Learner licence test questions and answers

113 practice questions on road signs, road markings and Indian traffic rules, each with the correct answer and a short explanation.

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Road signs and road markings

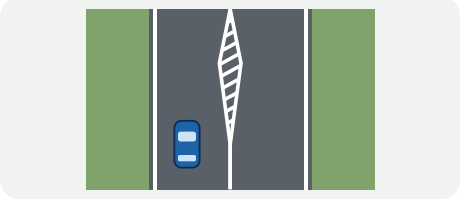
1. You see this sign at the start of a traffic island. What must you do?



A. Keep to the left of the island ✓
B. Turn left at the next junction
C. Pass the island on either side
D. Stop and give way

Answer A. The sign means keep left. Pass the island on its left side.

2. May you drive over the striped area?



A. Yes, to overtake
B. No, except to avoid an obstruction ✓
C. Yes, to wait for a turn
D. Only motorcycles may

Answer B. Hatched areas are painted islands that separate traffic. Stay off them.

3. What does this sign mean?



A. Sound the horn

B. Horn prohibited ✓

C. Loudspeakers ahead

D. Emergency vehicles only

Answer B. Do not use the horn in this area. Such signs are often placed near hospitals, schools and courts.

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4. What does this sign mean?



A. Minimum speed 50 km/h

B. Recommended speed 50 km/h

C. Distance to the next town 50 km

D. Maximum speed 50 km/h ✓

Answer D. A red-bordered circle with a number is a maximum speed limit. Conditions may still require a lower speed.

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5. What does this sign warn you about?



A. Hill ahead

B. Loose gravel

C. Tunnel ahead

D. Speed breaker ahead ✓

Answer D. Slow down before the speed breaker.

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6. What does this sign mean?



A. Two-lane road ahead

B. Overtaking prohibited ✓

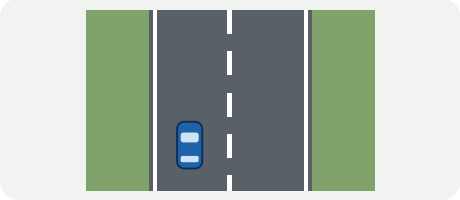
C. Car park ahead

D. Keep a safe distance

Answer B. Do not overtake until the restriction ends.

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7. You are in the blue car. What does the broken centre line allow?



A. Overtaking at any time

B. Crossing it to overtake, but only when the road ahead is clear and it is safe ✓

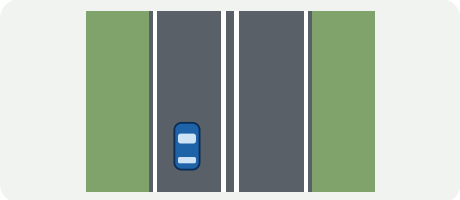
C. Nothing; it must never be crossed

D. Parking on the line

Answer B. A broken centre line may be crossed to overtake when it is safe and legal.

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8. May you cross this centre marking to overtake?



A. Yes, if the road is clear

B. Yes, at night

C. No; double solid lines must not be crossed to overtake or turn ✓

D. Only on a motorcycle

Answer C. Do not cross a double solid line from either side, except to avoid an obstruction.

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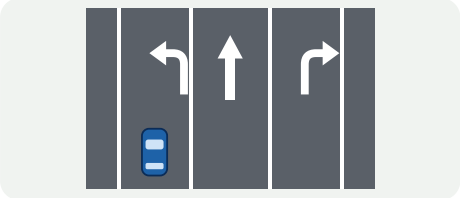
9. **What does this sign mean?**



A. U-turn allowed
B. Road bends sharply
C. U-turn prohibited ✓
D. Two-way traffic

Answer C. A U-turn is not allowed where this sign applies, even if there is a gap in the median.

10. **You are in the blue car and now realise you wanted to turn right. The lane lines are solid. What should you do?**



A. Cut across both lanes to the right lane
B. Go straight on from the left lane
C. Stop and wait for a gap
D. Turn left as your lane shows, then find another route ✓

Answer D. Follow your lane's arrow. Do not cross solid lane lines at the last moment.

11. **What must you do at this sign?**



A. Stop completely at the stop line, give way, then go when the road is clear ✓
B. Slow down and go on if the road looks clear
C. Stop only if a vehicle is coming
D. Sound the horn and drive on

Answer A. STOP means a complete stop, not a rolling stop. Give way to traffic on the major road and enter only when clear.

12. What does this sign mean?



A. No entry

B. Give way to traffic on the road you are entering ✓

C. Road narrows ahead

D. Stop at all times

Answer B. Slow down, be ready to stop, and give way to traffic on the road ahead.

13. What does this sign warn you about?



A. Hospital ahead

B. Church ahead

C. Crossroads ahead ✓

D. Railway crossing

Answer C. Slow down at the junction and be ready to give way.

