



DRIVE WITH
CAUTION

THE AJAX ROAD LAW BOOKLET

*SECTION 1.

THE GUIDE TO THE VICTORIAN ROAD LAW

INCLUDING *SECTION 1(a)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS FOR AN ENDORSED LICENCE.

SECTION 2.

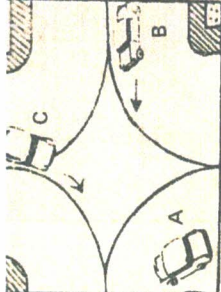
THE GUIDE TO THE VICTORIAN LEARNER'S PERMIT TEST

While learning to drive you must be the holder of a Learner's Permit. You are required to carry this Permit at all times when you are practising to drive a motor vehicle on a highway, until you pass a practical driving test and obtain your Probationary Licence. A Probationary Licence cannot be issued unless you are over 18 years of age and have held a Learner's Permit for at least three months immediately prior to the application for the Probationary Licence. For further information see Question 65 of Section 1.

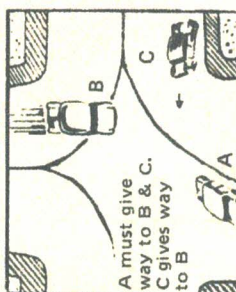
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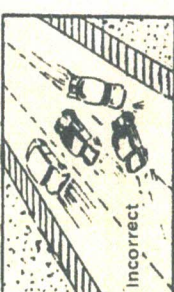


When turning left at an intersection give way to any other vehicle. "A" gives way to "B" and "C". "B" gives way to "C".



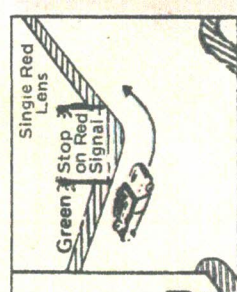
A must give way to B & C.
C gives way to B

When turning right within an intersection give way to any vehicle which has entered or is approaching the intersection from the opposite direction or from the right.



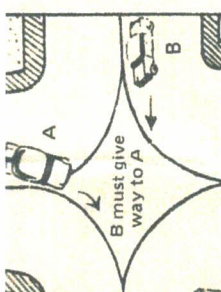
Incorrect

On a two-way road divided into 3 or 5 lanes, never drive in any lane to the right of the centre lane, and only in the centre lane to overtake another vehicle, or in preparation for a right hand turn, or where the centre lane is allocated exclusively for vehicles travelling in your direction.

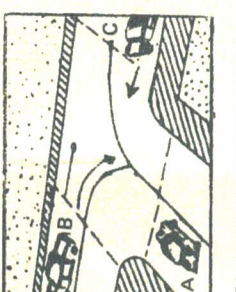


Single Red Lens
Green Stop on Red Signal

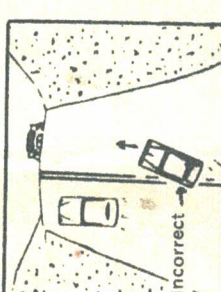
Where a 'STOP ON RED SIGNAL' or 'STOP HERE ON RED SIGNAL' sign is erected adjacent to a traffic control signal, do not proceed beyond the signal while it is showing red to face you.



Because "A", turning right, is on the right of "B", "B" must give way to "A".

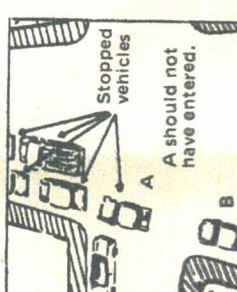


At all uncontrolled "T" intersections, "A" must give way to all traffic travelling along or turning from intersecting carriageway. "A" must give way to "B" and "C".



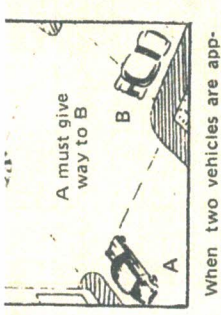
Incorrect

You must not allow any part of your vehicle to travel on or over or to the right of continuous double lines or a continuous single line on the left of a broken line.



Stopped vehicles
A should not have entered.

Even if a traffic signal shows green, do not enter intersection unless there is sufficient space beyond the intersection to accommodate your vehicle.

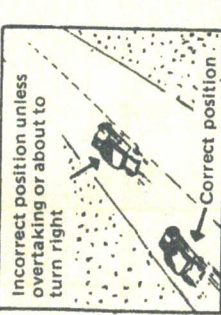


When two vehicles are approaching or have entered an intersection from separate carriageways and they might collide, driver on left must give way to driver on right.



A & B must give way to pedestrians

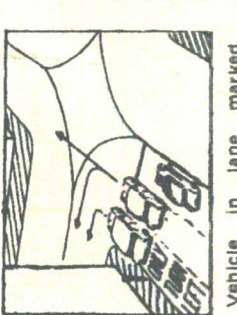
When turning right or left at intersection give way to pedestrians.



Correct position

Incorrect position unless overtaking or about to turn right

Driver must keep vehicle as close as practicable to left boundary unless two or more lanes are available exclusively for traffic travelling in the same direction as himself.



Vehicle in lane marked "LEFT TURN ONLY" or sign, must turn left. Vehicle in centre lane may, with due care, turn left or drive straight forward. Vehicle on right cannot turn left.

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SECTION 1.

THE GUIDE TO THE VICTORIAN ROAD LAW

*Note: It is your obligation to enter and pass through any intersection at a speed that would enable you to stop in time to avoid a collision with any person or other vehicle - except where you have entered in accordance with the instruction of a traffic control signal displaying a green circle.

1. To which vehicle(s) do you give way at a cross intersection? (Including animals driven or ridden.) All situations subject to *Note above.

(A) Where vehicles on separate carriageways approach or enter an intersection and there is danger of a collision -

(i) If the intersection is not controlled by traffic signals or 'Stop' signs or 'Give Way' signs and you are -

(a) intending to cross - Give way to vehicle(s) on your right.

(b) intending to turn right - Give way to: (i) vehicle(s) on your right;

(ii) vehicle(s) from opposite direction (unless they are turning left);

(iii) any bicycle which has entered or is approaching the T section, from the same or opposite direction along a bicycle path, shared footway or segregated footway.

(c) intending to turn left - Give way to any other vehicle.

(ii) If the intersection is controlled by traffic signals -

Follow the instructions of such signals (See Page 6) - but always subject to *NOTE at the top of this page.

(iii) If you have passed or are passing a 'Stop' or 'Give Way' sign erected to face you - Follow instructions given in answers to Questions 7 & 8 on Page 5.

(B) Any tram which is about to enter or has entered the intersection.

(C) The following emergency vehicles when sounding siren, bell or repeater horn: - Fire Brigade, Ambulance, Police Vehicle or other emergency vehicle used to convey blood or other supplies; or any vehicle conveying an officer of the Road Traffic Authority or a member of the Australian Army in the performance of their duties.

Note:

i. At 'T' intersections not controlled by traffic signals, the driver on the stem of the 'T' must give way to all traffic from both left and right travelling along or turning from the intersecting carriageway, bicycle path, segregated footway or shared footway.

ii. At a roundabout follow the instructions given in the answer to Q.37 on page 9.

iii. When turning left or right at an intersection, give way to pedestrians.

2. From what position on an unlaned road would you make a left turn at an intersection?

From the left of any other vehicle travelling in the same direction and as near as practicable to the left boundary of the road. Do not pull out to the right except at a 'T' intersection, and then only if the car ahead is also turning left.

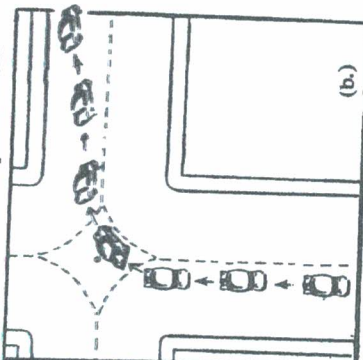
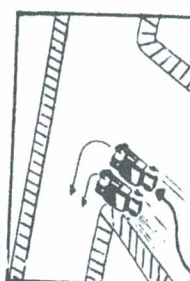
(For left turns on laned roads, see diagram in bottom left hand corner of outside back cover.)

3. What is the correct way to make a right hand turn at a cross intersection? (Except as in Q.4.)

(a) At a reasonable distance before the intersection, check rear vision mirror. If safe, signal your intention to diverge right for not less than 30 metres (100 ft.) before commencing to diverge and then diverge (first checking again to ensure that it is still safe to do so) and approach the intersection in accordance with paragraphs (b) below or (c), (d) or (e) overleaf. At not less than 30 metres from the intersection, give right turn signal and continuously maintain the signal until turn is commenced, including any period when the vehicle is stationary while waiting to turn.

(b) If entering a TWO-WAY road from a TWO-WAY road, approach the intersection as close to the left of the centre of the road as practicable. If clear of traffic from opposite direction and from the right, and all pedestrians, proceed and make the turn to the right of centre of intersection. Enter the other road to the left of centre and move across to the left of the road when safe to do so. (This is called the 'Diamond Turn' - See Diag. (b).)

Note: Where traffic lights are operating you are permitted to complete your turn against the RED light of the street you are entering, including divided carriageways, provided such red light does not display a sign 'Stop on Red Signal' and also provided the way is clear of traffic from opposite direction and all pedestrians.



For explanation of 'Give Way' see Page 16.

20. Failing to keep as close as practicable to the left boundary of the carriage way. (Except as in Q.17 on Page 7.)

21. Failing to overtake:-

(a) to the right hand side of a moving vehicle (other than a tram-car), except where a carriage way has two or more marked lanes available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction as yourself.

(b) to the left hand side of a tram-car.

(c) to the left of a vehicle about to turn right (except where the driver of such vehicle is facing a 'Right Turn From Left Only' sign).

22. Cutting in after overtaking.

23. Overtaking on a two-way carriage way when unsafe to do so.

24. Overtaking in centre lane of 3 or 5 lane carriage way when unsafe to do so.

25. Driving on or over or to the right of double lines.

26. Entering or passing through intersection at unsafe speed.

27. Failing to give way to vehicle on right at intersection when lawfully required to do so. (See Question 1.)

28. Driving across the course of a tram-car within an intersection.

29. Failing to give way to every vehicle travelling along or turning from any intersecting carriage way when you are on the stem of the 'T' at a 'T' intersection not controlled by traffic signals or by 'Stop' or 'Give Way' signs.

30. Failing to give way to all other vehicles (except at a Roundabout) and pedestrians when making a U turn.

31. Failing to give way to traffic from opposite direction when making a right hand turn at an intersection. (Except within a Roundabout.)

32. Failing to give way to all other traffic when making a left hand turn at an intersection.

33. Failing to give way to pedestrians while turning right or left at an intersection.

34. Failing to give way to all vehicles and pedestrians when entering or leaving a highway from land abutting on the highway (unless there are traffic control signals).

35. Failing to comply with any of the requirements set out in Nos.6a, 6b, 6c and the accompanying 'Note' (Page 5) regarding School and Pedestrian Crossings.

