

**1. To give way means**

(2 points)

- a) obligation of the participant of the road traffic to act in such a way that the one that has right of way does not need to change driving direction or driving speed suddenly,
- b) obligation of the participant of road traffic to act in such a way that the one that has right of way does not need to change driving direction, although he may change driving speed,
- c) obligation of the participant of road traffic to act in such a way that the one that has right of way does not need to change driving speed, although he may change driving direction.

2. During driving a motor vehicle must have turned on

(2 points)

- a) lights inside a vehicle,
- b) high-beam headlights,
- c) low-beam headlights or adequate lights.

3. A driver

(2 points)

- a) during driving a vehicle can make phone calls or use a phone set otherwise,
- b) during driving a vehicle must not make phone calls or use a phone set otherwise except for making phone calls by using the free-hands system,
- c) during driving must not listen to a radio.

4. If the driving lanes are not marked on the pavement, the driving lane means part of the carriageway enabling driving of vehicles

(2 points)

- a) with three or more wheels in the driving lane one behind another,
- b) at least with two wheels in the driving lane one behind another,
- c) only with two wheels in the driving lane one behind another.

5. A driver of the overtaken vehicle must not

(2 points)

- a) impede in overtaking in any way except for increasing driving speed,
- b) increase driving speed or impede in overtaking otherwise,
- c) decrease driving speed.

6. A driver may drive only at adequate speed to be able to stop the vehicle in the distance of

(2 points)

- a) 20 m, on a highway and on a speedway of 50 m,
- b) 30 m,
- c) to which he has view.

7. A driver turning to the left is obliged to give way

(2 points)

- a) only to oncoming vehicles,
- b) to oncoming motor vehicles and non-motor vehicles and trams driving in both directions and to pedestrians crossing the carriageway,
- c) only to oncoming motor vehicles.

- 8. If a driver, who wants to stop or stand, enters the edge of a road or the sidewalk,** (2 points)
- a) is not obliged to give sign on change of driving direction,
 - b) is obliged to give sign on change of driving direction,
 - c) is obliged to give sign on change of driving direction in a municipality only.

- 9. A participant of a road accident** (2 points)
- a) must not make any arrangements for rescuing persons, if it would be to the detriment of inspecting the traffic accident,
 - b) is obliged to enable the renewal of road traffic only if the traffic accident was caused by him,
 - c) is obliged to make the necessary arrangements to rescue persons or property threatened by the traffic accident.

- 10. Flashing yellow light used independently or in connection with a traffic sign** (2 points)
- a) means obligation to stop the vehicle in front of a crossing for cyclists,
 - b) means obligation to give way to pedestrians on a pedestrian crossing,
 - c) warns of the necessity of increased cautiousness.

- 11. Adjustment of the road traffic made by traffic signs and traffic facilities** (2 points)
- a) prevail over general arrangement of the road traffic,
 - b) prevail over general arrangement of the road traffic only in a residential area, pedestrian area and school area,
 - c) does not prevail over general arrangement of the road traffic.

- 12. If a driver of a motor vehicle, that is compulsorily fitted with a safety clothing, is on the carriageway outside the vehicle during emergency standing, mainly when driving is interrupted due to a vehicle breakdown or in consequence of a traffic accident, he is obliged to** (2 points)
- a) place a non-dazzling light of white colour 20 m behind the vehicle,
 - b) immediately call towing service,
 - c) wear safety clothing.

- 13. Driving a bicycle is mainly** (1 point)
- a) on a sidewalk,
 - b) on the path for cyclists,
 - c) on the left shoulder.



- 14. A vehicle is considered to be technically incapable for traffic on road communications, if** (1 point)
- a) on the same axle different tyres are used,
 - b) the lowest point of active lighting area of parking lights is higher than 350 mm over carriageway level,
 - c) it is not possible to switch high-beam headlights to parking lights.