14. What does this sign warn you about?



A. Right lane closed

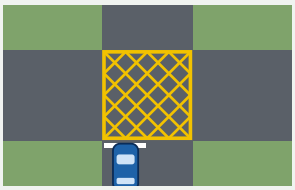
B. Road ends ahead

C. Compulsory right turn

D. Side road joining from the right ✓

Answer D. Watch for vehicles coming out of the side road.

15. **The traffic beyond this junction is not moving. What should you do?**



A. Wait before the box until your exit is clear ✓

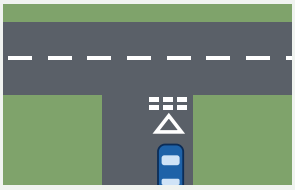
B. Enter the box and wait

C. Sound the horn

D. Go around the box

Answer A. Do not enter a yellow box unless your exit is clear. Never stop inside it.

16. **You are in the blue car. What do these markings mean?**



A. Stop line for traffic lights

B. Pedestrian crossing

C. Give way to traffic on the main road ✓

D. Parking bay

Answer C. A double broken line, often with a triangle, is a give-way line.

17. **What does this sign warn you about?**



A. Roundabout ahead ✓

B. U-turn allowed

C. Recycling centre

D. Road closed

Answer A. Slow down, choose your lane early and give way to traffic already in the roundabout.

18. **What should you do when you see this sign?**



A. Sound the horn and keep your speed

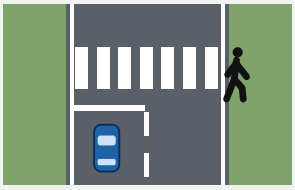
B. Slow down and be ready to stop for people crossing ✓

C. Speed up to pass before anyone crosses

D. Nothing, unless someone is visible

Answer B. It warns of a pedestrian crossing ahead. At an uncontrolled crossing you must stop and let people cross.

19. **A person is waiting to cross. Where must you stop?**



A. On the zebra stripes

B. Just after the crossing

C. Behind the stop line before the crossing ✓

D. You need not stop

Answer C. Stop behind the line and let the person cross. Never stop on the crossing.

20. **You are on foot and see this sign. What does it mean?**



A. Pedestrian crossing ahead

B. Footpath ahead

C. Pedestrians must not walk here ✓

D. School zone

Answer C. Pedestrians are prohibited on this road, for example at the entry to an expressway. Use another route.

21. **You are riding a bicycle and see this sign. What should you do?**



A. Ride on carefully
B. Ride on the footpath instead
C. Get off and push along the road
D. Do not ride on this road; use another route ✓

Answer D. Cycles are banned on some highways and flyovers. Read the signs at every entry.

22. **What does this sign mean?**



A. Cycles prohibited
B. Compulsory cycle track: for cyclists ✓
C. Cycle shop ahead
D. Cycles must give way

Answer B. This marks a cycle track. Motor vehicles must not drive or park on it.

23. **What should you do when you see this sign?**



A. Sound the horn continuously
B. Keep your normal speed
C. Slow right down; the limit near a signed school is 25 km/h ✓
D. Overtake buses quickly

Answer C. Children may run out. Regulation 16(5) limits speed to 25 km/h past signed schools.

24. What should you do when you see this sign?



A. Sound the horn to keep animals away

B. Slow down and watch for animals on or near the road ✓

C. Drive faster through the area

D. Switch on hazard lights and keep going

Answer B. Animals can move suddenly. Slow early, give room, and stop if a herd is crossing.

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25. What does this sign mean?



A. Trucks (goods vehicles) prohibited ✓

B. Truck parking ahead

C. Trucks must use the left lane

D. Weighbridge ahead

Answer A. Goods vehicles must not enter where this sign applies.

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26. What does this sign mean?



A. No parking ✓

B. Parking place

C. Parking for police only

D. Pay-and-park ahead

Answer A. Parking is prohibited where this sign applies. Hazard lights do not make illegal parking legal.

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27. **What does this sign mean?**

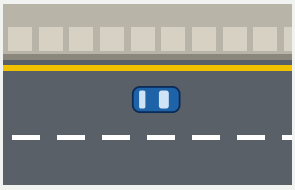


A. No parking
B. Police station
C. Parking place ✓
D. Petrol pump

Answer C. Rectangular informatory signs give information. This one marks a parking place.

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28. **What does the continuous yellow line along the kerb mean?**



A. Parking for two-wheelers
B. No parking ✓
C. Bus lane
D. Loading area

Answer B. A continuous yellow line along the kerb means no parking.

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29. **What does this sign warn you about?**



A. Slippery road ✓
B. Winding road
C. Car wash
D. Rough road

Answer A. Slow down, avoid harsh braking and steering, and leave a bigger gap.