36. Failing to comply with the requirements set out in Nos.58 and 59 on Page 12 relating to railway level crossings.

37. Failing to comply with the requirements set out in No.20 on Page 7, relating to speed limits.

*38. Permitting any portion of your vehicle to travel beyond the rear of a stationary tram-car (not at a terminus) unless the carriage way is clear of pedestrians and you do so on the instruction of a tramway employee in uniform or of a traffic control signal.

*39. Driving past a tram-car standing at a terminus, unless the carriage way is clear of pedestrians.

*40. Passing a stationary tram-car (not at a terminus) at a speed exceeding 10 km/h.

*41. Passing a stationary tram-car at a terminus at a speed exceeding 10 km/h, except when leaving an intersection on the instruction of a member of the police force or of a traffic control signal.

(*Does not apply if the portion of the highway on which you are travelling is separated from the tram track by a reservation or safety zone.)

42. (a) Driving to the right of a safety zone.

(b) Driving within or through a safety zone.

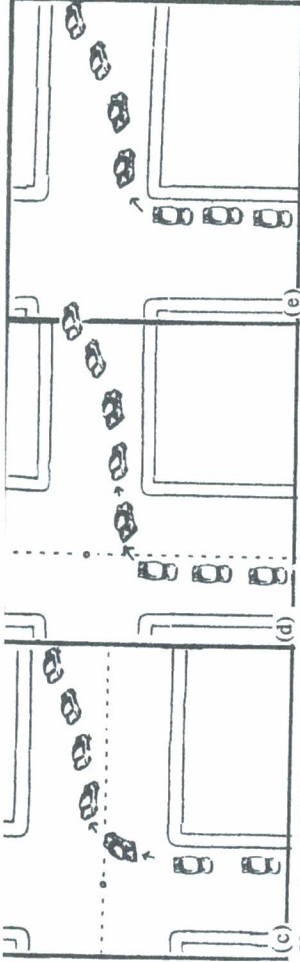
(c) Driving past a safety zone at unsafe speed.

43. Refusing or failing to stare whether or not you are the holder of a Licence or Probationary Licence.

44. Falsely stating that you are not the holder of a Probationary Licence.

P. PLATES - Approximately 150mm x 150mm (6" x 6"), white background, red letter 'P'. Must be fitted front and rear of vehicle when driven by a person who is in the first 12 months of issue of current Probationary Licence. You are not permitted to exceed 80 km/h.(50 mph.) during this period. It is an offence to drive a motor car with P. Plates if the person driving is not in the first 12 months of issue of current Probationary Licence.

For definition of 'motor car', see Page 13.



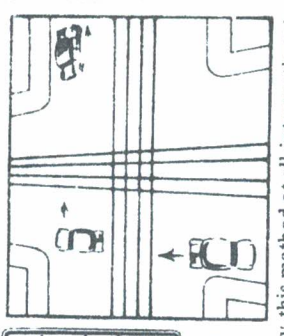
If entering a **TWO-WAY** road from a **ONE-WAY** road, approach the intersection as close to the right boundary as practicable. If clear of traffic on your right and all pedestrians, proceed and make the turn to the right of the centre of the intersection. Enter the road to the left of centre and move across to the left of the road when safe to do so.

If entering a **ONE-WAY** road from a **ONE-WAY** road, approach the intersection as close to the right boundary as practicable. If clear of pedestrians, proceed and make the turn to the right of the centre of the intersection. Enter the other road on the right boundary and move across to the left of the road when safe to do so.

(f) Other regulations covered by the answers to Q.1 also apply to all Right Hand Turns.
 (g) If there are marks or signs, obey these. (h) For turning at a Roundabout, see Question 37.
NOTE: The foregoing methods of turning also apply where there are tram lines - BUT - the driver making the Right Hand Turn shall not permit his vehicle to impede the progress of a tram-car.

When making a right hand turn at a laned intersection where a right hand turn is permitted from more than one lane you must keep to the left of any vehicle turning right from a lane to your right.

4. What is the correct way to make a right hand turn where a "Right Turn From Left Only" sign is erected to face a driver approaching a controlled intersection?



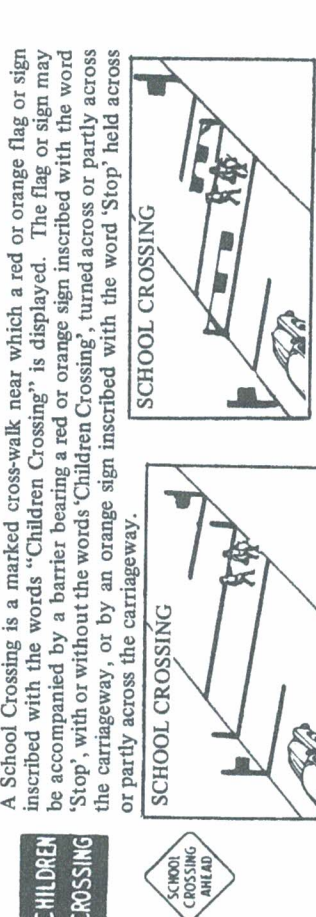
Keep to the left of the road you are leaving. Signal your intention to turn for at least 30 metres. Enter the section according to Regulations, still keeping to the left of carriageway. Take up a position as near as practicable to the prolongation of the left boundary of the carriageway you are about to enter. Wait for green signal in the street you are about to enter, then complete the turn and cross the intersection. If traffic control signals are displaying intermittent single amber flashes or are not in operation, in addition to complying with all other applicable requirements relating to right hand turns, the driver shall give way to all other vehicles travelling along the carriageway he is about to leave before proceeding. (Note: Drivers of bicycles may turn right by this method at all in intersections.)

5. What are your obligations if an accident occurs on a highway owing to the presence of a motor car which you are driving or of which you are in charge?

- IF A PERSON IS INJURED:**
- (a) STOP immediately;
 - (b) Render all possible assistance immediately;
 - (c) Ring for ambulance and police;
 - (d) At the scene of the accident, give name and address and registration number, and car owner's name and address to the injured person or their representative, and police if present;
 - (e) Clear road of debris;
 - (f) If police do not arrive, report to police station nearest the scene of the accident as soon as possible.
- IF NO PERSON INJURED BUT PROPERTY DAMAGED OR ANIMAL INJURED:**
- (a) STOP immediately;
 - (b) Render all possible assistance immediately;
 - (c) At the scene of the accident, give name, address and registration number and car owner's name and address to owner or their representative, and police if present.
 - (d) Clear road of debris;
 - (e) If the owner or owner's representative or a member of the Police Force is not present, report to police station nearest scene of accident as soon as possible.

NOTE: If person or animal injured and property damaged (incl. vehicle) both the above answers apply.

- 6a. What precaution is necessary when approaching a School Crossing or a Pedestrian Crossing? Travel at a speed which would enable you to STOP before reaching the crossing if necessary.
- 6b. What is required of you if there is a pedestrian on a School Crossing or if the barrier or sign described in Q.6d. is in operation? You must stop before reaching the crossing, or at the Stop line if one is marked on the carriageway, and remain stationary until the crossing is clear of pedestrians (including adults) before proceeding.
- 6c. What is required of you if there is a pedestrian on a Pedestrian Crossing? You must give way to pedestrians. It is permissible to proceed if you give way. (For explanation of 'Give Way', see Page 16.)
- 6d. Description of School Crossing.



CHILDREN CROSSING AHEAD
SCHOOL CROSSING AHEAD

Description of Pedestrian Crossing
 A Pedestrian Crossing is that part of the road marked in alternate parallel oblongs of contrasting colour to the road surface (usually white but may be yellow.) It has twin alternating flashing amber lights and 'Walking Legs' sign, illuminated when street lamps are on.

NOTE: If a vehicle is stationary at a Pedestrian or School Crossing to allow pedestrians to cross, you must not allow any portion of your vehicle to enter the crossing or to cross any Stop line if one is provided.

7. What must you do when you have passed or are passing a 'Stop' sign erected to face you when approaching an intersection?
 Stop before reaching and as near as practicable to the Stop line (if any). If no Stop line, stop at closest point past sign from which you have a clear view of vehicles approaching the intersection. (Change to first gear if manual transmission.) Give way to every vehicle travelling along or turning from any intersecting carriageway, bicycle path, segregated footway or shared footway.
 If turning right, also give way to traffic from opposite direction (unless such traffic is turning left), and to all pedestrians.
 If turning left, also give way to any other traffic, and to all pedestrians.

8. What must you do when you have passed or are passing a 'Give Way' sign erected to face you when approaching an intersection?
 Give way to every vehicle travelling along or turning from any intersecting carriageway, bicycle path, segregated footway or shared footway. Stop if necessary.
 If turning right, also give way to traffic from opposite direction (unless such traffic is turning left), and to all pedestrians.
 If turning left, also give way to any other traffic, and to all pedestrians.



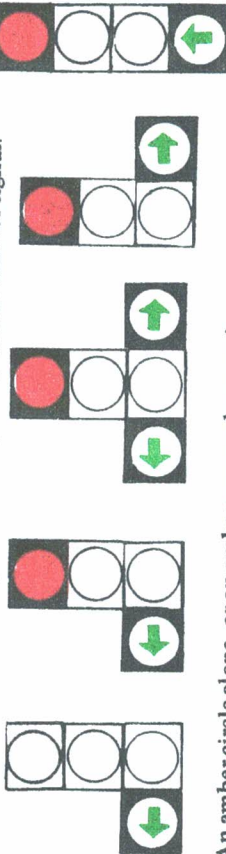
INFORMATIVE ROAD MARKINGS which are associated with 'STOP' and 'GIVE WAY' Signs.

10. The colour RED alone or RED and AMBER in a traffic control signal means?
When facing such signal you must STOP, and remain stationary until green light shows; then proceed when safe to do so.
11. What does the colour GREEN in a traffic control signal permit you to do?
When facing such signal you may:

- Proceed straight ahead;
- Turn right or left, even though there is a RED light facing you in the street you are about to enter, provided there is no sign prohibiting turns and it is safe to do so.

Note: When turning right you must give way to traffic from opposite direction and pedestrians.
When turning left, give way to all other vehicles and pedestrians.

11. A green arrow alone or in conjunction with any other traffic control signal means?
When facing such signal you may proceed in the direction of the green arrow or arrows, irrespective of any other traffic control signal.



12. An amber circle alone, or an amber arrow alone or in conjunction with any other traffic control signal except a red arrow pointing in the same direction, means?

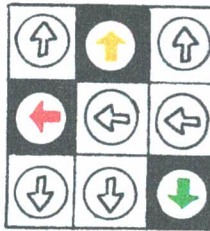
When facing such signal you shall not proceed beyond the Stop line (if any) or the boundary of the Intersection in the direction indicated by the amber circle or the amber arrow unless you are so close to the Stop line or the boundary of the Intersection when the amber circle or the amber arrow first appears that you cannot stop safely.

13. A red arrow or a red arrow with an amber arrow pointing in the same direction means?

When facing such signal you must stop at the Stop line (if any) or the boundary of the Intersection and remain stationary until a green light or a green arrow shows, then proceed when safe to do so.

