

# LTO Exam Reviewer – 100 Questions with Answers (English)

1. The three colors of the traffic lights are:
  - a. **red, green and yellow**
  - b. red, green and blue
  - c. yellow, green and blue
2. Yellow triangular signs provide what kind of information
  - a. **warning**
  - b. hospital across
  - c. speed limit
3. Which of the following traffic signs are blue?
  - a. regulatory signs
  - b. **information signs**
  - c. danger warning signs
4. Steady green light means
  - a. you must yield to all pedestrians and other motorists using the intersection
  - b. **go, it is safe to do so**
  - c. proceed cautiously through the intersection before the light changes to red.
5. A flashing yellow light at a road crossing signifies
  - a. **Caution - slow down and proceed with caution**
  - b. Stop and stay until light stops flashing
  - c. Wait for the green light
6. A solid white line on the right edge of the highway slopes in towards your left. This shows that
  - a. there is an intersection joint ahead
  - b. **the road will get narrower**
  - c. you are approaching a construction area
7. You are in a No-Passing zone when the center of the road is marked by
  - a. a broken yellow line
  - b. a broken white line
  - c. **two solid yellow lines**
8. When arrows are painted on the pavement, drivers must:
  - a. **must go in the direction of the arrows**
  - b. slow down and prepare to yield right of way
  - c. are not allowed to change lanes
9. You may not drive across solid yellow lines except to
  - a. change lanes
  - b. **turn left**
  - c. turn right
10. Double solid yellow lane lines
  - a. should not be crossed except with due care
  - b. **should not be crossed anytime**
  - c. does not allow lane changing
11. You may not cross a single broken white of yellow line
  - a. when turning left into a driveway
  - b. when passing to the right on a one-way street
  - c. **when to do so would interfere with traffic**
12. You may cross over a double line on the road to overtake another car if the line on your side is
  - a. solid white
  - b. **broken**

- c. solid yellow
- 13. When you approach a flashing red signal light, you should
  - a. wait for the green light before proceeding
  - b. slow down and proceed with caution
  - c. **come to a full stop and proceed when it is safe to do so**
- 14. Which of the following hand signals must a driver give when he wants to slow down and stop?
  - a. left is bent at elbow, hand pointing up
  - b. left arm held straight in horizontal position
  - c. **left arm held down and hand pointing at ground**
- 15. The proper hand signal for right turn is
  - a. **left arm bent at elbow, hand pointing up**
  - b. left arm held straight in horizontal position
  - c. left arm held down and hand pointing at ground
- 16. If the driver ahead of you extends his left arm straight out, you are fairly sure that he is going to
  - a. **turn left at the next intersection**
  - b. pull off to the side of the road to stop
  - c. turn right at the next intersection
- 17. When approaching a railway crossing with a signal device warning the approach of a train, you must
  - a. **stop not less than 1.5 meters from the nearest rail**
  - b. slow down and proceed with caution
  - c. pull off to the side of the road to stop
- 18. Under what circumstances should you sound your "horn"?
  - a. **as a safety warning**
  - b. at school zones
  - c. at hospital zones
- 19. What does the lane require you to do upon approaching an intersection with a stop sign?
  - a. slow down and proceed when it is safe to do so
  - b. **stop and proceed when it is safe to do so**
  - c. yield the right-of-way if necessary to vehicles approaching from left or right
- 20. Upon approaching an intersection marked with a YIELD SIGN, you are required to
  - a. stop before entering the intersection
  - b. enter the intersection immediately
  - c. **slow down then enter the intersection when the way is clear**
- 21. The road sign "Do Not Enter" is a
  - a. **Regulatory sign**
  - b. Guide sign
  - c. Warning sign
- 22. The Right-of-Way law provides us with
  - a. basic rights as drivers
  - b. **rules for when to yield to others**
  - c. rules for turning right
- 23. A good safety rule when you are sure you have the legal right-of-way is
  - a. **never believe on it**
  - b. sound your horn to alert others
  - c. always demand
- 24. At rotundas, which of the following vehicles have the right-of-way?
  - a. vehicles which are just about to enter
  - b. **vehicles within the rotunda**
  - c. vehicles facing the green light
- 25. At an intersection with no control device, two cars approach at right angles to each other. Which driver must yield?
  - a. the driver who gets there first
  - b. the driver who slows down first
  - c. **the driver who gets there last**
- 26. At an intersection with no control device, two cars approach from opposite directions. Which driver must yield?

