QLD DRIVING TEST.com

Your keys to driving in Queensland Sample Questions

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Learner licences

1. What is the maximum breath/blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for a learner driver?

A. 0.05
B. 0.02
C. 0.00
D. 0.08

2. If you are driving a car on a learner licence, you:

A. must ensure one L plate is fitted to your car so that it can be clearly seen from the front of the car.
B. must ensure one L plate is fitted to your car so that it can be clearly seen from the back of the car.
C. are not required to display L plates when you are accompanied by a supervising driver.
D. must ensure two L plates are fitted to your car so that they can be clearly seen from the front and the back of the car.

3. Which one of the following statements is true for a learner driver?

A. You must have only one passenger in the car.
B. You must only drive during daylight hours.
C. If you are under 25 you need to complete the required number of hours of supervised on-road driving experience before you can undertake your practical driving test.
D. You can drive without a supervisor, but it will not contribute to your logbook hours.

4. Which one of the following statements is true for a learner driver who is under 25?

A. You may use a mobile phone while driving, provided you use a hands-free or Bluetooth accessory.
B. You may use a mobile phone while driving, provided you do not become distracted.
C. You may only use a mobile phone in the car you are driving if you are legally and safely parked.
D. You must never use a mobile phone in your car.

5. For how long must you hold your learner licence before you take your practical driving test?

A. Six months
B. 12 months
C. Six months if you are 25 or older, and 12 months if you are under 25

Provisional licences

1. What is the maximum blood alcohol concentration for a provisional licence holder?

A. 0.05
B. 0.02
C. 0.00
D. 0.08

2. If you are under 25 and hold a P1 provisional licence, how many passengers under 21 (other than immediate family members) are you allowed to have in the car between 11pm and 5am?

A. None
B. 1
C. 2
D. 4

3. Which two of the following statements are true for a driver with a P1 provisional licence who is under 25?

A. You may use a mobile phone while driving provided you use a hands-free or Bluetooth accessory.
B. You may not use a mobile phone while driving, but your passengers can, provided they do not use the loudspeaker function.
C. You may use a mobile phone while driving provided you do not become distracted.
D. You may only use a mobile phone in the car when you are legally and safely parked.

4. If you hold a provisional licence, your licence will be suspended or you will have to comply with a good driving behaviour option if you accumulate how many demerit points?

A. 4 or more over a 1 year period
B. 4 or more over a 3 year period
C. 12 or more over a 1 year period
D. 12 or more over a 3 year period

Motorcycles

1. As a learner motorcycle rider, you:

A. must display one L plate so that it can be seen clearly from the back of the motorcycle
B. are not required to display L plates
C. must only display L plates when riding on highways
D. are only required to display L plates at night

2. What type of motorcycle can be ridden under a class RE licence?

A. A motorcycle with an engine capacity of more than 660mL.
B. A motorcycle with a power to weight ratio of more than 150kW per tonne.
C. A learner approved motorcycle.

3. Motorcycle riders must ride:

A. single file in one marked lane
B. no more than two riders side-by-side in one marked lane (or 3 riders if one is overtaking)
C. no more than four riders side-by-side in one marked lane.

4. Is a pillion passenger required to wear a motorcycle helmet?

A. Yes.
B. Only if the motorcycle has an engine capacity of more than 250mL.
C. No, only the person controlling the motorcycle is required to wear a helmet.

Signs and signals

1. What does this sign mean?

A. Danger – road bends sharply to the right.
B. You must not turn right.
C. Speed zone ends.
D. No sharp right-hand bends ahead.

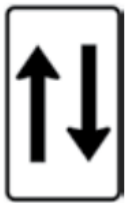
2. When a traffic light turns from green to yellow, you must:

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 reaching the STOP line , or if no stop line, the traffic light.

3. What does this sign mean?

A. U-turns allowed.
B. No right turn.
C. Give way to vehicles on the roundabout.
D. Turning area for heavy vehicles ahead–give way.