14. A red arrow at the side of a green signal means?

You may proceed in any direction except that shown by the red arrow.

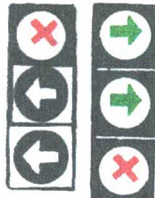


Any combination of these arrows may be seen and each set of arrows is to be regarded as a separate traffic control signal.

15. Where separate traffic control signals are erected over each lane of a laned highway:-

- What does a red cross mean?
You shall not travel in that lane.
- What does a green or white arrow mean?
You may travel in that lane.

16. Flashing AMBER lights at an intersection mean?
Approach, enter and pass through with caution.



17. Upon what portion of the carriageway should you drive a vehicle?

As close as practicable to the left boundary, except -

- When about to make a right hand turn (unless you are facing a "Right Turn From Left Only" sign);
- When overtaking another vehicle;
- When the carriageway has two or more marked lanes available exclusively for vehicles travelling in the same direction as yourself.

18. What is required when driving in laned carriageways or a single line of traffic? Drive within a single marked lane or a single line of traffic and do not diverge unless safe to do so, first signalling your intentions.

19. What is required before crossing an intersection in a heavy stream of traffic? (With or without traffic control signals.) Be sure there is space for your vehicle beyond the intersection, without obstructing other traffic (including pedestrians).



Example of Restriction & De-Restriction Signs
During the first 12 months of current Probationary Licence, 80 km/h. (50 mph.) must not be exceeded at any time.

20. What are the Speed Limits?
Where there is provision for lighting by street lamps (which is called a "BUILT UP AREA") and no Restriction Sign, 60 km/h. (35 mph.) must not be exceeded.
Maximum speeds for other areas are displayed on Restriction Signs at the beginning of the area. They can be any speed up to 100 km/h. (During the first 12 months of current Probationary Licence, 80 km/h. (50 mph.) must not be exceeded at any time.)

Note: When driving a vehicle (not carrying goods in the course of trade or constructed primarily to carry goods of any kind) the weight of which (including any load carried thereon) together with the weight of any attached *trailer (including load) exceeds 4.5 tonnes, the speed limit in any area or zone is 10 km/h. less than the speed limit applicable to other vehicles in that area or zone. (*trailer includes caravan.) See also Question 2 of Endorsement Sheet.

21. Is it permissible to always drive at these speeds?

NO - only when circumstances permit, and it is safe to do so.

22. When are you permitted to pass a stationary tram?

If the tram is at a terminus you may pass if the carriageway is clear of pedestrians. You must not exceed 10 km/h. (unless you are leaving an intersection on the instruction of a policeman or a traffic control signal).

If the tram is at a safety zone (or reservation) you may pass to the left of the safety zone at a speed which would enable you to give way to any pedestrian on or crossing to or from the safety zone.

If the tram is not at a terminus (or safety zone or reservation) you must not pass unless the carriageway is clear of pedestrians and you are directed to do so by a tramway employee in uniform or by a traffic control signal. You must not exceed 10 km/h.



23. What are your obligations as a driver or passenger seated in a motor car in motion, fitted with safety belts?

You must wear the safety belt, properly adjusted and securely fastened, with the following exceptions:

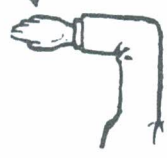
When reversing (driver only); with doctor's certificate exempting; when driving a motor car, the gross vehicle weight of which exceeds 4.5 tonnes (9,920 lbs.); persons delivering milk or bread etc., and travelling at not more than 25 km/h. (15 mph.)

24. What are your obligations as a driver or passenger in a motor car regarding throwing of litter, destructive or injurious material, substance or thing likely to endanger any person, animal or vehicle?

You must not throw it from the vehicle or leave it or cause it to be left on a highway. If you should throw or drop same on a highway you must remove it, or cause it to be removed, as soon as practicable.

25. How many signals are there, where the motor car is fitted with signal lamps or indicators?
 THREE: STOP signal RIGHT TURN signal LEFT TURN signal
26. How many hand signals are there, where the motor car is NOT fitted with signal lamps or indicators?

TWO: STOP signal and RIGHT TURN signal



STOP signal

To be given before stopping or while slowing down; or when suddenly decreasing speed.

RIGHT TURN signal

To be given when about to diverge right, turn right, make a U Turn or pull out from kerb.



27. When are signals required to be given?

- STOP signal given (a) before stopping or while slowing down;
 (b) when suddenly decreasing speed.
- RIGHT TURN signal given (a) when about to diverge right;
 (b) when about to turn right;
 (c) when about to make a U Turn;
 (d) when about to move out from left kerb;
 (a) when about to diverge left;
 (b) when about to turn left;
 (c) when about to move out from right kerb.

(* Applies only if vehicle is fitted with signal lamps or indicators.)

28. For what period is it necessary to give these signals?

RIGHT and LEFT TURN signals must be given continuously for at least 30 metres (100ft.) before commencing to turn right or left or diverge right or left or make a U Turn. If intending to turn, signal must be maintained during any period when vehicle is stationary before commencing to turn. If intending to pull out from kerb, signal must be given for a reasonable time before moving. Look to make sure it is safe to do so. You must give way to overtaking vehicle(s).

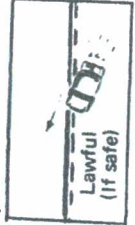
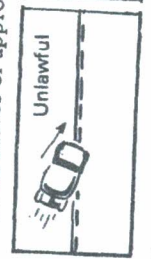
STOP signal must be given while brakes are applied before stopping or while slowing down; or when suddenly decreasing speed.

29. What do double lines mean, and where are they placed?

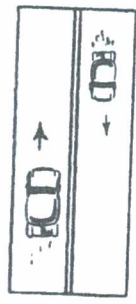
You must not permit any portion of your vehicle to travel on or over or to the right of continuous double lines or a continuous line on the left of a broken line.

You must not overtake on continuous double lines or a continuous line on the left of a broken line unless this can safely be done without crossing the lines. If the line is broken on your side you may cross the lines to overtake another vehicle if safe to do so. Do not park opposite the continuous side of double lines (unless a parking area is proclaimed.)

These lines are placed on the most dangerous sections of a highway, such as on curves or approaching the crest of a hill, etc.



Traffic may cross lines from broken side only, if safe to do so.



Traffic from either side must not cross these lines.

ENDORSEMENTS

SECTION 1(a) of

THE AJAX ROAD LAW BOOKLET

(To be studied in conjunction with Section 1.)

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(H) for HEAVY VEHICLE (i.e., any motor car weighing more than 3 tonnes unladen or carries more than 12 passengers (not including driver), or a motor car on which there is machinery, plant or apparatus, the combined weight of which motor car, machinery, plant or apparatus is more than three tonnes.)

(T) for LARGE TRAILER COMBINATION (i.e., Heavy Vehicle as previously described towing a trailer that weighs more than 750 kilograms (15 cwt.) unladen.)

(A) for ARTICULATED MOTOR CAR (i.e., Prime mover and semi-trailer.)

- With (H) ENDORSEMENT you may drive H. vehicles only. 1 Tonne = 1,000 kilos.
 With (T) ENDORSEMENT you may drive T. & H. 1 Tonne = 2,204 lbs.
 With (A) ENDORSEMENT you may drive A., T. & H. (1 Ton = 2,240 lbs.)

1. What is the maximum speed permitted for motor cars registered for carrying passengers for hire and fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres?

- (a) If no trailer is attached to the motor car and it is licensed as a taxi-cab or private hire car in accordance with the Transport Act 1983 the same speed limits apply as for a motor car registered for private or domestic use.
 (b) If no trailer is attached to the motor car and it is not licensed as a taxi-cab or private hire car in accordance with the Transport Act 1983:-
 80 km/h. (50 m.p.h.)
 (c) If a trailer fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres is attached to the motor car and the weight of the trailer and load does not exceed 1 tonne:-
 70 km/h. (45 m.p.h.)
 (d) If the weight of such trailer and load exceeds 1 tonne:-
 65 km/h. (40 m.p.h.)

2. What are the maximum speeds permitted for motor cars carrying goods for hire or in the course of trade or constructed primarily to carry goods of any kind and fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres?

- (a) If the gross weight of the motor car and load (if any) does not exceed 3 tonnes and no trailer is attached, the same speed limits apply as for a motor car registered for private or domestic use.
 (b) If the gross weight of the motor car and load (if any) exceeds 3 tonnes, or if a trailer fitted entirely with pneumatic tyres is attached to the motor car:-
 10 km/h. less than the maximum speed applicable to other vehicles in the area or zone, up to an absolute maximum of 80 km/h.
 (c) If a trailer fitted with one or more tyres other than pneumatic is attached to the motor car:-
 25 km/h. (15 m.p.h.)
 (d) If the motor car has one or more tyres other than pneumatic, and:-
 (i) gross weight does not exceed 3 tonnes:- 25 km/h. (15 m.p.h.)
 (ii) gross weight exceeds 3 tonnes:- 20 km/h. (12 m.p.h.)

3. What are the maximum speeds permitted for a motor car and trailer (not being a motor car as described in Question 2) with a combined weight, whether loaded or unloaded, exceeding 4.5 tonnes?

10 km/h. less than the maximum speed applicable to other vehicles in the area or zone.

4. Are you required to observe any lesser speed limits prescribed by other Acts or Regulations?
 YES.

Warning: Second offence re speed means automatic cancellation of licence.

5. What is required of the driver of any vehicle with a seating capacity for more than twelve passengers (including the driver) when approaching and crossing a railway level crossing not provided with gates, booms, barriers or warning red lights?
- Upon approaching the crossing, stop the vehicle so that the nearest portion of such vehicle shall be within 12 metres (40 ft.) and not less than 3 metres (10 ft.) from the nearest rail of such crossing.
 - Before proceeding over the crossing, open a door or window on the front near side or a window on the front off side of such vehicle and make sure there is no danger from approaching trains or other railway vehicles. The door or window must remain open until the vehicle is at least 3 metres (10 ft.) clear of the crossing.
 - Drive vehicle over the crossing in such a manner as to avoid changing gears until completely clear of railway line.
6. May any person be carried on the right hand side of the driver of any licensed Commercial Passenger Vehicle? NO.
7. For what vehicles is it necessary to keep records of periods of driving and rest?
A motor car of an unladen weight of more than 2 tonnes which is used or intended to be used for the carriage of passengers or goods for hire or reward or in the course of any trade or business whatsoever.
8. How are these records kept?
By means of an authorised Log Book issued to the driver and in which the required particulars are entered.
9. When must the driver (including the owner) carry the Log Book?
It must be carried at all times in the vehicle in his possession - except when it can be proven that during the seven days immediately preceding, his duties did not require him to be absent from his place of employment for a period of more than eleven hours and at a distance of more than 80 kilometres (50 miles) and that the owner of the motor car in question keeps at his place of business a current record containing all the information required to be recorded by a driver in an authorised Log Book.
10. How long must the duplicate copy from the page of the authorised Log Book be kept?
Six months.
11. Where may you obtain an authorised Log Book?
From the T.R.B., or a Police Station, or other authorised place.
Note: Interstate drivers, when crossing the border into Victoria, are required to carry an authorised Log Book.
12. What are the maximum periods for which a person may drive a motor car for which a Log Book must be kept? (Vehicles as described under Question 7.)
- For a continuous period of five hours.
Note: Any two or more periods of time shall be deemed to be a continuous period unless separated by a "rest period" of at least half an hour.
 - For periods totalling not more than 12 hours in the 24 hours immediately preceding any stated time.