- 15. The depth of main tyre grooves in the central part of tread pattern surface, that covers approx. three fourth of the width of tyre tread pattern surface, must not be less than** (1 point)
- a) 1.5 mm in case of L_{1e} category vehicles,
 - b) 1.6 mm in case of vehicles of each category,
 - c) 1.0 mm in case of L_{1e} category vehicles.



16. This traffic sign warns of

(2 points)

- a) a railway crossing without gates,
- b) crossing of the road with tram rail,
- c) an intersection, where right of way is not regulated by signs.



17. This traffic sign prohibits

(2 points)

- a) entry of motor and non-motor vehicles,
- b) entry of vehicles of specified types,
- c) overtaking of vehicles of specified types.



18. This traffic sign

(2 points)

- a) informs on direction and distance in kilometres to the specified destination (municipality),
- b) orders turning to the left,
- c) indicates a road with one-way traffic.



19. This traffic sign means:

(2 points)

- a) Direction board for cyclists (with one destination),
- b) Direction board to a cultural or touristic destination,
- c) Direction board to a local destination.



20. This traffic sign

(2 points)

- a) informs on a name of river, mountain, nature reserve, cultural and historical landmark, part of a municipality, area, etc.,
- b) is an advanced sign in front of an intersection,
- c) is a direction board with remote destination.



21. This traffic sign means:

(2 points)

- a) End of several prohibitions,
- b) End of a municipality,
- c) End of a residential area.



22. This additional panel indicates

(2 points)

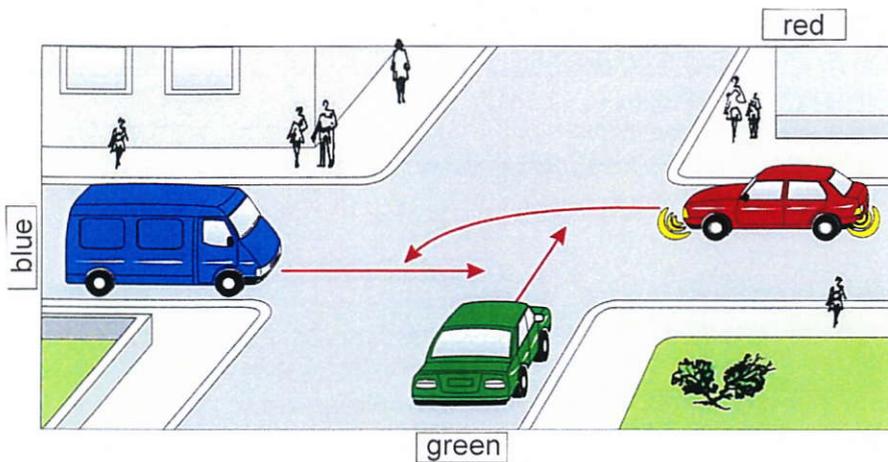
- a) distance to a place, from which sign, under which it is located, begins to be applied,
- b) direction of bypass,
- c) segment, for which sign applies, under which it is located.



23. Such marking must be used for

(2 points)

- a) a bus transporting children,
- b) marking of a road segment with increased movement of children (in vicinity of school and pre-school facilities, playgrounds, etc.),
- c) a passenger car transporting children.



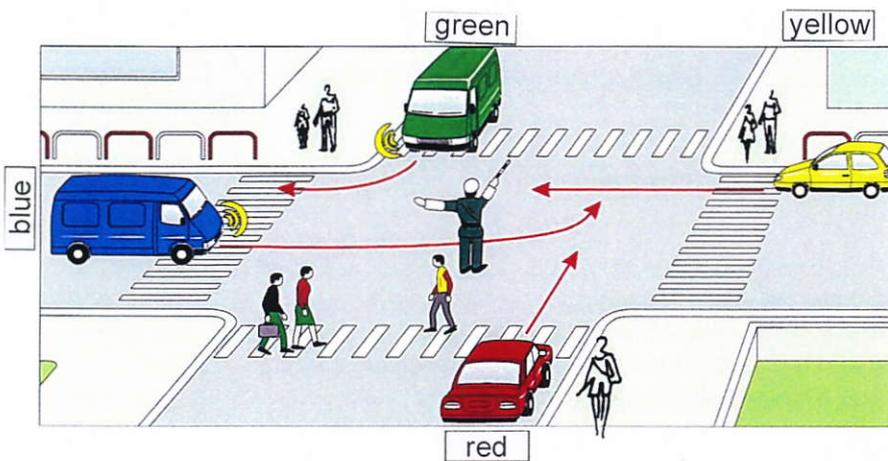
24. The first vehicle to cross the intersection will be