4. What does this sign mean?



A. Vehicles travel in both directions on this road.
B. No right or left turn.
C. No parking.
D. No U-turns allowed.

5. What does this sign mean?

A. Crossroad intersection ahead.
B. Helicopter landing pad ahead.
C. Ambulance station ahead.
D. Hospital emergency entrance ahead.

Speed limits

1. What does this sign mean?

A. You must travel more than 60km/h.
B. You must not travel more than 60km/h.
C. You are on Highway 60.
D. The next town is 60km away.

2. Can you legally drive over the speed limit?

A. Yes, as long as you do not go over the speed limit by 10 km/h.
B. Yes, when you are overtaking a slower moving vehicle.
C. No.
D. Yes, when you have a good excuse.

3. Speeding is dangerous because:

A. the faster you drive, the more time and space you need to stop.
B. increasing speed also increases the severity of crashes.
C. driving too fast around a corner can cause you to lose control of your vehicle.
D. all of the above.

4. What is the maximum speed limit (unless otherwise signposted) in a built-up area?

A. 70km/h
B. 80km/h
C. 50km/h
D. 60km/h

5. What does this sign mean?

A. 40km/h is the advised maximum speed to travel around the curve ahead under good conditions.
B. Winding road for next 40km.
C. 40km/h is the legal maximum speed limit for the curve ahead when the road is wet.
D. You can only turn left for the next 40km.

Turns, roundabouts and signaling

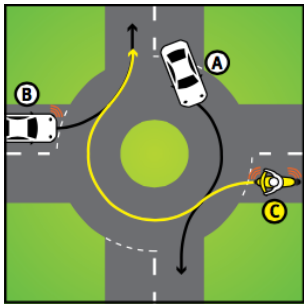
1. You are driving your vehicle towards a multi-lane roundabout. You want to travel straight through the roundabout to the road opposite. What lane must you take?

A. You must enter and leave the roundabout in the left lane.
B. You may enter and leave the roundabout in either lane.
C. You must enter and leave the roundabout in the right lane.
D. You must move to the left lane before the roundabout, then leave by the right lane.

2. You can do a U-turn at an intersection with traffic lights:

A. between 9 pm and 6 am
B. if there is no oncoming traffic
C. when there is a U-TURN PERMITTED sign.

3. You are riding vehicle C. You must give way to:



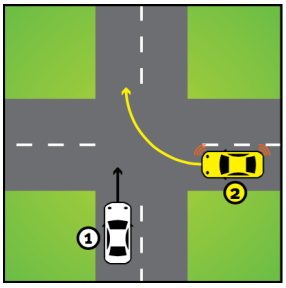
A. Both vehicle A and B.
B. Vehicle A only.
C. Neither vehicle A or B.

4. When are you allowed to sound your horn?

A. Only in a built-up area.
B. To say goodbye to friends.
C. At any time.
D. To warn others of your approach.

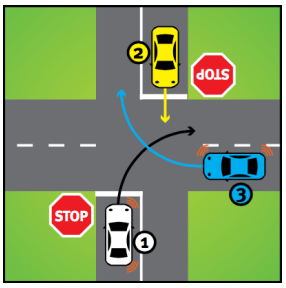
Giving way

1. Which car must give way?



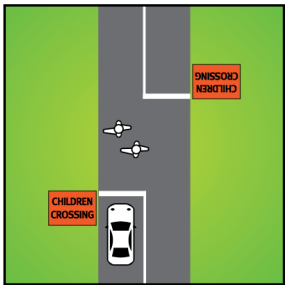
A. Vehicle 1.
B. Vehicle 2.