Question 12 continued:

- A driver shall not drive such motor car unless he has had at least five consecutive hours of rest in the immediately preceding 24 hours.
 - A driver must have at least one period of 24 consecutive hours for rest during the immediately preceding 7 days, or at least 48 hours (comprising 2 periods of 24 consecutive hours each) during the immediately preceding 14 days.
Note: Time spent in the sleeping compartment of a Sleeper Cab Motor Car (with two drivers) shall not be regarded as time spent in driving if it can be proven that each driver had at least 24 consecutive hours for rest and refreshment outside the Sleeper Cab Motor Car during the immediately preceding 96 hours.
(Periods of driving for Primary Producers apply only when vehicle is in motion on a public highway.)
13. How many portable warning lamps or signals are required to be carried on any motor car which exceeds 4.5 tonnes in weight?
Not less than three, of a type approved by the Road Traffic Authority.
Note: These portable warning lamps or signals must be carried between sunset and sunrise in a built-up area and AT ALL TIMES outside a built-up area. They must be capable of producing a clear red warning light or showing a red reflection from head-lamps of approaching vehicles at a distance of 200 metres.
14. Under what circumstances must these portable warning lamps or signals be used?
Whenever any vehicle exceeding 4.5 tonnes gross is disabled and stationary on a carriageway between sunset and sunrise and -
(i) is in a position so as not to be clearly visible in street lighting at a distance of 200 metres and is not exhibiting all the lighted lamps required to be exhibited when stationary
- or -
(ii) is within 100 metres of a curve, crest or other obstruction to the view of approaching drivers.
15. Where must these portable warning lamps or signals be placed on carriageway?
One to the front, one to the rear and one beside the vehicle on the side nearest to the centre of the carriageway, placed so as to give reasonable warning to approaching drivers and, wherever practicable, at least one to be visible to those drivers for not less than 200 metres.
If outside a built-up area, the lamps or signals placed to the front and rear shall not be less than 50 metres and not more than 150 metres from the vehicle.
16. What is required of a driver when an Emergency Vehicle is sounding a siren, bell or repeater horn?
Give way and make every reasonable effort to give a clear and uninterrupted passage to emergency vehicle (or vehicles).

(Contd.)

17. At what distance behind a "long vehicle" should the driver of a similar vehicle follow when travelling on a carriageway outside a built-up area?

Not less than 60 metres (200 ft.), unless overtaking and passing the other vehicle (except on carriageway having 2 or more lanes available exclusively for vehicles travelling in same direction as long vehicle).

Note: Transport (Road Traffic) Regulations 1984 definition of "long vehicle":-

A vehicle more than 7.5 metres in length, inclusive of any projection and of its load, a vehicle with dual wheels on any axle, or a vehicle towing another vehicle.

18. What is the maximum permissible - (a) Height, (b) Width, and (c) Length of a motor car or motor car and trailer, including the load and fastenings, which can be used on a highway without first obtaining a special permit?

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| (a) Height:- | 4 metres | (13 ft.) |
| (b) Width:- | 2.5 " | (8'2½") |
| (c) Length:- | | |
| | (1) Rigid motor car | 11 metres (36') |
| | (2) Rigid motor car equipped to seat 9 or more adults | 12.2 " (40') |
| | (3) Rigid motor car with trailer attached | 17 " (56') |
| | (4) Articulated motor car (prime mover & semi-trailer) | 17 " (56') |

The lengths listed above apply to "Conforming motor cars" and "Conforming trailers" as defined by the Motor Car (Mass and Dimension Limits) Act 1981, No.9548, and are subject to meeting certain requirements specified in that Act.

19. What special permit is required to allow the foregoing measurements to be exceeded?

In the case of any State highway, main road, tourists' road, forest road or freeway within the meaning of the Transport Act 1983, or highways extending to any two or more of the greater metropolitan municipalities listed in the Motor Car Act 1958:-

A special permit issued by the Country Roads Board or its authorised officer.

In the case of any other highway:-

A special permit issued by the Council (or its authorised officer) of each Municipality having the care and management of those sections of the highway over which you will travel.

20. What is required of a driver of a vehicle carrying inflammable liquid of more than 2,500 litres (540 gallons) when approaching and crossing a railway level crossing not provided with warning lights, gates, booms or other barriers for closing the crossing against road traffic?

He shall stop so that the front of the vehicle is on the approach side and safely clear of the nearest rail of the crossing and shall not proceed until it is safe to do so.

21. What additional parking restrictions apply to a vehicle or vehicle and trailer which is more than 6 metres in length, inclusive of any projection or load?

A driver may park such vehicle:-

- (a) for a maximum period of 1 hour on a carriageway in a built-up area;
- (b) on portions of carriageway as and when permitted by the Highway Authority;
- (c) outside a built-up area, on the shoulders or sides of carriageway not used by the main body of moving vehicles.

All questions (1 to 21) may be asked when being tested, regardless of the endorsement sought. Imperial figures are to be regarded as approximate. Answers to be given in metric.

30. What precautions should be taken when overtaking another vehicle?

- (a) Make sure it is safe and that you can safely resume your correct place in front of the vehicle overtaken;
- (b) Give Diverging Signal;
- (c) Sound horn if necessary to warn other driver;
- (d) Keep to the left of continuous double lines or a continuous line on the left of a broken line;
- (e) After overtaking do not drive in front of vehicle overtaken until safely clear of same.

31. When are you permitted to overtake another vehicle on the left hand side?

When the driver of the other vehicle signals his intention to turn right (except where such driver is turning in accordance with a 'Right Turn From Left Only' sign or is the driver of a bicycle proceeding to make such a turn); or when driving in a laned carriageway and it is safe to do so; or when facing a traffic signal with a green arrow showing to turn left. (Always pass on the left of trams and Safety Zones.)

32. When the driver of an overtaking vehicle sounds his horn what are you required to do?

Except where overtaking on the left is permitted, move to the left and do not increase speed until the overtaking vehicle is completely clear of your vehicle.

33. When may you lawfully sound the warning instrument of your vehicle?

Only when necessary as a traffic warning, or as an indication that you intend to overtake another vehicle.

34. Where are the most dangerous places on which to overtake another vehicle?

- (a) On an intersection;
- (b) On a curve or bend;
- (c) Approaching the crest of a hill;
- (d) On a "blind" corner.

35. What should you do on hearing the siren, bell or repeater horn of an emergency vehicle?

Give way and make every reasonable effort to give a clear and uninterrupted passage to emergency vehicle(s).

36. What are the minimum parking distances from:- ?

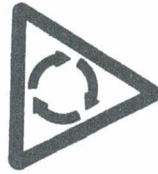
| | |
|---|-----------------|
| (a) The kerb (or boundary) .. Parallel with (unless angle parking) and as near as practicable to the left boundary if 2 way, or either boundary if 1 way. | Not less than: |
| (b) Between vehicles | 1 metre (3½ft.) |
| (c) Fire Hydrant, Plug, Plug Marker or White Diamond .. | 1 " (3½") |
| (d) Letter Box or Pillar Box | 3 " (10") |
| (e) Intersection (more than 6m.(20') wide) with no traffic signal | 9 " (30") |
| (f) Traffic Signal not at I section.(1 way) Approach side only | 9 " (30") |
| (g) Traffic Signal not at I section.(2 way) Both sides | 9 " (30") |
| (h) Tram Stop - Approach side only | 9 " (30") |
| (i) Traffic Island | 9 " (30") |
| (j) Pedestrian Crossing (2 way) - Both sides | 9 " (30") |
| (k) Pedestrian Crossing (1 way) - Approach side only | 9 " (30") |
| (l) Points on nearest kerb directly opposite ends of Safety Zone | 9 " (30") |
| (m) Bus Stop - Departure side | 9 " (30") |
| (n) Bus Stop - Approach side | 18 " (60") |
| (o) Traffic Signal at Intersection - Departure side | 9 " (30") |
| (p) Traffic Signal at Intersection - Approach side | 18 " (60") |
| (q) School Crossing (2 way) - Both sides | 18 " (60") |
| (r) School Crossing (1 way) - Approach side only | 18 " (60") |
| (s) Rail Crossing (from nearest rail) | 18 " (60") |

Do not park in front of right-of-way, passage or private drive, or where there is a "Keep Clear" sign; or where you would leave less than 3 metres (10 ft.) of carriageway; or anywhere you are likely to cause an obstruction.

37. What are your obligations at a Roundabout?

Where a Roundabout sign is erected to face a driver approaching a Roundabout, the driver who has passed or is passing the sign shall -

- (a) give way to every vehicle within the Roundabout and approaching that driver from the right;
- (b) while within the Roundabout, give way to any tram-car entering or within the Roundabout; and
- (c) pass to the left of the central traffic island within the Roundabout.



38. When intending to turn to enter a private drive or roadway, what is required of you?

Follow Right Hand Turn or Left Hand Turn procedures, first making sure the turn can be made with safety.

39. When about to enter or leave land abutting onto highway, what is required of you?

Give way to all vehicles and pedestrians travelling in either direction along the highway. (Unless there are traffic control signals operating.)

40. Are you permitted to reverse out of a centre of the road parking area?

No — you must drive forward.

41. When are you permitted to reverse a vehicle on a carriageway?

When it is safe to do so and the distance is reasonable.

42. When are you required to drive with dipped headlamps?

Within 200 metres of any vehicle travelling in the same or opposite direction, or when headlamps of oncoming vehicle are dipped (which-ever is the sooner) and remain dipped until other vehicle has passed.

43. What lamps are required on a private type motor car when driven on highway?

- (a) *Two head lamps. (May also have two alternative head lamps and two fog lamps, but these must not be alight when headlamps are alight.)
- (b) *Two parking lamps. If first registered on or after 1/1/70, must be wired into head lamps.
- (c) At least one brake lamp. If one only, must be centre or right of centre; (if first registered on or after 7/3/72, must have at least TWO brake lamps);
- (d) *One or more rear red lamps;
- (e) *White light to illuminate rear number plate. (Number plate to be readable at 20 metres (60 ft.))
- (f) Signal lamps or directional indicators (if first registered on or after 1/9/66.)
- (g) A rear red reflector or reflectors on each side.

*These lamps must be lighted when vehicle is being driven on highway between sunset and sunrise.

44. What lighted lamps are required on a motor vehicle or trailer left standing on or partly on a carriageway between sunset and sunrise?

- (a) Rear clearance lamps or, where clearance lamps are not affixed, a rear red lamp or lamps;
- (b) a number plate lamp or lamps, reflectors and, if required by the Motor Car Regulations 1984, side marker lamps; and
- (c) in the case of a motor vehicle —
 - (i) two front clearance lamps or, where front clearance lamps are not affixed, two parking lamps; or
 - (ii) where the motor vehicle is left standing adjacent to the boundary of a carriageway, one such clearance lamp or parking lamp on the side of the motor vehicle nearer to the centre of the carriageway.

