72
 interstate 60-61
 learner 45, 46, 48-54, 56, 58, 61,
 67, 68, 69
 motorcycle 45, 47, 48, 51, 52,
 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 62, 68, 69
 overseas 48, 50, 53, 58, 62
 provisional 45, 46, 47, 48, 50,
 51, 53, 55-58, 67, 69, 72
 P1 5, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 55,
 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 68, 69
 P2 45, 46, 47, 56, 57, 58, 59,
 61, 62, 68, 69
 surrendering 60
 suspension 48, 49, 50, 52, 53,
 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67,
 68, 69
 Lights 5, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25,
 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 39, 42,
 44, 55, 66, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85

Loading zone sign 40

Loads on vehicles 44, 78

Logbook 46, 50, 55, 56

L-plates 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53, 58,
 61, 62

M

MAIB 65
 Median strip 6, 14, 35, 38
 Median strip parking area 6, 14
 Medical fitness to drive 48, 53, 60
 Medications 73, 76, 77
 Merging 23
 Mobile phones 43, 69, 80
 Modifications to vehicles 65
 Motorcycle 21, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51,
 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61,
 62, 63, 68, 69, 81, 82
 training course 47, 51, 52, 53,
 54, 56, 56, 58
 Multi-lane road 32, 34

Multi-lane roundabout 36, 37

N

Nature strip 41
No entry sign 19
No left turn sign 19
No overtaking on bridge sign 19
No overtaking or passing sign 19
No parking sign 19, 38
No right turn sign 19
No stopping sign 19, 39
No turns sign 19
No U-turn sign 19, 34, 35
 Novice drivers 43, 46, 47, 48-52
 61, 62, 68

O

Offences 56, 60, 61, 66-69, 72
 One-way road 32, 34
One way sign 19
 Overseas licence 48, 50, 53, 58, 62
 Overtaking 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11-13,
 15, 19, 21, 29, 79, 81, 82
 being overtaken 13
 lane 79
 on the left 12
 on the right 11
 when not to overtake 8, 9, 10
 12-13, 29
 Over-width vehicles 82

P

P1 PDA 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 68
 Parking 15, 19, 38-41
 angle 38
 signs 19, 38
 PDA 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 58,
 68
 Pedestrian crossing 12, 29, 40, 78
Pedestrian crossing sign 29
 Pedestrian crossing with traffic
 lights 29
 Pedestrians 4, 5, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19,
 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31,
 32, 33, 35, 40, 42, 43, 44, 78,
 81, 83
 Penalties 67
 Period of good behaviour 67
 Pillion passenger 47, 52, 53, 57, 59
 Police car 30