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30. **What does this sign warn you about, and what should you do?**



A. Quarry ahead; sound the horn
B. Gravel for sale
C. Rough road; speed up
D. Falling rocks; watch for rocks on the road and do not stop under the slope ✓

Answer D. Watch for fallen rocks, especially after rain, and never stop beside unstable slopes.

31. **What does this sign mean?**



A. Parking prohibited
B. Road closed to pedestrians only
C. No entry for vehicles ✓
D. End of speed limit

Answer C. You must not enter the road from this direction. It is often seen at the exit end of a one-way street.

32. **What does this sign mean?**



A. Right lane closed
B. Compulsory turn right
C. Right-hand curve ahead
D. Right turn prohibited ✓

Answer D. You must not turn right here. Continue and find another legal route.

33. You want to turn left at the junction where this sign is placed. What should you do?



A. Continue and find another legal route ✓
B. Turn left carefully
C. Turn left only on red
D. Turn left if no police are present

Answer A. The sign prohibits turning left at this point.

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34. What does this sign mean?



A. Left turn prohibited
B. Left-hand bend ahead
C. You must turn left ✓
D. Left lane closed

Answer C. Blue circular signs tell you what you must do.

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35. What does this sign mean?



A. One-way street
B. No turning back
C. Road narrows
D. You must go straight ahead only ✓

Answer D. Turning left or right is not allowed here. Blue circles give orders.

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36. **What does this sign warn you about?**



A. Right turn ahead is compulsory
B. Side road on the right
C. No right turn
D. A right-hand bend ahead ✓

Answer D. Slow down before the bend and keep left.

37. **What does this sign warn you about?**



A. Road narrows ahead ✓
B. Dual carriageway ends
C. Bridge ahead
D. Lane closed

Answer A. Slow down, keep left and be ready to give way to oncoming traffic.

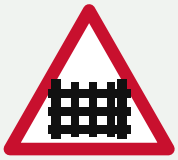
38. **What does this sign warn you about?**



A. Pedestrians prohibited
B. Farm ahead
C. Road works ahead ✓
D. Landslide area

Answer C. Slow down, follow temporary signs and give workers plenty of room.

39. What does this sign warn you about?



A. Railway level crossing with gates or barriers ahead ✓

B. Farm gate ahead

C. Toll plaza ahead

D. Border checkpoint

Answer A. Slow down, do not overtake, and never enter once the barriers start to close.

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40. This sign warns of a level crossing without gates. What should you do?



A. Cross quickly before any train comes

B. Slow down, stop if needed, look and listen both ways, and cross only when no train is in sight ✓

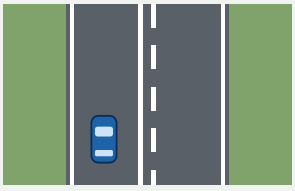
C. Sound the horn and cross

D. Follow the vehicle in front closely

Answer B. Open the window and turn off music so you can hear. Trains have overriding priority.

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41. You are in the blue car. The solid line is on your side. May you cross to overtake?



A. Yes, if the road is clear

B. Yes, if you sound the horn

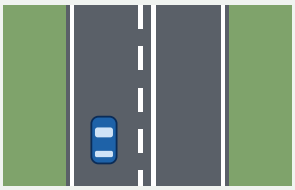
C. Only if the car ahead is slow

D. No; stay in your lane ✓

Answer D. You may cross only when the broken line is on your side.

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42. **You are in the blue car. The broken line is on your side. What does this allow?**



A. You may cross to overtake when it is safe, and return before the markings change ✓

B. Nothing; never cross

C. Traffic from the other side may cross at any time

D. You may park on the line

Answer A. The broken line on your side permits crossing when safe. Oncoming traffic facing the solid line must not cross.

43. **Your van with luggage on the roof rack is 3.7 metres high. You see this sign. What should you do?**



A. Drive through slowly

B. Do not go on; take another route ✓

C. Let some air out of the tyres

D. Drive through in the centre

Answer B. The sign gives the maximum height of vehicles allowed. Remember the extra height of a roof load.

Road Position & Lanes

44. **On an ordinary two-way road in India, where should your vehicle normally be?**

A. In the middle of the road, so you can see both sides

B. Generally to the left, leaving safe clearance from the road edge ✓

C. As close to the left kerb or drain as physically possible

D. On the right, so you are ready to overtake

Answer B. India drives on the left. Keep generally to the left of the carriageway so oncoming traffic passes on your right, but leave sensible clearance from kerbs, drains, parked vehicles, pedestrians and cyclists.

45. On a multi-lane carriageway, which vehicles must use the left lane except when passing an obstruction or slower vehicle?