Note: These lights are not required if the vehicle is less than 2.15m (approx. 7 ft.) wide and is clearly visible for 200 metres by street lighting.

45. When may fog lamps be used?

During abnormal atmospheric conditions. Other head lamps must be extinguished.
If fog lamps show a white light they may be used as alternative head lamps.

46. What is required of any person removing a damaged vehicle from a highway?
He must remove any glass or other dangerous substance from highway.

47. When should you carry your Driver's Licence or Learner's Permit?
At all times when driving on a highway.

48. When must you produce your Driver's Licence or Learner's Permit to a member of the Police Force?

Upon request to do so when driving a motor car on a highway.

49. What is required of the holder of a current Learner's Permit or Driver's Licence or anyone in whose name a motor car or trailer is registered, when there is a change of address?

Forward relevant Permit, Licence or Certificate to the Road Traffic Authority within 7 days, together with notification of new address.

50. What is the correct position from which to drive a vehicle?

Driver must be able to have full control of vehicle, and have full view of the highway and ALL traffic, including that on each side, and a reflected view of any overtaking vehicle.

51. Before opening the door or alighting from a vehicle, what should you do?

Make sure that the vehicle has stopped and that there is no danger to any person, including yourself, or to any other vehicle or property. Alight from the nearside when possible. Do not leave the door open. You must not impede the passage of traffic.

52. What precautions must you take before leaving your car unattended?

- (a) Stop the engine;
- (b) Lock the ignition;
- (c) Remove the ignition key;
- (d) See that the hand-brake is on effectively;
- (e) On an incline, turn front wheels to kerb;
- (f) See also Question No.44.

53. Where should you park your car if near a hill or a curve on a highway?

Where it will not cause obstruction or danger to other traffic.

54. What are the most important things to check when driving a motor car for the first time?

1. Brakes
2. Steering
3. Lights
4. Tyres
5. Door Locks
6. Stop Lights
7. Signalling Device
8. Windscreen Wipers & Washers
9. Rear Vision Mirror
10. Warning Instrument
11. Dip Switch
12. Seat Belts

55. What should you do just before commencing and when driving down a steep grade?

- (a) Change to the gear that would be necessary to travel up the grade;
- (b) Travel slowly on corners;
- (c) Keep to the left of the roadway;
- (d) Keep a look-out for approaching vehicles "cutting corners".

56. If dazzled by oncoming headlights what should you do?
Pull to the left and slow down. Stop if necessary.

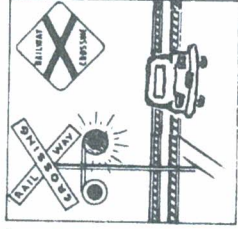
57. What is the maximum length of a tow-rope?

Car - 3.5 metres (12 ft.) Motor Cycle - 2.25 metres (8 ft.)

MUST have red cloth attached, not less than 30 cm. (12 ins.) square. Light from towed vehicle must make flag or cloth clearly visible. BOTH DRIVERS MUST BE LICENSED. If towing vehicle with defective brakes, towing device must be rigid.

SAFETY CHAINS: When towing any other vehicle, including a caravan, you must have a safety chain or chains between your car and the attached vehicle.

58. When approaching a railway level crossing, what is required of you?
Travel at a speed which would enable you to avoid any danger from a train.



59. When are you required to STOP on approaching a railway level crossing?

- When directed by railway employee (even when not wearing uniform and includes men working on line.)
- When a train is visible or emits an audible warning signal and there is danger of a collision.
- When a train is on or partly on the crossing.
- Where a STOP sign is erected.
- Where there are twin alternating red lights flashing, a warning red light operating, or a warning bell ringing. (Do not proceed until these stop working, unless otherwise instructed by a railway employee.)
- Where there is a gate, barrier or boom closed or opening or closing.
- When you cannot safely clear the furthest rail and any gate, boom or barrier before stopping.

60. Where a 'No U Turn' sign is erected facing a driver, where may you make a U Turn - and what are your obligations?

You must cross over the next intersection, which must be more than 6 metres (20 ft.) wide. U Turn must not be made unless you have a clear view for at least 150 metres (500 ft.) of traffic from either direction (except at a Roundabout). When making a U Turn you must give way to all other vehicles except at a Roundabout or where other vehicle is on the stem of the 'T' at a 'T' intersection. If 'Stop' or 'Give Way' signs are erected, follow the regulations applying to these signs.

61. When driving into or out from a parking area or the boundary of a carriage-way what must you do?

Give way to all other vehicles.

62. Is a driver or passenger permitted to have any portion of the body extending outside the vehicle?

NO - (Except for driver's hand signals.)

63. What should you do if your Number Plate(s) or Registration Label are lost, damaged or destroyed?

Complete the appropriate form (Number Plate Schedule 15, Registration Label Schedule 23) and forward to the Road Traffic Authority.

64. What is the maximum permissible - (a) Height, (b) Width, and (c) Length of a motor car or motor car and trailer, including the load and fastenings, which can be used on a highway, unless a special permit is obtained? (See Question 19 of Endorsement Sheet.)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| (a) Height:- | 4 metres (13 ft.) | (b) Width:- | 2.5 metres (8'2½") |
| (c) Length:- | | | |
| (1) Rigid motor car | | | |
| (2) Rigid motor car equipped to seat 9 or more adults | 12.2 " | (40') | 11 metres (36') |
| (3) Rigid motor car with trailer attached | | | 12.2 " |
| (4) Articulated motor car (prime mover & semi-trailer) | 17 " | (56') | 17 " |
| | | | 17 " |

The lengths listed above apply to "Conforming motor cars" and "Conforming trailers" as defined by the Motor Car (Mass and Dimension Limits) Act 1981, No. 9548, and are subject to meeting certain requirements specified in that Act.

65. When can a person learn to drive on a highway? (Does not include motor cycle, heavy vehicle, articulated motor car or large trailer combination.)

When they have attained the age of 17 years, and then only with a licensed driver beside them (not being the holder of a Probationary Licence) and with 'L' Plates fitted front and rear of vehicle. 'L' Plates to be removed when learner not under instruction. Unless exempted, learner must be the holder of a current Learner's Permit.

'INTERSECTION' means:

- Where two or more HIGHWAYS meet at a crossroad, the area enclosed by imaginary lines joining the junctions of the property lines of such HIGHWAYS. Illustrations A.1 and A.2.
- Where two or more HIGHWAYS meet not at a crossroad, the area enclosed within the prolongations of the property lines of such Highways and such property lines themselves. Illustrations B.1 and B.2.
- (Not illustrated.)

Shaded areas represent intersections.

Where the junctions of the property lines are not defined, the area within which vehicles travelling on different HIGHWAYS may come into conflict.

'HIGHWAY' means any street or road and includes every carriageway, footpath, reservation, traffic island, segregated footway, shared footway and bicycle path on any street or road.

'CARRIAGEWAY' means a portion of a Highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular traffic (but does not include a segregated footway, a shared footway or bicycle path) and includes the shoulders and areas at the sides or centre of the carriageway used for the standing or parking of vehicles; and if a Highway has two or more such portions divided by a reservation or reservations, 'Carriageway' means each portion separately.

'BICYCLE LANE' means a length of a marked lane on a carriageway defined by means of a bicycle way sign at the beginning and an end bicycle way sign at the end, such signs being erected adjacent to or above a marked lane on a carriageway so as to face an approaching driver.

'BICYCLE PATH' means a way, other than a bicycle lane, defined by a bicycle way sign at the beginning and an end bicycle way sign, a shared footway sign, a segregated footway sign or a carriageway at the end, such signs being erected adjacent to the way so as to face an approaching driver of a bicycle.

'SEGREGATED FOOTWAY' means a length of footway defined by means of a segregated footway sign at the beginning and an end segregated footway sign, a shared footway sign, a bicycle way sign, a no bicycles sign or a carriageway at the end.

'SHARED FOOTWAY' means a length of footway defined by means of a shared footway sign at the beginning and an end shared footway sign, a segregated footway sign, a bicycle way sign, a no bicycles sign or a carriageway at the end.

EMERGENCY STOPPING SIGN:

When a sign inscribed with the words 'Emergency Stopping Lane Only' is erected adjacent to a marked lane on a Freeway, a driver shall not drive or leave a vehicle standing in that lane unless the condition of the driver or the vehicle or any other factor renders it necessary or desirable, in the interests of safety, that the vehicle be so driven or left.

DEFINITION OF 'MOTOR CAR' (MCA.1958): 'Motor car' or 'car' means any vehicle propelled by internal combustion steam gas oil electricity or any other power and used or intended for use on any highway and includes an articulated motor car a motor cycle and a motor tractor.

In the context of the T(R)R.1984, 'motor vehicle' has the same meaning as 'motor car'.

DE-MERITS SYSTEM

FIFTH SCHEDULE (Motor Car Act 1958)

If you get twelve or more Demerit Points in any three year period your licence or licences shall be suspended for three months. (Not including licence to drive a motor tractor.)

If the total of twelve or more Demerit Points was incurred within the last twelve months of that three year period the licence or licences shall be suspended for six months.

This does not prevent the renewal of any licence which expires during the period of suspension.

| | |
|---|---|
| Driver of vehicle transporting more than 2,500 litres (540 gallons) of inflammable liquid failing to stop at a railway crossing | 4 |
| Failing to give way at a pedestrian crossing | 3 |
| Failing to stop at a school crossing whilst any person is thereon (or etc. See Q.6b.) | 3 |
| Passing a vehicle stopped at a pedestrian crossing or a school crossing | 3 |
| Disobeying traffic control signal | 3 |
| Overtaking or passing on bridge when not permitted | 2 |
| Not keeping left of vehicle travelling in opposite direction | 2 |
| Exceeding speed limit | 2 |
| Failing to pass through intersection at such a speed as to be able to stop to avoid a collision | 2 |
| Driving an unroadworthy vehicle | 2 |
| Careless Driving | 2 |
| Incorrectly overtaking or passing | 1 |
| Failing to obey a 'Stop' sign | 1 |
| Disobeying a minor traffic control item | 1 |
| Unlawfully failing to pass to left of vehicle about to turn right | 1 |
| Failing to give way to pedestrians or vehicles | 1 |
| Driving between sunset and sunrise without lamps being alight | 1 |
| Unlawfully passing a stationary tram car | 1 |
| Driving to right of safety zone | 1 |
| Failing to keep left of double lines | 1 |
| Failing to give stop or turn signals | 1 |

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR MOTOR CYCLISTS

Before you are permitted to learn to drive a motor cycle on a highway you must be over the age of 17 years and 9 months and have a Motor Cycle Learner's Permit - or if you have a Motor Car Driver's Licence or Learner's Permit, a Motor Cycle Learner's Endorsement can be made on that Licence or Permit. The Motor Cycle Learner's Permit (or Endorsement) is valid for 12 months and may be extended for a further three months on payment of an additional fee of \$5.00. During the time you are riding and learning you must fit 'L' Plates front and rear of vehicle.