- a. the driver going straight
  - b. the driver turning right
  - c. **the driver turning left**
27. At an intersection without a control device, two cars are approaching from opposite directions at approximately the same time, one is turning left and the other turning right. Which driver must yield?
- a. the driver turning right
  - b. **the driver turning left**
  - c. the driver who gets there first
28. At an intersection without stop or yield signs, two cars reach the intersection at the same time. Which car has the right-of-way?
- a. **the car on the right**
  - b. the car on the left
  - c. the car that slows down first
29. A car is positioned in an intersection waiting to turn left when the traffic signal light turns red. Who should go first?
- a. **the driver caught in the intersection waiting to turn left**
  - b. the driver making the right turn
  - c. the driver caught with the green light
30. At an intersection without stop or yield signs, two cars approach from different streets. Which car has the right-of-way?
- a. **the vehicle already in the intersection**
  - b. the vehicle on the left
  - c. the vehicle that slows down first
31. The driver of a car traveling on a highway is required to yield to
- a. any car coming out of a driveway
  - b. **pedestrian**
  - c. cars approaching an intersection from the left
32. When about to make a left turn, you should give the right-of-way to cars coming from the opposite direction
- a. until at least two cars have passed
  - b. **which are close enough to be dangerous**
  - c. until five cars have passed
33. If there are pedestrians on a school crossing, you are required to
- a. stop and give way only to persons crossing from your right
  - b. stop only for children and give way to them from either direction
  - c. **stop and do not proceed until all persons are completely clear off the crossing**
34. Should a driver turning at an intersection give way to pedestrians?
- a. **Yes, a driver turning right or left must give way to pedestrians**
  - b. No pedestrians must give way to all vehicles
  - c. Yes, but only if the driver is turning left
35. When on a street designed for two-way traffic, you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle. What does the law require you to do?
- a. **pull to the right and stop**
  - b. speed up to get out of the way
  - c. continue at high speed
36. When two vehicles meet on an upgrade road where neither cars pass, which of the two must yield?
- a. **the vehicle facing downhill**
  - b. the vehicle facing uphill
  - c. the vehicle that blow its horn first
37. Before changing lanes in traffic, you should always give a signal, check your rear-view mirror and
- a. **turn your head to check other vehicles beside your car**
  - b. sound your horn
  - c. blink your headlight
38. You should change lanes only after you have
- a. **signaled your intention and checked traffic**

- b. signaled your intention
  - c. checked traffic
39. After passing or overtaking a car, you can safely move back into the lane you left if:
- a. the driver you have passed honks his horn
  - b. you can see in your rear-view mirror the car you have passed**
  - c. you can see in your side-view mirror the car you have passed
40. You may pass to the right of a car traveling in your direction
- a. if the highway is clearly marked for two or more lanes moving towards the same direction**
  - b. on a road having one lane in opposite direction
  - c. by driving off the paved roadway
41. If you are traveling in the wrong lane, what must you do to make a turn as you enter an intersection?
- a. make the turn as quickly as possible
  - b. brake or clutch while actually turning
  - c. look behind on both sides and see if it is safe before you change lane**
42. You should begin signaling for a right or left turn before reaching the turning point by at least
- a. 30 meters**
  - b. 60 meters
  - c. 15 meters
43. You should normally begin a right turn on
- a. the lane nearest to the road center
  - b. the lane nearest the right curb**
  - c. the same lane as for a left turn
44. The car behind you wants to pass. You should
- a. blow you horn to allow him to pass
  - b. slow down slightly and pull to the right**
  - c. pull to the right and stop as he can pass
45. When driving on the highway at night, you should use low beam headlights (dim lights) when
- a. another driver dims his lights
  - b. blinded by the headlights of an approaching vehicle
  - c. all of the above**
46. If the brake lights of several cars ahead of you flash on, you should
- a. release accelerator and prepare to brake**
  - b. apply your brakes as soon as possible
  - c. increase your speed
47. Which of these steps is not correct when making a right turn?
- a. stop in the crosswalk**
  - b. signal at least 30 meters ahead of your turn
  - c. watch for pedestrians on the street you are about to enter
48. The driver must not overtake at the foot or approach of a bridge because
- a. he cannot see oncoming vehicles form the other side of the bridge**
  - b. there are pedestrians crossing
  - c. he might obstruct the flow of traffic
49. The best practice when turning left or right while traveling on a highway is
- a. to signal your intention as you make the turn
  - b. to give the electrical and/or hand signal at least 30 meters before you make the turn**
  - c. to disregard signaling if there is no traffic ahead or behind you.
50. Using the shoulder of the road pass to the right of a car ahead of you is
- a. allowed if you are turning right
  - b. allowed if the car ahead is turning left
  - c. against the law**
51. Which of the following is not a safe place to overtake?
- a. when approaching a bridge or upon a curve
  - b. at an intersection
  - c. both of the above**
52. A left turn is more dangerous than a right turn because
- a. cars from the right are moving faster