2. In what order should the vehicles go through the intersection?



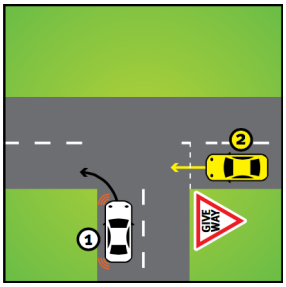
A. Vehicle 1, then vehicle 2, then vehicle 3.
B. Vehicle 2, then vehicle 3, then vehicle 1.
C. Vehicle 3, then vehicle 2, then vehicle 1.
D. Vehicle 3, then vehicle 1, then vehicle 2.

3. You are stopped at a children's crossing displaying orange flags. You can drive on when:



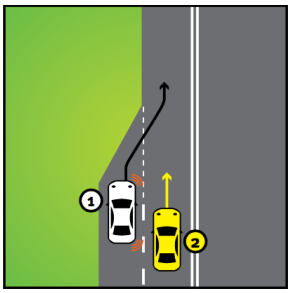
A. pedestrians are not in your vehicle's path
B. pedestrians have left the crossing and there is no one about to enter the crossing
C. pedestrians are about to enter the crossing.

4. Which vehicle goes first?



A. Vehicle 1.
B. Vehicle 2.

5. You are driving vehicle 1 (white car). Your lane ends and you need to change lanes (there are line markings). Which is correct?



A. You have to give way to vehicle 2 as you are moving into its lane.
B. Vehicle 2 has to give way to you as you are travelling ahead of it.
C. Vehicle 2 has to give way to you as it is in the right lane.

Road positioning

1. When entering a freeway using an on-ramp:

A. give way to vehicles on the freeway and adjust your speed accordingly.
B. vehicles on the freeway should give way to you.
C. stop and wait for a gap.

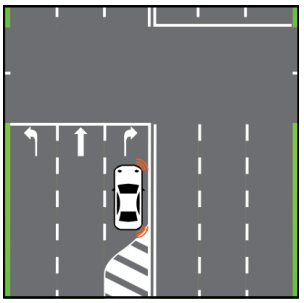
2. What distance are you allowed to drive in a special purpose lane, (not a bicycle lane) when entering or leaving a road?

A. Not at all.
B. 25m.
C. 50m.
D. 100m.

3. Where the road is marked with two continuous dividing lines, when may you cross the double lines?

A. To overtake a vehicle in front.
B. To turn into a driveway.
C. Only to safely pass a cyclist.
D. To do a U-turn.

4. You are driving the vehicle in the diagram. In what direction must you travel?



A. Turn right or go straight ahead.
B. Turn right only.
C. Straight ahead only.
D. Turn left only.

5. You are driving behind a truck 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. If it is unsafe to overtake, allow the truck to complete its turn before you turn left.
B. Use the far left lane to pass the truck and turn left.
C. Sound your horn and quickly pass the truck on the left before it turns.
D. Indicate and quickly pass the truck on the right-hand side before it turns.

Hazardous localities, alcohol and drugs

1. What is the maximum breath or Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) for a learner driver?

A. 0.05%
B. 0.02%
C. 0.08%
D. 0.00%

2. What does this sign mean?

A. Roadworkers on the road. You must not travel any more than 60km/h.
B. You can travel at the speed that normally applies to the road – it is only a warning sign suggesting that you slow down.
C. You can travel at any speed – it only applies to road construction vehicles.
D. You can travel at any speed if you are driving to or from work.

3. What does this sign mean?

A. Left lane closed, right lane open.
B. Left lane open, right lane closed.
C. Trucks must use right lane.
D. T-intersection ahead.

4. At a railway crossing, when the boom gates are down and the red lights are flashing, you should:

A. drive on once the boom gates begin to rise
B. drive around the boom gates once the train has passed
C. drive around the boom gates if you can see that the train is not close
D. wait until the red lights stop flashing before driving on

5. Can a police officer stop you and require you to undergo a random breath test for alcohol when you are driving?

A. No.
B. Yes.
C. Only after a crash.
D. Only if you cannot walk in a straight line.

Heavy vehicles

1. Does a school bus that operates outside or partly outside an urban area have to operate flashing warning lights when picking up and setting down passengers?