You must also pass an additional written test called the Motorcycle Road Craft Test. Questions for this test are based on information contained in the booklet 'Victorian Rider' published by the Road Traffic Authority. (\$1.00 per copy.)

Applicants in some areas will also be required to pass a test of their ability to handle and control a motor cycle (called the Motorcycle Riding Skill Test). Rider Training Courses are now available. If you enrol for one of these courses, all steps involved in applying for your Learner's Permit, including the riding skill test, may be undertaken at the course.

Further information available from any driver licence office.

Note:

Any motor cyclist who was not the holder of a current Motor Cycle Learner's Permit and the registered owner of a motor cycle with a rating higher than 260cc prior to 1/1/1979 must not ride a motor cycle with a rating higher than 260cc during the first 12 months of current Probationary Licence.

SURCHARGE ON DRIVER'S LICENCE

If you are convicted of any of the following offences within the statutory period, upon issue or renewal of driver's licence you shall be required to pay a surcharge of \$300.

1. Manslaughter in relation to the use of a motor car .. MCA.22AA
2. Culpable driving of a motor car .. Crimes Act
3. Negligently doing or omitting to do any act in connection with the use of a motor car resulting in grievous bodily injury .. Crimes Act
4. Becoming liable to have nine or more demerit points recorded against your name in respect of offences committed during the statutory period .. MCA.22AA
5. A prescribed offence within the statutory period or at any time earlier, and during the statutory period are again convicted of a prescribed offence .. MCA.22AA

Prescribed offences are set out in the following Sections of the Motor Car Act:

1. Reckless driving, speed dangerous, manner dangerous .. 80A (1)
2. Driving under influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs .. 80B (1)
3. Refusing to undergo preliminary breath test, failing to stop a motor car, or refusing to accompany a member of the Police Force to a police station when lawfully required to do so .. 80E, 80E.A & 80F
4. Exceeding blood alcohol level of .05% .. 81A
5. Being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of any drug whilst in charge of a motor car .. 82(1)

The statutory period is the period of three years immediately before:

- (a) the day on which the licence is to be issued; or
- (b) in the case of renewal of licence, the day following the day of expiry of the licence previously held by the applicant.

Note: It is an offence to not disclose the above offences and/or to not pay the surcharge. If you refuse to undergo a preliminary breath test when lawfully required to do so you are guilty of an offence. You may be apprehended without warrant and shall be liable to the following penalties:-

First Offence: Maximum fine \$ 500 and minimum cancellation of licence for two years.
Second Offence: Maximum fine \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than 6 months and minimum cancellation of licence for four years.

THE BASIC FACTS ON ALCOHOL AND DRIVING

from the Australian Institute of Advanced Motorists Newsletter, July 1970.
 J.H.W. BIRRELL VICTORIA POLICE SURGEON.

- (1) Alcohol can adversely affect both drivers and pedestrians with respect to highway safety.
- (2) About half all drivers and adult pedestrians fatally injured in road crashes have been drinking. Among those actually responsible for initiating crashes the proportion is even higher.
- (3) In most crashes involving alcohol the driver or pedestrian who has been drinking has a blood alcohol concentration higher than .100% (represented by an average of 10 beers or 10 ozs. of whisky in one hour).
- (4) Alcohol is a factor in many minor crashes, particularly those where a car crashes into post poles, parked cars or "roadside furniture".
- (5) Crashes involving alcohol occur more frequently during leisure time, e.g. weekends, but contrary to press folklore they are not limited just to holidays and weekends.
- (6) Most people are adversely affected by alcohol long before they appear intoxicated. The driver who says (and looks as if) he has only had a "couple of beers" may have had 10, 20 or 30 beers and is extremely dangerous either as driver or pedestrian.
- (7) The most dangerous situation on the road arises where the teenage or young adult driver who is inexperienced both in drinking and in driving combines the two. It can be flatly stated that no driver with less than 2 years driving experience or who has been drinking for less than 2 years should in any circumstances consider driving after drinking. Experiment with the motor car as a status symbol and with alcohol as a social lubricant if you must — but not together.

SECTION 2. Questions and Answers

WRITTEN TEST FOR LEARNER'S PERMIT (Known as the ROAD LAW KNOWLEDGE TEST)
 (Before proceeding to study these questions and answers, refer to notations inside front cover.)

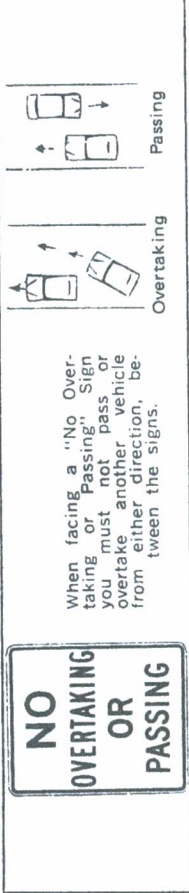
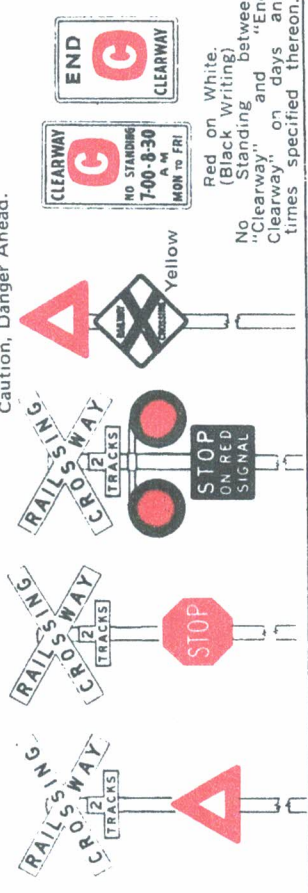
GIVING WAY

- Two drivers approach an intersection, not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police, from the same direction, one intending to turn left, the other to proceed straight through the intersection. At the same time a driver approaches the intersection from the opposite direction intending to make a right turn. Which driver may proceed first?
 - The driver proceeding straight through the intersection.
 - The driver turning right.
 - The driver turning left.
- If turning left at an intersection not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police, you must give way?
 - Only to vehicle on your right.
 - To all vehicles and pedestrians.
 - Only to pedestrians.
 - To vehicles turning right only.
- Which vehicles do you give way to at a cross intersection not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police?
 - A vehicle on your left.
 - A vehicle on your right.
 - An oncoming vehicle about to turn right.
- The driver of which first-mentioned vehicle has to give way at an intersection not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police?
 - A car on the left of a stationary tram.
 - A car on the right of a tram which has commenced to cross the intersection.
 - A tram which has commenced to cross the intersection from the left.
- The driver of which vehicle may proceed first at a cross intersection not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police if there is danger of a collision?
 - A vehicle on your left.
 - A horse drawn vehicle on your left.
 - A vehicle on your right.
 - A vehicle approaching from the opposite direction and turning right.
- At a cross intersection not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police there is a possibility, if you proceed, of a collision with vehicles approaching from the left and right. To which of the following drivers must you give way?
 - A tram approaching the intersection from your left.
 - A vehicle on your left.
 - A pedal cyclist on your right.
 - A horse drawn vehicle turning right in front of you.
- You intend turning left at an intersection not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police, and other vehicles are approaching. The driver of which vehicle proceeds first?
 - A vehicle approaching you from the opposite direction which has its right turn signal flashing.
 - A vehicle on your right.
 - You proceed first.
- Is a driver turning at an intersection required to give way to pedestrians?

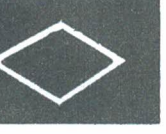
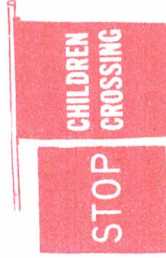
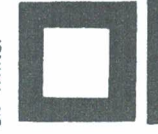
Yes, a driver turning right or left must give way to pedestrians.
- What does a "Give Way" sign facing you erected at an intersecting carriageway indicate?

You must give way to every vehicle travelling along or turning from the intersecting carriageway.

Red Triangle means: Caution, Danger Ahead.



When facing a "No Overtaking or Passing" Sign you must not pass or overtake another vehicle from either direction, between the signs.



A White Square on a Black Square (on a Telegraph Pole) indicates a FIRE PLUG IN THE AREA.

A White Diamond Painted on the side of the road indicates a FIRE PLUG



Drive as the Arrow Points

The following symbols appear on white rectangular signs relative to bicycles, Bicycle Lanes and Paths, Segregated Footways and Shared Footways (with advisory words if necessary.)



EXPLANATION OF 'GIVE WAY': Where in driving you are required to 'Give Way' to another driver or person, the following reprint of the Regulations should be thoroughly understood, to know your obligations when bound to give way:

"Where these Regulations require a driver to give way to a vehicle or person, the driver shall, in circumstances where if the driver proceeded there would be a reasonable possibility of colliding with that vehicle or person or otherwise creating a dangerous situation, slow down to such an extent, or stop and remain stationary for such time, as is necessary to allow that vehicle or person to continue on its or that person's course without risk of collision or as is necessary to avoid a dangerous situation."

ACCIDENT PROCEDURES

14. If a vehicle you are driving is involved in an accident on a highway, what must you first do?
STOP.
15. If a vehicle you are driving is involved in an accident and a person is injured, after stopping what must you then do?
Render assistance and take immediate steps to have police and an ambulance notified.
16. If a vehicle driven and owned by you is involved in an accident on a highway, at the scene of the accident
Give your name and address and the registered number of the vehicle which you were driving to the other driver or his representative.
17. If you are the driver of a car involved in an accident on a highway with another car and a person has been injured and Police do not attend the scene is it necessary to report the accident to the Police?
Yes, irrespective of the nature of the injury.
18. If whilst driving a vehicle on a highway you cause another vehicle to be concerned in an accident and property is damaged what are your obligations?
You must stop and give assistance and your name and address and vehicle particulars to the owner of the damaged property or his representative.
19. Where a vehicle being driven by you is involved in an accident on a highway and property only is damaged and the owner of the damaged property or his representative is not present, must you report the accident to Police if none are present at the scene of the accident?
Yes, as soon as possible, to the Police Station nearest the scene of the accident.
20. You are driving a vehicle involved in an accident in which persons are injured and Police do not attend the scene of the accident. Do you report the accident?
Yes - to the nearest Police Station as soon as possible.
21. As the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident causing damage to property you give necessary particulars to the owner of the property. Must you report the accident to the Police?
No, it is not necessary to report the accident to the Police.

22. You are driving a vehicle which is not your own and are involved in an accident with another vehicle. What particulars do you give to the other driver?
The registered number of the vehicle you are driving, your name and address and that of the registered owner.
23. You are the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident in which a person has been injured and Police do not attend the scene of the accident. You report the accident to
The Police Station nearest the scene of the accident.
24. As the owner and driver of a vehicle involved in an accident with another vehicle
Give your name and address and the registered number of your vehicle to the other driver.