- Police Officers 22, 65, 72, 83
 Police signal 22
 P-plates 46, 47, 57, 61, 62, 69
Prepare to stop 20
 Provisional licence 45, 46, 47, 48, 50
 51, 53, 55-58, 67, 69, 72
 P1 5, 45, 46, 47, 50, 52, 55, 56,
 57, 58, 61, 62, 68, 69
 P2 45, 46, 47, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61,
 62, 68, 69
 Provisional speed limit 5, 46, 47, 51,
 57, 61, 62
- R**
 Radar detectors 42
 Ramp 41
 Random breath test 22, 72
 Red light camera 66
 Red traffic light 16, 17, 18, 29, 30, 66
 Registration 55, 63-65, 66, 83
 certificate 63, 64
 checks 85
 interstate 64
 label 55, 63, 64
 plates 55, 63, 65
 renewing 63-64, 65
 surrendering 64
 suspending 66
 transferring 64
 Regulatory signs 19
 Reversing 43, 74
Right lane must turn right sign 19
Right turn only sign 19
 Right turns 33-34
 Road markings 21, 24, 27, 28, 33, 38
Roadwork ahead 20
 Roadworthy 14, 65
 Roundabouts 36-37
 entering and leaving 37
 multi-lane 36, 37
 single lane 36
- S**
 School zone 5
School zone sign 5
 Seatbelts 55, 74-75, 86, 69
 Service Tasmania 47, 48, 49, 50
 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59,
 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 112
- Sharing the road 81-82
Sharp bend to the left ahead 20
 Signal 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 24, 32, 33,
 70, 82
 Single broken dividing line 8, 11, 35
 Single continuous dividing lines 9, 34
 Single continuous next to broken
 dividing lines 10, 11, 34, 35
 Single lane roundabout 36
 Sleep-wake cycles 76
 Slip lane 16, 25, 26, 28, 41
Slippery surface ahead 20
 Special purpose lanes 21, 41
 Speed 4, 13, 19, 20, 36, 66, 69, 70,
 76, 78, 81, 84, 86
 Speed camera 5, 42, 66
 Speeding 66, 69, 76, 78, 79, 86
 Speed limit 4-5, 6, 7, 11, 19, 46, 47,
 48, 50, 52, 53, 57, 61, 62, 69, 78
 advisory 20
 default 4
 learner 5, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 53
 near a school bus 5
 provisional 5, 46, 47, 51, 57, 61,
 62
Speed limit sign 4, 5, 19, 78
 Speed measuring device 42
 Standard drink 71
 Stop lines 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 29,
 30, 81
 Stopping 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 30, 36, 38-41,
 42, 43, 44, 66, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79,
 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86
 Stopping distance 78-79
Stop sign 16, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27,
 30
Stop sign ahead 20
 Stop signal 14
 Suitable car checklist 55
- T**
 Tail lights 42, 44
Taxi zone sign 40
 Temporary warning signs 20
 Terminating road 15, 27, 28
 T-intersection 15, 16, 20, 27-28
T-intersection ahead 20
- Towing 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 57,
 78, 83
 Traffic infringement notice 66
 Traffic lights 5, 16-18, 22, 24, 25,
 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 39, 44, 78,
 81
 red 16, 17, 18, 29, 30, 44, 66
 green 16, 17, 18, 44
 yellow 16, 17, 18, 29
 arrows 17-18
 giving way at 16
 not working 16, 22
 Trailer 43, 44, 45, 48, 50, 57, 63
 Trains 30, 82
 Transport inspectors 22, 65, 85
 Trucks 59, 75, 82
 Two-way road 32, 33
Two way sign 19
 Tyres 55, 78, 84, 86
- U**
 Uncontrolled intersection 16, 24,
 27, 28
 U-turn 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15,
 19, 28, 34-35
U-turn permitted sign 34, 35
- V**
 Visual display unit 43
- W**
 Warning devices 42
 Warning signs 5, 20
 When to signal 15
Winding road ahead 20
Workers ahead 20
- Y**
 Yellow line 39
 Yellow traffic light 16, 17, 18, 29
- Z**
 Zip merge 23

External Service Providers

DECA Training

Heavy Vehicle AND Motorcycle testing
www.deca.com.au
talk2us@deca.com.au
1300 365 400 OR (03) 6228 0600
1 Bowen Road, MOONAH TAS 7009

Driver Safety Services

Heavy Vehicle AND Motorcycle testing
www.driversafety.com.au
admin@driversafety.com.au
1800 834 436 OR (03) 6248 5455
5 Lamb Place, CAMBRIDGE TAS 7170

TransTrain

Heavy Vehicle AND Motorcycle Testing
www.transtrain.com.au
info@transtrain.com.au
(03) 6423 2110 OR 1300 665 170 (Heavy Vehicles) OR 1300 798 398 (Motorcycles)
2 Ashburner Street, DEVONPORT TAS 7310

On Road Off Road Training

Heavy Vehicle
www.onroadoffroad.com.au
sales@onroadoffroad.com.au
(03) 6271 3488
24 Jackson Street, GLENORCHY 7010

Service Tasmania shops

Service Tasmania	1300 135 513
Transport Enquiry Service	1300 851 225

Beaconsfield -	West Tamar Council Chambers, West Street
Bridgewater -	Off Green Point Road, directly behind Civic Centre
Burnie -	48 Cattley Street
Campbell Town -	High Street
Currie (King Island) -	15 George Street
Deloraine -	8 Emu Bay Road
Devonport -	21 Oldaker Street
George Town -	16-18 Anne Street
Glenorchy -	4 Terry Street
Hobart -	134 Macquarie Street
Huonville -	Huon LINC Building, 1 Skinner Drive
Kingston -	Shop 87A, Channel Court Shopping Centre
Launceston -	1 Civic Square
Longford -	9 Wellington Street
New Norfolk -	14 Bathurst Street
Oatlands -	71 High Street
Queenstown -	West Coast Community Services Hub, 9-13 Driffield St
Rosny -	Library, Bligh Street
Scottsdale -	3 Ellenor Street
Sheffield -	64 High Street
Smithton -	130 Nelson Street
Sorell -	Shop 3, 5 Fitzroy Street
St Helens -	65 Cecilia Street
Triabunna -	17 Vicary Street
Ulverstone -	54-56 King Edward Street
Whitemark - (Flinders Island)	Main Road
Wynyard -	72 Goldie Street