A. No
B. Yes
C. Only when road conditions are bad

2. What is the maximum speed allowed for a heavy vehicle over 12 tonnes GVM?

A. 60km/h
B. 10km/h under the signed speed limit
C. 100km/h

3. When travelling outside a built-up area on single-lane roads (but not in a road train area), what is the minimum distance to be maintained between long vehicles?

A. 60m
B. 100m
C. 10m for every 10 km/h you are travelling

4. If you are driving a heavy or long vehicle, you must not park for more than one hour in a built-up area unless:

A. No other vehicles are close by
B. It is after 5pm and before 8am
C. A sign permits it, or you are actively involved in loading or unloading.

5. What is the minimum rest period for a solo driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who has completed 12 hours work operating under standard work and rest arrangements?

A. 6 continuous hours
B. 7 continuous hours
C. 8 continuous hours
D. 12 continuous hours

Other rules and responsibilities

1. As a driver, you must wear a seatbelt:

A. When travelling over 60km/h.
B. When the vehicle is moving or stationary in traffic, unless you are reversing.
C. When the vehicle is parked.
D. When convenient.

2. What does this sign mean?

A. You cannot stop for more than five minutes to pick up or drop off passengers.
B. You must not stop at any time.
C. You cannot stop during the times and days stated.
D. You can only stop during the times and days stated.

3. When towing a car with a towline, what is the maximum permissible length of the towline?

A. 4m
B. 6m
C. 10m
D. 15m

4. You can use a mobile phone that is held in your hand when sitting in the driver's seat:

A. at any time when you are driving an automatic vehicle.
B. at any time when the phone call is less than five minutes long.
C. when you are stopped at traffic lights or stopped in traffic.
D. only when your vehicle is parked.

5. Are you permitted to drive with your lights on high beam in a built-up area?

A. Yes, but not within 200m of another vehicle
B. Yes, but not within 100m of another vehicle
C. No

Sharing with other road users

1. If you are turning at an intersection, must you give way to pedestrians that are crossing the road you are turning into?

A. Yes.
B. Only if the pedestrians are under 16 years of age.
C. Only if the pedestrians are over 16 years of age.
D. No.

2. 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.
C. The speed limit in school zones applies on weekends only.
D. The speed limit in school zones applies on school days during designated times.

3. An emergency vehicle (for example, ambulance or fire engine) is sounding its siren and quickly approaching your vehicle from behind. You must:

A. immediately turn on your vehicle's hazard lights
B. immediately sound your horn to warn other vehicles of the approaching emergency vehicle
C. immediately accelerate
D. move out of the path of the emergency vehicle as soon as you can do so safely.

4. You may be faced with this sign, held by a school crossing supervisor, as you approach a school crossing. What should you do?

A. Slow down until all pedestrians are clear of your vehicle.
B. Stop and remain stopped until the supervisor has returned to the footpath.
C. Stop and remain stopped for children only.

5. You are at a cross intersection without signs, road markings or traffic lights. A cyclist is approaching from your right. Which one of the following statements is true?

A. The cyclist must slow down so you can continue.
B. The cyclist must give way to you.
C. You must give way to the cyclist.
D. If you wave the cyclist on, you should wait for them to pass, otherwise the cyclist must wait for you.

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WRITTEN ROAD RULES TEST

Check out some of the other Written Road Rules Test resources on qlddrivingtest.com

- Practice tests
- Sample questions
- Test tips
- Preparation tips

Q-SAFE Practical Driving Test

Your Guide to the Q-SAFE: Practical Driving Test Summary

Test tips

Preparation tips

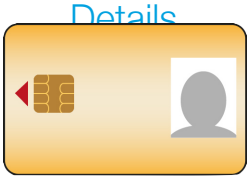
Hazard Perception Test

Practice tests

Test tips

Preparation tips

Open Licence Details



Details on qualifying for an open licence