A. Only two-wheelers
B. Cars carrying passengers
C. Heavy and speed-restricted vehicles ✓
D. Any vehicle during the night only

Answer C. Indian regulations require heavy vehicles and speed-restricted vehicles to use the left lane on multi-lane roads, leaving it only to overtake or pass an obstruction, and to return to it afterwards.

46. You are joining a national highway from a slip road. Who has priority?

A. You, because you are signalling
B. Traffic already on the highway ✓
C. Whoever is faster
D. Whoever is bigger

Answer B. When joining a national highway, state highway or major district road, give way to traffic already on it. Use the acceleration lane, check mirrors and signal.

47. What is the safe way to move across three lanes to reach an exit?

A. Cut across all three lanes at once
B. Change one lane at a time, checking and signalling for each ✓
C. Move across without signalling if traffic is light
D. Stop in your lane and wait for a gap

Answer B. Change one lane at a time, with mirror, signal and blind-spot checks for each. If you miss the exit, carry on to the next one.

Observation & Signals

48. You are about to move off from the left side of the road. Which blind spot is most important to check?

A. The left blind spot
B. The right blind spot, because you will move out into traffic on your right ✓
C. None, if the mirrors look clear
D. The area in front of the bonnet only

Answer B. When moving off from the left, you join traffic on your right. A motorcycle or cyclist can be hidden from the mirrors, so take a quick look over your right shoulder before moving.

49. What does switching on your indicator do?

A. It gives you priority over traffic in the lane you want
B. It obliges other drivers to slow down for you
C. It tells others what you intend to do, but does not give you any right of way ✓
D. It is only needed when a police officer is present

Answer C. A signal communicates your intention. It does not create a safe gap or give you priority. Move only when the space is actually safe.

50. When may you use the horn?

A. To tell the car ahead to move when the light turns green
B. To warn someone of danger, with a short tap ✓
C. Continuously in a traffic jam
D. Outside a hospital to get attention

Answer B. Use the horn only when you apprehend danger, or where a sign requires it. Needless, continuous or repeated honking is an offence (₹1,000; ₹2,000 for a repeat).

51. During which hours is the horn prohibited in residential areas, except in an emergency?

A. 6 a.m. to 10 a.m.
B. 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. ✓
C. Midnight to 4 a.m.
D. There is no such rule

Answer B. Under the Noise Pollution Rules, no horn may be used in silence zones or at night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) in residential areas, except in a public emergency.

Speed & Following Distance

52. What following gap does India Drive Safe recommend behind the vehicle ahead in good conditions?

A. At least 1 second
B. At least 3 seconds ✓
C. Exactly one car length
D. At least 10 seconds

Answer B. Indian law requires enough distance to stop safely if the vehicle ahead stops suddenly. India Drive Safe recommends at least a 3-second gap in good conditions and 4 seconds or more in poor conditions.

53. A road is signed 80 km/h, but it is raining and you can see only a short distance ahead. What speed should you drive at?

A. 80 km/h, because that is the limit
B. A little above 80 km/h, if the road is empty
C. Slow enough to stop within the distance you can see clearly ✓
D. Whatever speed the vehicle ahead is doing

Answer C. The speed limit is a maximum, not a target. In poor conditions you must slow down so that you can stop within your forward range of vision.

Overtaking

54. You are behind a slow truck on a two-way road with a continuous solid white line in the centre. What should you do?

A. Overtake quickly if no traffic is visible
B. Overtake only if you can do it within the speed limit
C. Stay behind; do not overtake across a solid centre line ✓
D. Flash your headlights and overtake

Answer C. Overtaking by crossing a continuous single or double solid line is prohibited. Wait until the marking and the road ahead allow a safe overtake.

55. Are you allowed to exceed the speed limit to complete an overtake quickly?

A. Yes, for a few seconds
B. Yes, if the vehicle being overtaken is slow
C. No, never; if you cannot overtake within the limit, do not overtake ✓
D. Only on highways

Answer C. Regulation 14 expressly prohibits exceeding the maximum speed limit while overtaking. If you cannot complete the move legally and safely, it is not a safe opportunity.

Turns & Junctions

56. Before turning left, a cyclist is riding alongside on your left. What should you do?

A. Turn quickly in front of the cyclist
B. Sound the horn and turn
C. Let the cyclist go past first, then turn ✓
D. Turn slowly and let the cyclist brake

Answer C. When turning left you must give way to cyclists and slow-moving traffic. Never cut across a cyclist or motorcycle on your left.

57. Where are U-turns not allowed?

A. On major roads, highways and expressways ✓

B. Only at night

C. Only where there is a traffic light

D. U-turns are allowed everywhere if you signal

Answer A. Indian regulations do not allow U-turns on major roads, highways or expressways, and wherever a sign prohibits them.

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58. At an uncontrolled intersection (no signals, signs or police), which vehicle has the right of way?