- b. **you have to be alert for vehicles coming from both left and right**
  - c. four-lane streets are wider than two-lane streets
- 53. What light shall be used when vehicles are parked on the highway at night?
  - a. headlight
  - b. **parking lights or lower-beam headlights**
  - c. signal lights
- 54. Parking lights may used
  - a. at anytime
  - b. **for parking and when visibility is poor**
  - c. when driving on a well-lighted streets
- 55. We consider a vehicle parked when
  - a. **it has brought to stop on the shoulder of a highway and remains inactive in a place for an appreciable period of time**
  - b. it stops to discharge/take in waiting passengers
  - c. it loads/unloads small quantity or freight with reasonable dispatch and moves away without delay
- 56. When parking downhill, you should turn from from wheel
  - a. **into the curb or toward the side of the road**
  - b. away from the curb
  - c. any direction will do
- 57. When parking a card on an upgrade without a curb, the best practice is to
  - a. **get close to the curb and turn the front wheels away from curb**
  - b. turn wheels sharply to the left
  - c. turn wheels sharply to the right
- 58. What should you do when parking uphill and there is a curb?
  - a. turn wheels to curb
  - b. **turn back of wheels to curb**
  - c. turn your front wheels sharply to the left away from curb
- 59. Before moving your car from a parked position, you should
  - a. **check other traffic, signal and pull from curb when it is safe to do so**
  - b. signal and pull from curb
  - c. sound your horn and pull from curb slowly
- 60. You may never park
  - a. **on a crosswalk**
  - b. on a one-way street
  - c. within 5-meters of a fire-hydrant
- 61. When loading or unloading passengers, we usually stop at the
  - a. **right side of the road nearest the sidewalk**
  - b. middle side of the road
  - c. intersection
- 62. A driver may load and unload passengers
  - a. **only at designated stops**
  - b. whenever a passenger signals for a stop
  - c. before an intersection
- 63. Whenever you leave the car unattended, the law says that you stop the engine and
  - a. **notch effectively the hand brake**
  - b. shift the gear to neutral
  - c. close the windows
- 64. When you intend to drive slower than the other vehicles, you should use the
  - a. **outermost (right) lane**
  - b. center lane
  - c. innermost (left) lane
- 65. When you intend to drive faster than the other vehicles, you should use the
  - a. outermost (right) lane
  - b. center lane
  - c. **innermost (left) lane**
- 66. Which of the following is the maximum speed limit on the expressway?

- a. 60 kph
  - b. 80 kph
  - c. **100 kph**
67. The speed limit within a school zone during school days is
- a. **20 kph**
  - b. 25 kph
  - c. 30 kph
68. When using the basic speed law as a guide, the choice of speed will be based
- a. speed of the driver
  - b. fuel of car being driven
  - c. **traffic and road condition**
69. Under the basic speed law, you may never drive faster than
- a. **that which is safe**
  - b. the posted limit
  - c. the flow of traffic
70. A safe speed to drive your car under adverse condition
- a. **depends on the road and weather condition**
  - b. is the posted speed limit
  - c. depends on the mechanical skill of the driver
71. At night, you should never drive at a speed which would prevent you from stopping within the distance
- a. **you can't see in your headlights**
  - b. of a 4 car-lengths
  - c. of 170 feet
72. The speed limit signs along the roadways should be thought of as
- a. **the recommended speed under the best condition**
  - b. the recommended speed under the worst condition
  - c. the recommended speed under any condition
73. It is more dangerous to drive at the maximum speed limit at night than during daytime because
- a. your reaction time is slower at night
  - b. the roadways are more apt to be slippery at night
  - c. **you cannot see too far ahead at night**
74. Night driving is dangerous because
- a. street lights tend to blur your vision
  - b. more vehicles are on the road at night
  - c. **the distance we can see ahead is reduced**
75. When following behind another car, it is considered a safe rule to allow at least
- a. space for one car
  - b. 15 feet of stopping distance
  - c. **one-car length per 10 miles of speed**
76. Which of the following should you do if you feel drowsy while driving?
- a. **pull off the road and rest**
  - b. move over to the right lane and continue driving
  - c. increase your speed to get away from other vehicles
77. When approaching sharp curve on the highway, you should
- a. **decrease speed before entering the curve**
  - b. increase speed while negotiating the curve
  - c. apply your brake lightly while taking the curve
78. Ignoring traffic lights during late hours of the night could
- a. make you a good driver
  - b. **involve you in fatal accident**
  - c. decrease your fuel consumption
79. A good driving attitude of a driver is
- a. drive slowly
  - b. **drive defensively**
  - c. take chances if possible
80. Drivers gather most information with their