TURNING

25. When making a right hand turn from an unmarked two-way carriageway into another unmarked two-way carriageway
Pass on the right side of the centre point of the intersection.
26. When about to make a right hand turn from a one-way carriageway into a two-way carriageway
Approach the intersection as near as practicable to the right side of the one-way carriageway.
27. After passing a "No U Turn" sign, at what distance may a driver make a "U" Turn?
When he passes an intersection more than 6 metres (approximately 20 feet) wide.
28. The following statement concerning turning left at an unsigned and/or unmarked cross intersection is correct
You may not turn if there is a left-turning vehicle immediately between your vehicle and the kerb.
29. When travelling along a highway, for what distance must a left or right turn or diverge signal be given before turning?
At least 30 metres (approximately 100 ft.)
30. The following statement relating to turning right from a two-way carriageway into a one-way carriageway is correct
Enter the one-way carriageway as near as practicable to the right boundary.

31. If approaching an intersection in a lane marked "Left Turn Only", the following statement is correct
You must make a left turn and not proceed straight ahead.
32. When turning left or right, whilst travelling on a highway, the following statement is correct
You should give a right or left turn signal at least 30 metres (approximately 100 ft.) before you make the turn.
33. When driving a car fitted with turn signal lamps and you intend to turn left, are you required to give a left turn signal?
Yes, always when turning left.
34. The following statement concerning left turns at an intersection from a road which does not continue beyond the intersection (that is a "T" intersection) is correct
You may turn with another vehicle immediately on your left between your vehicle and the left kerb.

ROAD SIGNS AND TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS

35. A single flashing amber traffic light erected at an intersection indicates to a driver that he must
Approach and cross with caution.
36. You are facing a traffic control signal showing a green right turn arrow together with a red circle. What does this indicate?
You may proceed only in the direction indicated by the green arrow.
37. What should you do when approaching an intersection at which the traffic lights change from green to amber?
Stop if you can do so safely before entering the intersection.
38. What is required of you when approaching a "Stop" sign at an intersection?
Stop and give way to every vehicle travelling along or turning from any intersecting carriageway.
39. You are facing a "Stop" sign at an intersection and have stopped behind another vehicle. Are you required to stop again when your vehicle reaches the "Stop line"?
Yes, you must stop again whether or not there is traffic on the cross road.
40. What are you required to do when facing a "Give Way" sign at an intersection?
Give way to every vehicle travelling along or turning from the intersecting carriage way.

41. On approaching an intersection, traffic control signals facing you are displaying both red and amber circles. What does this indicate?
You must not enter the intersection.
42. When travelling along a laned carriageway where there are traffic control signal lanterns facing you over each lane, you may
Travel in any lane over which a green or white arrow is displayed.
43. You are facing a traffic control signal showing a green arrow in conjunction with a red circle. What does this indicate?
You may proceed only in the direction of the green arrow.

PEDESTRIAN AND SCHOOL CROSSINGS

44. At a pedestrian crossing you are required to
Give way to pedestrians crossing from either direction.
45. If there are pedestrians on a school crossing you are required to
Stop, and do not proceed until all persons are completely clear of the crossing.
46. What do you do on approaching a school crossing with "Children Crossing" flags displayed?
If there are any pedestrians on the crossing, stop, and proceed when the crossing is completely clear of pedestrians.
47. At what speed should you approach a school crossing or pedestrian crossing?
Travel at a speed at which you could stop before reaching the crossing.
48. You are approaching a pedestrian crossing at which a vehicle headed in the same direction as yourself has stopped apparently to give way to a pedestrian.
Do not proceed through the crossing.
49. At a school crossing where flags are displayed you are required to
Stop if any person is on the crossing.
50. Are your responsibilities the same for a "school crossing" as for a "pedestrian crossing"?
No. With a "pedestrian crossing" you may proceed after giving way to any pedestrian on the crossing.

RAILWAY CROSSINGS

51. You must stop at a railway crossing if directed by
A railway employee.
52. You may proceed through a railway level crossing
When a warning bell stops ringing.
53. If twin alternating red lights erected at a railway level crossing are flashing, what should you do?
Stop until the red lights cease flashing.
54. What should you do on approaching a railway level crossing at which a "Stop" sign is erected?
Stop, and then proceed when it is safe to do so.
55. What should you do when alternating red lights are flashing at a railway crossing?
Stop until the lights cease flashing.

TRAMS AND SAFETY ZONES . . .

56. What is the maximum speed at which you are permitted to overtake a stationary tram at a tram terminus?
10 km/h. (approximately 5 m.p.h.)
57. May you overtake a tram on its right?
No, not at any time.
58. The following statement relating to trams at intersections not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police is correct
A driver must give way to a tram which has commenced to cross the intersection from the left or right of him.
59. Are you permitted to pass a stationary tram not at a tram terminus?
Yes, if directed by a tramway employee in uniform.
60. At what speed should you drive past a safety zone?
At a speed which is reasonable and safe.
61. On what portion of the roadway do you pass a safety zone?
To the left side of the zone.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

62. What must you do when you hear a Police siren?
Give way to and leave a clear passage for the Police vehicle.
63. When are you required to give a clear passage to an emergency vehicle?
When it is sounding a siren, bell or repeater horn.
64. What should you do on the approach of a Fire Brigade vehicle sounding a bell or siren?
Give way to and leave a clear passage for the Fire Brigade vehicle.
65. The following is an emergency vehicle
An ambulance.

SPEED LIMITS

66. Is it permissible to always travel at the maximum legal speed?
No, only when circumstances permit and it is safe to do so.
67. The following statement is correct
In a de-restricted speed zone the absolute speed limit is 100 km/h (approx. 60 mph.)
68. What is the absolute maximum speed limit in a de-restricted zone?
100 km/h (approximately 60 mph.)
69. In a built up area what is the maximum speed permitted when driving a motor vehicle towing a trailer the combined weight of which exceeds 3 tonnes (approximately 3 tons).
50 km/h (approximately 30 mph.)
70. The following is a correct statement
In certain circumstances driving at the speed limit may be dangerous.
71. What is the absolute maximum speed at which a probationary licence holder may drive during the first 12 months period of his licence?
80 km/h (50 mph.)

72. What is the absolute maximum speed at which a probationary licence holder may drive during the first 12 months period of his licence?
80 km/h (50 mph.)

73. What is the absolute maximum speed at which the holder of a learner driver's permit may drive?
80 km/h (50 mph.)

OVERTAKING AND CHANGING LANES

74. In the following circumstances you are permitted to overtake another vehicle on its left when travelling on an unlaned highway
When the driver of another vehicle signals his intention to make a right hand turn.
75. When a carriageway has three marked lanes for vehicles travelling in the same direction you may overtake a vehicle travelling in the middle lane when it is safe to do
On the right or left side.
76. Under what circumstances are you permitted to change traffic lanes when travelling in laned carriageways?
When you can do so with safety.
77. If overtaking a vehicle in front of you on an unlaned highway
Always give a diverging signal when overtaking.
78. On an unlaned highway with no inter-sections you may overtake a vehicle travelling in the same direction
Only on its right side.
79. On an unlaned highway a driver behind you signals his intention to overtake your car. What should you do?
Drive to the left and do not increase speed.
80. On the centre of a carriageway there is a continuous white line alongside a broken or dotted line. What does this indicate?
You are permitted to cross the lines from the broken or dotted side.
- On an unlaned highway a driver of a car behind you wishes to overtake and sounds his car horn. What should you do?
Drive to the left and do not increase speed.

PARKING AND TRAVELLING DISTANCES

82. When travelling on an unlaned highway at what distance from the left boundary should you travel?
As close as practicable to the left boundary.
83. What is the minimum distance you must park from points on the nearest kerb directly opposite the ends of a safety zone?
9 metres (approximately 30 feet).
84. Near an intersection, not controlled by traffic signals, signs or Police, of streets more than 6 metres (approximately 20 ft.) wide, you must not park within
9 metres (approx. 30 ft.) of the intersection.
85. What is the minimum distance you must park from a school crossing on its approach side?
18 metres (approximately 60 ft.)
86. On the departure side of a school crossing on a two-way carriageway what is the minimum distance you must park from the crossing?
18 metres (approximately 60 feet).
87. If parking on the approach side of an inter-section where there are traffic control signals what is the least distance you must park from the intersection?
18 metres (approximately 60 feet.)
88. If parking on the approach side of a sign inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here" you must not park within
18 metres (approx. 60 ft.) of the sign.
89. If parking on the departure side of a sign inscribed with the words "Bus Stop" or "Hail Bus Here" you must not park within
9 metres (approximately 30 ft.) of the sign.
90. What is the least distance you must park from the front or rear of a parked vehicle?
1 metre (approximately 3½ feet).
91. If tripod-mounted "No Parking" signs are erected along an area where there are permanent signs showing that parking is permitted
Do not park whilst the tripod-mounted signs are erected.

92. What is the minimum distance you must park from a railway crossing?
Not less than 18 metres (approx. 60 ft.) from the nearest rail.
93. If you are towing another motor car behind your car what is the maximum space permitted between the two cars?
3.5 metres (approximately 12 ft.)
94. What is the least distance you must park from a fire hydrant?
1 metre (approximately 3 feet).
95. What is the least distance you must park from a postal pillar box?
3 metres (approximately 10 feet).

DIPPING HEADLAMPS, PARKING LAMPS AND FOG LAMPS

96. When driving at night you are required to dip your headlights
At least 200 metres from an approaching vehicle, or as soon as the other driver dips his headlights.
97. At what distance must a vehicle be clearly visible by means of street lighting before it may be parked at night without lighted parking lamps?
200 metres. (approximately 222 yards.)
98. May you drive at night with only parking lights on?
No, not under any circumstances.
99. When are you permitted to use fog lamps?
During abnormal atmospheric conditions.
100. Are you permitted to use fog lamps in conjunction with headlights?
No, not at any time.

PARKING (GENERAL) AND REVERSING

101. Are you permitted to reverse out of a parking area established across the centre of a carriageway?
No, not at any time.
102. You are permitted to reverse a motor vehicle on a highway
With safety for a reasonable distance.

103. On leaving your motor vehicle unattended on an incline or grade, you are required to?
Turn the front wheels to the kerb or side of the roadway nearest the car.
104. You are permitted to reverse a motor vehicle on a highway
With safety for a reasonable distance.
105. Where there is parallel kerbside parking are you permitted to park alongside a parked vehicle?
No, not at any time.
106. The words "Keep Clear" are marked on a roadway. This indicates that
A vehicle shall not be left standing on that portion of the roadway.
107. A combination of a car and trailer exceeding a total length of 7.5 metres (approx. 25 feet) is permitted to be left parked in a built up area
For one hour only.
108. When parallel parking in a street where traffic travels in both directions
You must park as near as practicable to the left kerb.
109. When parallel parking in a one-way street
You may park alongside either kerb.
110. Are you permitted to leave a vehicle standing on a bridge where there are no signs prohibiting parking?
Yes, provided the carriageway on the bridge is as wide as carriageway at the commencement of both approaches to the bridge.
111. Are you permitted to park in front of a private driveway?
No, not at any time.
112. Are you permitted to park a motor vehicle on a footway or reservation?
No, not at any time.
113. Are you permitted to park opposite double white unbroken lines down the centre of the carriageway?
Yes, but only if a specified parking area is provided along the side of the carriageway.
114. May a motor vehicle be left standing on a "Free-way" along which specified parking areas are not provided?
No, except in an emergency.