A. The bigger vehicle

B. The vehicle that arrives fastest

C. The vehicle approaching from your right ✓

D. The vehicle approaching from your left

Answer C. At an uncontrolled junction, vehicles approaching from the right have the right of way. This does not apply when you leave a minor road to join a major road.

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59. What must you do at a STOP sign?

A. Slow down and continue if the road looks clear

B. Stop completely at the stop line, give way to traffic on the major road, then go when clear ✓

C. Sound the horn and proceed

D. Stop only if a police officer is present

Answer B. STOP means stop: halt before the stop line (or before the sign if there is no line), give way to traffic on the major road and to pedestrians, and enter only when it is clear. A rolling stop is not a stop.

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60. The light turns amber as you approach, and you can stop safely before the line. What should you do?

A. Speed up to get through

B. Stop at the stop line ✓

C. Sound the horn and continue

D. Continue if no police are present

Answer B. A steady amber means stop at the same point as for red, unless you have already crossed the line or are so close that stopping could cause a rear-end crash. Amber is not a signal to speed up.

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61. Is a left turn allowed on a red light in India?

A. Never

B. Yes, unless a sign prohibits it, after giving way to traffic from the right and to pedestrians and cyclists ✓

C. Yes, at any time, without stopping

D. Only for two-wheelers

Answer B. Indian law allows a left turn on red unless a sign or signal prohibits it, after giving way to traffic from your right and to pedestrians and cyclists crossing.

Roundabouts

62. At a roundabout, who has the right of way?

A. Vehicles entering the roundabout

B. Traffic already in the roundabout ✓

C. The largest vehicle

D. Vehicles going straight ahead

Answer B. Traffic already circulating in the roundabout has the right of way. Wait for a safe gap before entering.

63. In India, which way does traffic circulate around a roundabout?

A. Anticlockwise

B. Clockwise ✓

C. Either way

D. It depends on the time of day

Answer B. India drives on the left, so traffic goes clockwise around a roundabout. The main danger when entering comes from traffic approaching from your right.

Vulnerable Road Users

64. You approach an uncontrolled pedestrian (zebra) crossing and a person is waiting to cross. What must you do?

A. Sound the horn so they wait

B. Continue if you reach it first

C. Slow down, stop and let them cross ✓

D. Swerve around them

Answer C. At an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing you must slow down, stop and give way to pedestrians and wheelchair users.

65. What is the maximum speed on a road with no footpath where pedestrians are walking on the carriageway?

A. 25 km/h, or any lower signed speed ✓
B. 40 km/h
C. 50 km/h
D. There is no special limit

Answer A. Regulation 16(5) sets 25 km/h, or any lower signed speed, near signed schools, hospitals and construction sites, and on roads without footpaths where people walk on the carriageway.

66. You are walking on a road with no footpath. Which side should you walk on?

A. The left, with your back to traffic
B. The right, facing oncoming traffic ✓
C. The middle of the road
D. Either side, it makes no difference

Answer B. Where there is no footpath, walk on the right so you face oncoming traffic and can step aside. (India Drive Safe recommendation, as in the UK Highway Code.)

67. What is the safest way to cross near a stopped bus?

A. Cross in front of the bus
B. Cross behind the bus
C. Wait until the bus has moved off and you can see the road clearly ✓
D. Run across quickly

Answer C. A stopped bus hides you from drivers and drivers from you. Wait until it has moved off and you can see clearly in both directions.

68. Who must wear a helmet on a motorcycle or scooter?

A. Only the rider
B. The rider and any pillion, including children above four years ✓
C. Only on highways
D. Only riders under 18

Answer B. Every person driving or riding on a motorcycle, including the pillion and children above four, must wear a BIS-certified helmet (turban-wearing Sikhs are exempt). The fine is ₹1,000 plus three months' licence disqualification.

69. How many pillion passengers may a motorcycle carry?

A. One ✓

B. Two, if one is a child

C. Three on short trips

D. Any number that fits

Answer A. A motorcycle may carry only one person besides the rider, on a proper seat. Breaking this rule carries a ₹1,000 fine and licence disqualification.

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70. Which side of the road should a cyclist ride on in India?

A. The right, facing traffic

B. The left, in the same direction as traffic ✓

C. The middle of the lane

D. The footpath

Answer B. Cyclists should ride on the left with the flow of traffic, never against it, and not on footpaths.

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71. What lights should a bicycle show at night?

A. A red light at the front and a white light at the back

B. A white light at the front and a red light and reflector at the back ✓

C. No lights are needed

D. A flashing blue light

Answer B. Use a white light at the front and a red light and red reflector at the back, plus pedal reflectors. (UK legal standard and India Drive Safe recommendation.)

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72. Where is the safest place for a baby in a car?