- a) the green one,
- b) the blue one,
- c) the red one.

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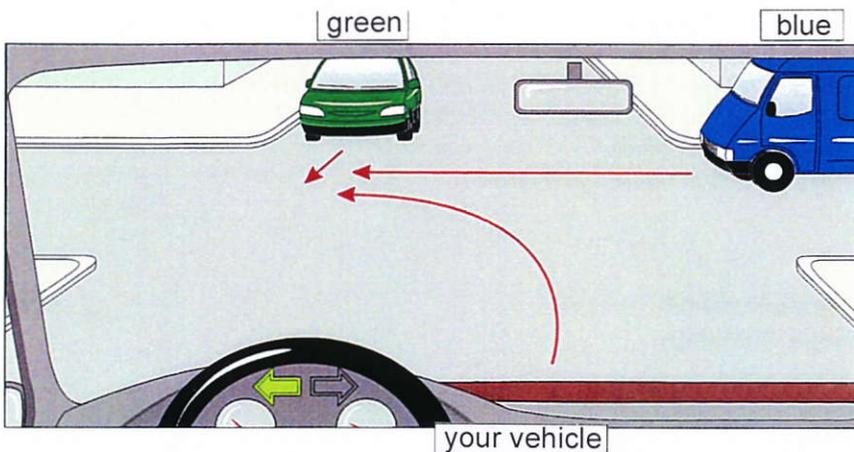
(3 points)



25. If a policeman's right arm is raised forward and the left arm is stretched sideways, it means „Stop!“ for

- a) a driver of the green vehicle,
- b) a driver of the red and a driver of the yellow vehicle,
- c) the pedestrians crossing behind the back of the policeman.

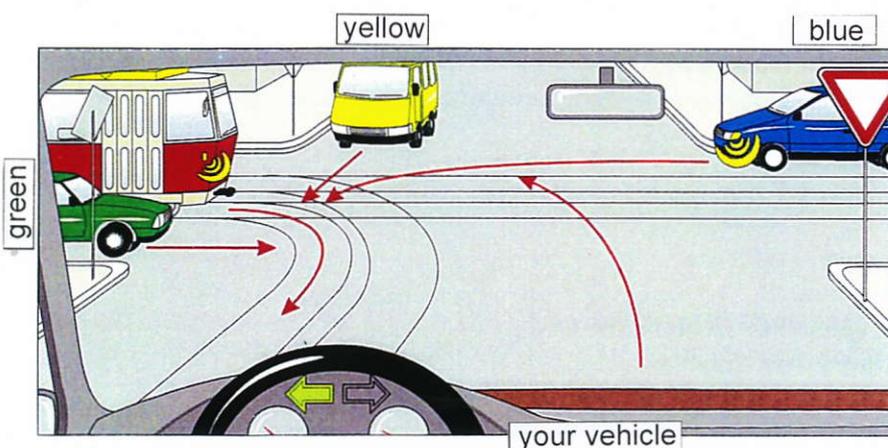
(3 points)



26. Your vehicle will cross the intersection as

- a) the first one,
- b) the last one,
- c) the second one.

(3 points)



27. Vehicles will cross the intersection in the following order:

- a) 1. tram, 2. green, 3. blue, 4. yellow, 5. your vehicle,
- b) 1. green, 2. tram, 3. blue, 4. yellow, 5. your vehicle,
- c) 1. blue, 2. green, 3. yellow, 4. your vehicle, 5. tram.

(3 points)