115. A seat belt, where fitted, must be worn by a driver or passenger
At any time the car is in forward motion.
116. The following is a correct statement
Seat belts must be worn at all times whilst the vehicle is in forward motion.

MISCELLANEOUS

117. If a vehicle door is opened to the danger of other road users who is responsible for such an offence?
The person who opens the door.
118. A licensed driver must notify a change of address within
7 days.
119. If information is required by Police as to the identity of the driver of a motor vehicle on a particular occasion, the information
Must be supplied by the owner if he was not the driver on the particular occasion.
120. Who is responsible for removing any glass or other dangerous substance dropped upon a highway from a wrecked or damaged vehicle being removed?
The person removing the vehicle from the highway.
121. If a trailer being towed obscures the view from a rear vision mirror fitted to the inside of a motor car you must fit a mirror to the outside of the motor car
On each side.
122. Is a probationary driver permitted to instruct a learner driver?
No.
123. If you are a licensed driver and change your address, whom do you notify of the change?
The Officer-in-Charge, Motor Registration Branch, within 7 days.
124. Are you permitted to use registration number plates issued to one car on another car?
No, not at any time.

125. If leaving your car parked unattended, you are
Required to lock the ignition and remove the key.
126. You may leave open a door of a vehicle
If it causes no interference to traffic or danger to road users.
127. May litter be dropped or thrown from a vehicle?
No, not under any circumstances.
128. Are you permitted to fit a siren to a motor vehicle used for private purposes?
No.
129. A motor vehicle may be fitted with a hazard warning device which causes the turning signal lamps to flash simultaneously
If the signal lamps show amber light to the front and rear.
130. A person in charge of a motor vehicle being towed
Is required to be a licensed driver.
131. Are you permitted to tow a caravan with persons riding in the caravan?
No, not under any circumstances.
132. Are you permitted to allow your driver's licence to be used by another person?
No, not at all.
133. What should you do if you lost or accidentally destroyed your driver's licence?
Forward a statutory declaration and fee for a duplicate to the Officer-in-Charge, Motor Registration Branch.
134. What is meant by the expression "Built up" area?
A highway along which street lamps are provided.
135. When you come to an intersection and the carriageway beyond is choked with vehicles going in the same direction, you would
Wait until there is room for you to completely cross the intersection.
136. For what length of time does the holder of a probationary driver's licence have to display "p" plates?
12 months.
137. Where parking bays are marked on a street
You are permitted to park only within the confines of a single bay.

138. What is the absolute maximum speed at which the holder of a learner driver's permit may drive?
80 km/h (approximately 50 mph.)
139. Is the holder of a learner driver's permit allowed to drive a motor vehicle towing a trailer?
No, he is not permitted to tow a trailer.
140. The following statement concerning the holder of a learner driver's permit is correct
He may drive with a non-probationary licence holder as the accompanying driver.
141. The following statement concerning a special condition endorsed on a driver's licence is correct (for example that a driver is to drive only a motor vehicle fitted with additional rear vision mirrors.)
The driver must not drive any motor vehicle unless in accordance with the condition.
142. If whilst driving on a highway you are requested by Police to produce your driver's licence, you must do so
At the time of the request.
143. Before driving away from a kerb for what length of time should you give a diverge signal?
A reasonable time.
144. Is a driver permitted to extend his arm from a moving motor car?
Yes, but only when he is giving an authorized hand signal.
145. In what circumstances are you permitted to sound the horn of a vehicle?
As a traffic warning.
146. If a vehicle is fitted with signal lamps which can be made to flash simultaneously when may you cause the lamps to flash in this manner?
If all the signal lamps show amber light and the vehicle is disabled and stationary on a carriageway.
147. Are you permitted to drive a motor vehicle towing more than one trailer on a highway?
No, not unless a special permit is obtained.
148. What is a "Freeway" ?
A length of highway defined by means of a "Freeway" sign at the beginning and an "End Freeway" sign at the end.
149. What is a "Laned Carriageway" ?
A carriageway divided into two or more marked traffic lanes.
150. Do you have any responsibilities when opening a vehicle door on a highway?
Yes, you must not open a door if you are likely to cause danger to road users or impede traffic.
151. Who is responsible for removing from a highway any object dropped thereon which is likely to cause danger to persons or vehicles?
The person who dropped the object.
152. What should be the approximate measurement of a "P" (Probationary) Plate?
150 millimetres x 150 millimetres. (approximately 6 inches x 6 inches).
153. Who is held responsible if paper or other litter is thrown from a vehicle on a highway?
The person who throws the paper or litter.

SUBURBAN TESTING STATIONS

(Learner Permit Tests & Licence Tests by appointment.)

- BLACKBURN..... 20 Albert Street, Blackburn, 3130..... 878 2611
 BRAYBROOK..... 254 Ballarat Rd, Braybrook. Licence Test 317 9082
 *CAMBERWELL..... 1st Floor, 3 Prospect Hill Rd., Camberwell, 3124..... 82 1600 & 82 1100
 CARLTON..... 1st Floor, 459 Lygon St., Carlton, 3053. (Opp. Regstrn. Bldg.)..... 347 5553
 DANDENONG..... 16 Princes Highway, Doveton, 3177..... 791 8055
 FERNTREE GULLY..... Cnr. Burwood H'way & Selman Ave., Ferntree Gully, 3156..... 758 7830
 FRANKSTON..... 126 Dandenong Road, Frankston, 3199..... 783 9138
 GREENSBOROUGH..... Diamond Vill Shopping Centre, Nepean St., G'borough, 3088..... 434 5233
 MELTON..... C/- Police Station, Falmerton St., Melton, 3337..... 743 5240
 OAKLEIGH SOUTH..... 1 Eskay Road, Oakleigh Sth., 3167..... 579 0155
 PASCOE VALE STH..... Rear 84 Derby Street, Pascoe Vale Sth., 3044..... 354 6337
 PORT MELBOURNE..... 450 Graham Street, Port Melbourne, 3207..... 64 398
 SUNBURY..... Police Stn., Macedon St., Sunbury (for Shire of Bulla) (Tues. only) .. 744 121
 WERRIBEE..... 11 Riverside Avenue, Werribee, 3030..... 741 434
 *Motor Car Learner Permit Tests Only.

COUNTRY TESTING STATIONS

(Learner Permit Tests & Licence Tests by appointment.)

- ARARAT..... High Street, Ararat, 3377..... (053) 52 1538
 BAIRNSDALE..... Princes Highway, Bairnsdale, 3875..... (051) 52 4581
 BALLARAT..... Learmonth Road, Wendouree, 3355..... (053) 39 1951
 BENDIGO..... 27 McIvor Highway, Kennington, 3550..... (054) 43 1423
 CASTLEMAINE..... 50 Lyttleton Street, Castlemaine, 3450..... (054) 72 2099
 GEELONG..... Fyans Street, South Geelong, 3220..... (052) 21 5688
 HAMILTON..... Port Fairy Road, Hamilton, 3300..... (055) 72 1122
 HORSHAM..... Roberts Avenue, Horsham, 3400..... (053) 82 0109
 MILDURA..... 109 Orange Avenue, Mildura, 3500..... (050) 23 2406
 MORWELL..... 87 Princes Highway, Morwell, 3840..... (051) 34 1788
 SALE..... C/- Sale Police Stn., 8 York St., Sale, 3850..... (051) 44 2244
 SEYMOUR..... 28 High Street, Seymour, 3660..... (057) 92 1522
 SHEPPARTON..... Toolamba Road, Mooroopna, 3629..... (058) 25 2716
 WANGARATTA..... Newman Street, Wangaratta, 3677..... (057) 21 6357
 WARRAGUL..... 151 Queen Street, Warragul, 3820..... (056) 23 5888
 WARRNAMBOOL..... Darling Street, Warrnambool, 3280..... (055) 62 1255
 WODONGA..... Hume Highway, Wodonga, 3690..... (060) 24 2511

SIGNS

163. "T" junction ahead

164. PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AHEAD
You are approaching a pedestrian crossing.

165. CHILDREN
Slow down, watch for children.

166. PEDESTRIANS
Slow down, area where pedestrians likely to cross.

167. TRAM
Watch for trams ahead.

168. 50 km/h
Maximum safe speed around the next curve is 50 kilometres per hour. (approx. 50 mph.)

169. STOP
Stop at stop line and give way to every vehicle approaching or turning from any intersecting carriageway.

170. GIVE WAY
Give way to all vehicles travelling along or turning from the intersecting carriageway.

171. SAFETY ZONE
You must keep left, slow down and watch for pedestrians.

172. CROSSING
You are to slow down to a speed that you are able to stop if necessary.



173. You and remain stationary if any pedestrians are on crossing.



174. Not to leave vehicle standing any time.



175. Vehicles can stand here after 9.30 am. Mondays to Fridays.



176. Do not drive beyond this sign.



176. Do not drive beyond this sign.



177. You are not to overtake vehicles going in same direction on bridge.



178. Do not overtake or pass any vehicle going either way.



179. Pass to the left of the sign.



180. You must not turn to left.



181. You must not turn around and go back.



182. Travel only in direction indicated by sign.



183. No stopping or parking on the carriageway.



184. Approaching a "Stop" sign.



185. Vehicle 'B' must keep left of lines at double lines.



186. Vehicles to keep left of lines at all times.



187. Winding Road.



188. Road Curves.



189. Slow down, you are approaching a School Crossing.



190. Bridge is narrower than road.



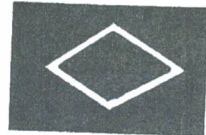
191. Proceed past as quietly as possible.



192. Sharp rise in road.



193. There is a Roundabout ahead.



194. Do not park within 1 metre (approx. 3 ft.)



195. Uncontrolled cross roads ahead. Give way to right.



196. Road becomes less wide.



197. Two lines of traffic join into one.



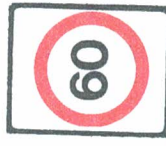
198. Road separated by reservation.



199. Steep downgrade which may be dangerous.



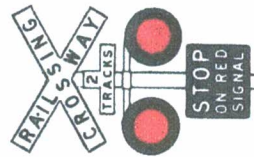
200. Clearway conditions end.



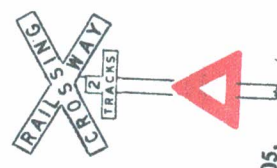
201. You are not to exceed 60 km/h. (approx. 37.5 mph.)



202. You are entering a de-restricted zone.



204. If lights flashing... Stop until red lights stop flashing.



205. If a train is approaching the crossing... Stop and proceed when safe to do so.



206. Water flows across road occasionally.



207. Hair pin bend ahead.



208. "Y" junction ahead.



209. Sharp turn to right ahead.



210. Uncontrolled cross roads ahead. Give way to right.