A. On an adult's lap in the front seat

B. In a rear-facing child seat in the back ✓

C. Standing between the front seats

D. On an adult's lap in the back

Answer B. No adult can hold a child in a crash. Use a rear-facing infant seat in the back, and never place a rear-facing seat in front of an active airbag.

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73. What is the fine for carrying a child under 14 who is not secured by a seat belt or child restraint?

A. ₹100

B. ₹500

C. ₹1,000 ✓

D. No fine

Answer C. Section 194B(2) sets a ₹1,000 fine for driving with a child under 14 not secured by a seat belt or child restraint system.

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74. What colour must a school bus be painted?

A. White

B. Yellow ✓

C. Green

D. Any colour, with a school sign

Answer B. Under the Supreme Court's school-bus directions, a school bus must be painted yellow with 'SCHOOL BUS' written on the front and back.

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75. A school bus has stopped with its stop arm out and hazard lights on. What should you do?

A. Overtake it quickly

B. Sound the horn to warn children

C. Slow right down to walking pace and be ready to stop ✓

D. Continue at normal speed if you are on the other side

Answer C. A child may run out from in front of or behind the bus. Slow to walking pace from either direction and be ready to stop. (India Drive Safe recommendation; New Zealand sets a 20 km/h legal limit.)

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76. A herd of cattle is crossing the road ahead. What must you do?

A. Sound the horn to move them

B. Drive slowly through the herd

C. Stop and let the herd cross ✓

D. Overtake on the other side of the road

Answer C. Regulation 25 requires you to slow down for herds of animals and, if they are crossing, to stop and let them cross. Do not honk or rev the engine.

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77. A dog suddenly runs into the road in front of your car and there is oncoming traffic. What is generally safest?

A. Swerve hard into the oncoming lane

B. Brake firmly in a straight line ✓

C. Accelerate past it

D. Swerve into the roadside ditch

Answer B. Brake firmly in a straight line. A violent swerve into oncoming traffic, a ditch or pedestrians often causes a far worse crash.

Highways & Expressways

78. Your car breaks down on a highway. Where should you place a reflective warning triangle?

A. On the roof of the car
B. Right beside the car
C. About 50 metres behind the vehicle ✓
D. You do not need one in daylight

Answer C. Switch on hazard lights at once and, on highways and fast roads, place a reflective warning triangle 50 metres behind the vehicle (or before the bend).

79. What is the national maximum speed for cars on an expressway, unless a lower limit is signed?

A. 80 km/h
B. 100 km/h
C. 120 km/h ✓
D. 140 km/h

Answer C. MoRTH notification S.O. 1522(E) (2018) sets 120 km/h for cars on expressways. Signed limits for a particular stretch are often lower, and the sign always applies.

80. You do not have a valid FASTag at a National Highway toll plaza. How much do you pay if you pay by UPI?

A. The normal toll
B. 1.25 times the toll ✓
C. Double the toll
D. Three times the toll

Answer B. Since 15 November 2025, vehicles without a valid FASTag pay 1.25 times the toll by UPI or other digital payment, and double the toll in cash.

81. A police officer in uniform asks for your documents. Are documents in DigiLocker or mParivahan acceptable?

A. No, only original paper documents
B. Yes, they are legally valid ✓
C. Only the driving licence may be digital
D. Only in metro cities

Answer B. Since 2018, Rule 139 allows documents in electronic form, and DigiLocker/mParivahan records are recognised as equal to the originals.

Trucks, Buses & Large Vehicles

82. Where is the largest blind spot of a truck in Indian traffic?

A. Directly above the cab
B. Along the left side ✓
C. Along the right side only
D. There are no blind spots on trucks

Answer B. A truck driver cannot see directly in front, directly behind, or along much of the left side, the largest blind spot in left-hand traffic. If you cannot see the driver's face in the mirror, they cannot see you.

83. A bus ahead of you is signalling and turning left at a junction. What should you do?

A. Squeeze past on its left
B. Overtake it on the right at speed
C. Hold back and let it complete the turn ✓
D. Sound the horn continuously

Answer C. Long vehicles swing wide and their rear wheels cut the corner. Never squeeze up the left side of a turning bus or truck; hold back until it has turned.

Stopping, Parking & Reversing

84. How close to a pedestrian crossing may you stop your vehicle?

A. You may stop on it briefly
B. Not on it, and not within 5 metres before it ✓
C. Within 1 metre is fine
D. Anywhere if hazard lights are on

Answer B. Do not stop on a pedestrian crossing or within 5 metres before one. Hazard lights do not make illegal stopping legal.

85. Within what distance of a junction must you not park?

A. 5 metres
B. 10 metres
C. 50 metres before or after the junction ✓
D. There is no rule

Answer C. Regulation 22 prohibits parking within 50 metres before or after the edge of an intersection or junction.