- a. cars
  - b. eyes**
  - c. hands
81. Which of the following is most recommended in a way of dealing with fatigue on a long trip?
- a. stop periodically for rest and exercise**
  - b. eat much and drink a little alcoholic beverages
  - c. take an over-the-counter "keep awake" pill
82. What habit will help you prevent a fixed stare and resist distraction?
- a. ground viewing
  - b. moving your eyes regularly by looking near and far**
  - c. another car's speed
83. Which of the following can you adjust in order to reduce the chance of collision?
- a. your speed and lane position**
  - b. the sharpness of a curve
  - c. another car's speed
84. Drivers have to make decisions
- a. only in heavy traffic
  - b. only until they become experienced
  - c. continuously as they drive**
85. When interacting with bicyclists, you must
- a. be more aware of the road condition
  - b. adjust speed and increase your space margin**
  - c. use different visual-search
86. As you drive, your glances to the side and rear view mirrors should be
- a. as brief as possible**
  - b. as long as you like
  - c. at least one second each
87. At night when you meet another vehicle with blinding bright lights, the safest thing to do is
- a. turn your lights on high beam
  - b. look slightly to the right side of the roadway**
  - c. look at the headlight of the approaching vehicle
88. When approaching an intersection and the roadway beyond is blocked with traffic, you should
- a. keep as close as possible to the car ahead
  - b. proceed slowly into the intersection until the traffic ahead moves on**
  - c. stop before the intersection and wait until traffic ahead moves on
89. Throwing bottles, cans or anything from your vehicle windows is
- a. forbidden at all times**
  - b. forbidden only in the province
  - c. forbidden only in the cities
90. The most effective way to deal with a "tailgater" is to
- a. ignore him but don't allow him to get very close to you
  - b. slow down and let him pass**
  - c. increase your speed and slam on your brakes
91. If you are traveling on a two-lane road and see the chances for trouble are equal on both sides, you should
- a. position your car slightly to the right
  - b. position your car slightly to the left
  - c. center your car between the hazards**
92. When walking on a roadway where there is no sidewalk, the pedestrians must always stay
- a. on the left side of the road facing traffic**
  - b. on the right side
  - c. either way will do
93. In case of an accident, the first duty of the driver involved is to
- a. pick-up the injured person and take him to the nearest hospital**
  - b. report the accident to the hospital
  - c. report the accident to the nearest police station

94. In case of injuries involved in an accident, the duty of the uninjured driver is to
- call a physician**
  - keep the victim lying down
  - try to determine who is at fault
95. To have one's driver's license suspended means to
- have it revalidated by the LTO
  - have it taken away permanently by the LTO
  - have it taken temporarily by the LTO**
96. The main reasons for requiring motor vehicle inspection is to
- earn revenue for the government
  - give the inspector a chance to look at your car
  - try and make sure that cars meet the safety standards**
97. A public utility vehicle can only be driven by holder of a
- student permit
  - non-professional license
  - professional license**
98. To own a driver's license is
- an honor
  - a right
  - a privilege**
99. To avoid suspension or revocation, how many days must a driver with an apprehended license settle his case with LTO?
- within 15 days**
  - within 10 days
  - within 30 days
100. When may you lend your driver's license?
- under no circumstance**
  - to another person who is learning to drive
  - in Emergencies