Difficult Conditions

86. In thick fog, which lights should you use?

A. High beam, to see further
B. Parking lights only
C. Dipped headlights, with fog lamps while visibility is seriously reduced ✓
D. No lights, to avoid glare

Answer C. High beam reflects off fog. Use dipped headlights, and fog lamps only while fog seriously reduces visibility, always together with dipped headlights.

87. An oncoming vehicle's headlights dazzle you at night. What should you do?

A. Flash your high beam back
B. Slow down and look towards the left edge of the road ✓
C. Speed up to pass it quickly
D. Close your eyes briefly

Answer B. Slow down and look towards the left edge of the road, not into the lights, until your eyes recover. Dip your own high beam for oncoming traffic.

88. On a narrow mountain road where two vehicles cannot pass, which vehicle must give way?

A. The vehicle going uphill
B. The vehicle going downhill ✓
C. The smaller vehicle
D. The vehicle that sounds its horn first

Answer B. The vehicle going downhill must stop on its left and let the vehicle going uphill pass first.

89. What is the safest way to drive down a long, steep ghat road?

A. In neutral, to save fuel
B. In a low gear, letting the engine help hold your speed ✓
C. With your foot resting on the brake all the way down
D. As fast as possible to get it over with

Answer B. Use a low gear and engine braking, braking firmly but briefly. Coasting in neutral or riding the brakes can overheat them until they fail.

Emergencies & Incidents

90. An ambulance with siren and flashing lights is coming up behind you. What should you do?

A. Speed up to stay ahead of it
B. Move to the left as soon as it is safe, and stop if necessary ✓
C. Stop immediately where you are, even in the middle of a junction
D. Follow closely behind it once it passes

Answer B. Move left as close to the road edge as practicable as soon as you safely can, stop if needed, and keep at least 50 metres behind it afterwards. Failing to make way carries a ₹10,000 fine.

91. What is the all-India emergency number to call after a serious crash?

A. 100
B. 108 only
C. 112 ✓
D. 1033 only

Answer C. 112 is the all-India emergency number for police, ambulance and fire. Give the exact location and how many people are hurt.

92. After a crash, when should you inform your insurer?

A. Only if the repair costs more than ₹50,000
B. Immediately, even if you have not decided to claim ✓
C. After repairs are finished
D. Within one year

Answer B. Inform your insurer straight away and wait for the survey before repairs. Late reporting can lead to a claim being rejected.

93. Under Section 164 of the Motor Vehicles Act, what fixed compensation is payable for a death, without proving fault?

A. ₹50,000
B. ₹2 lakh
C. ₹5 lakh ✓
D. ₹25 lakh

Answer C. Section 164 provides fixed no-fault compensation of ₹5 lakh for death and ₹2.5 lakh for grievous hurt. Fuller fault-based compensation can be claimed under Section 166.

Signs & Road Markings

94. What does a red-bordered circular sign usually mean?

A. A warning of a hazard ahead
B. Information about places and directions
C. Something is prohibited or limited, such as No Entry or a speed limit ✓
D. A suggestion you may ignore

Answer C. Red-bordered circles are mandatory signs that forbid or limit something. Blue circles tell you what you must do; triangles warn; rectangles inform.

95. You approach a railway level crossing and the barriers are starting to close. What must you do?

A. Speed up to cross before they close
B. Stop and wait; never enter once barriers are closing ✓
C. Cross if no train is visible
D. Drive around the barrier

Answer B. Never enter a level crossing once the gates or barriers are closing or closed, or when the red signal shows. Trains always have priority.

Driving Attitude

96. What is the legal blood-alcohol limit for drivers in India?

A. 30 mg per 100 ml of blood ✓
B. 80 mg per 100 ml of blood
C. 50 mg per 100 ml of blood
D. There is no fixed limit

Answer A. Driving with more than 30 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood is an offence. The safest choice is not to drink at all before driving.

97. When may you use a mobile phone while driving?

A. To answer short calls holding it to your ear
B. To read messages at red lights
C. Only for route navigation, with the phone fixed on the dashboard ✓
D. Whenever traffic is slow

Answer C. Hand-held use while driving is prohibited. A device may be used only for route navigation, fixed on the dashboard and without distracting you. Using a hand-held phone counts as dangerous driving.

98. On a long journey, how often should you take a break?

A. At least 15 minutes every two hours ✓
B. Every six hours
C. Only when you feel very tired
D. Never, to arrive sooner

Answer A. India Drive Safe recommends a break of at least 15 minutes every two hours, and more often if you feel tired.

99. You start yawning and drifting in your lane. What is the safest thing to do?

A. Open the window and turn up the music
B. Drive faster to reach home sooner
C. Stop in a safe place and take a short nap or rest ✓
D. Rest on the expressway hard shoulder

Answer C. These are signs you are about to fall asleep. Stop in a safe place off the carriageway (not the expressway shoulder), and nap or stop for the night. Fresh air and music work only for minutes.

Your Vehicle & Documents

100. Which of these is not allowed on a private car's windows?

A. Factory-fitted tinted safety glass within the light limits
B. Black film or any film stuck on the glass ✓
C. Clean, clear glass
D. A rear-window defogger

Answer B. Following the Supreme Court's 2012 judgment in Avishek Goenka, no film of any kind may be applied to windscreens or windows. Only factory-fitted glass meeting the light-transmission limits is allowed.

101. Which documents must your car have valid at all times?

A. Registration, insurance and a pollution (PUC) certificate ✓
B. Only the registration certificate
C. Only the insurance policy
D. None, if the car is new

Answer A. A vehicle must be registered, have at least third-party insurance and hold a valid Pollution Under Control certificate. They may be carried on paper or in DigiLocker/mParivahan.

102. Who in a car must wear a seat belt?

A. Only the driver
B. The driver and front passenger only
C. The driver, the front passenger and passengers in the back seats ✓
D. Only on highways

Answer C. Rule 138(3) requires the driver, front passenger and passengers in forward-facing rear seats to wear seat belts. The driver is fined ₹1,000 for carrying unbelted passengers.

103. Where should the lap part of a seat belt sit?

A. Across the stomach
B. Low across the hips and upper thighs ✓
C. Under the arm
D. Behind the back

Answer B. The lap belt should sit low across the hips and upper thighs, and the shoulder belt across the middle of the shoulder and chest. In pregnancy, the lap belt goes below the bump.

104. Why should you take extra care near pedestrians when driving an electric vehicle?

A. EVs cannot brake as well
B. EVs are almost silent, so people may not hear you ✓
C. EVs are not allowed near pedestrians
D. EV headlights are dimmer

Answer B. Electric vehicles make little noise at low speed, so pedestrians, children and cyclists may not hear you coming. Slow down and be ready to stop.

105. What is the maximum number of passengers an e-rickshaw may carry, besides the driver?

A. 2
B. 4 ✓
C. 6
D. As many as fit

Answer B. An e-rickshaw may carry no more than four passengers and 40 kg of luggage, with a maximum speed of 25 km/h.

106. What is the maximum speed when towing a broken-down vehicle?

A. 15 km/h
B. 25 km/h ✓
C. 40 km/h
D. The normal speed limit

Answer B. When towing, do not exceed 25 km/h, keep the gap no more than 5 metres, make the rope visible and display ON TOW signs.

107. Long pipes are sticking out of your car's open boot. Is this allowed?

A. Yes, if you drive slowly
B. Yes, with a red cloth tied on
C. No; loads must not project beyond the vehicle's body ✓
D. Only at night

Answer C. Loads must not extend beyond the sides, front or rear of the vehicle. A projecting load carries a ₹20,000 fine.

Learning to Drive & Licences

108. How long is a learner's licence valid?

A. One month
B. Six months ✓
C. One year
D. Five years

Answer B. A learner's licence is valid for six months. You may take the driving test 30 days after it is issued, and before it expires.

109. What is the minimum age to get a licence for a car?

A. 16
B. 17
C. 18 ✓
D. 21

Answer C. The minimum age is 18 for cars and other non-transport vehicles, 16 for motorcycles up to 50 cc (with parental consent) and 20 for transport vehicles.

110. Can a person with mild or medium colour blindness get a driving licence in India?

A. No, never
B. Yes, since the 2020 amendment to Forms 1 and 1A ✓
C. Only for two-wheelers
D. Only with a special court order

Answer B. Since G.S.R. 401(E) of June 2020, people with mild or medium colour blindness can obtain a licence; restrictions apply only to severe colour blindness.

111. You adapt your car with hand controls for a disability. What must you do?

A. Nothing, it is your own car

B. Get approval from the RTO and record it as an adapted vehicle ✓

C. Inform only the police

D. Remove the controls before any test

Answer B. An owner may alter a vehicle into an adapted vehicle with the subsequent approval of the registering authority (RTO). Tell your insurer too.

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112. You are driving abroad with an International Driving Permit. What else must you carry?

A. Nothing; the IDP is enough

B. Your valid Indian driving licence ✓

C. Your Aadhaar card instead

D. Your PAN card

Answer B. An IDP is a translation of your Indian licence and is valid only together with it. Always carry both.

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113. In a country where traffic drives on the right, which way do you go around a roundabout?

A. Clockwise, as in India

B. Anticlockwise ✓

C. Either way

D. Straight across the middle

Answer B. In right-hand traffic, roundabouts go anticlockwise and you give way to traffic coming from the left. Take extra care at every turn and junction.
