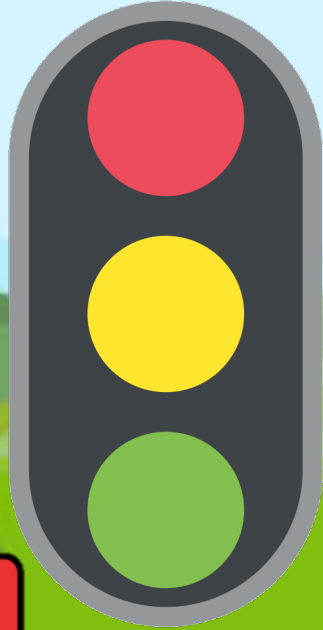


# 英國考車筆試雞精筆記



## DVSA Theory Test Revision



# Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions

- 57 minutes to answer 50 multiple-choice questions.
- \*Three of the questions are about a short video.

# Part B: Hazard Perception

Watch 14 video clips.

- Feature everyday road scenes
- Contain at least one developing hazard, but one of the clips features 2 developing hazards

	Pass mark	Points available
Multiple-choice questions	43	50
Hazard perception	44	75

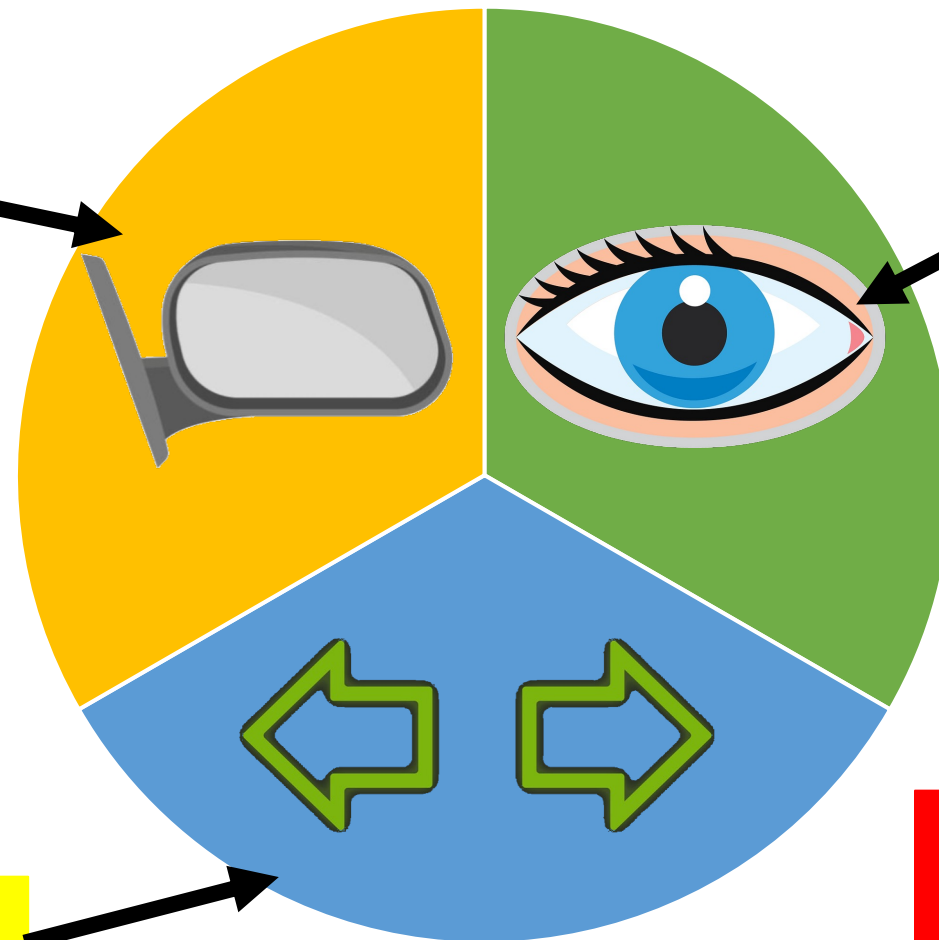


# Alertness

# Manoeuvre

## Mirror

Assess how your actions will affect traffic behind you



Look around  
Final Check



Signal

Windscreen pillars obstruct the view.

# Distractions



Eyes off the road a second:  
At 60mph (96km/h), your car will travel 27 metres.



SPEED LIMIT

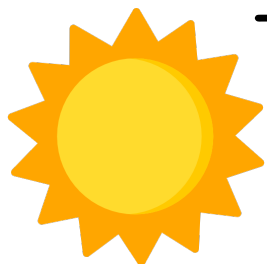
# Attitude

# Weather Conditions

## Sunny/Dry

-2 second gap

-Road surface becomes soft, tyres may not grip well



## Wet/Rainy

-4 second gap

-Aquaplaning, steering becomes light  
→ ease off accelerator  
→ do not brake until it feels normal  
-Spray makes it difficult to see



## Windy

-Allow extra room when passing high-sided vehicles, motorcyclists, cyclists



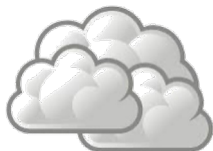
## Icy

-10 times the stopping distance  
-Steering hardly makes any noise  
-Fit snow-chains  
-Drive at a slow speed in the highest gear possible  
-Brake gently



## Foggy

-use dipped headlights in daytime  
-visibility falls < 100m (328 feet), use fog lights



# Priority

## Blue



- Coastal Guard
- Bomb Disposal
- Mountain Rescue
- Blood Transfusion



## Green



- Doctors answering an emergency call



## Flashing Amber



- Slow moving vehicle
- A powered vehicle used by a disabled person (8mph, 12km/h)



# PELICAN CROSSING

ageas.

**PELICAN CROSSING**  
KEY FEATURES

- ▶ Button to activate
- ▶ Traffic lights for road users
- ▶ Green signal and beeping sound

**Flashing Amber = Give way to people already crossing**

# ZEBRA CROSSING

ageas.


**ZEBRA CROSSING**  
KEY FEATURES

- ▶ Black and white stripes
- ▶ Wait for drivers to give way

# PUFFIN CROSSING

ageas.

1. **Green**
2. **Amber**
3. **Red**
4. **Amber & Red**
5. **Green**

**PUFFIN CROSSING** 

KEY FEATURES

- ▶ Button to activate
- ▶ Traffic lights for road users
- ▶ Green signal and beeping sound
- ▶ Motion detectors


# TOUCAN CROSSING

KEY FEATURES

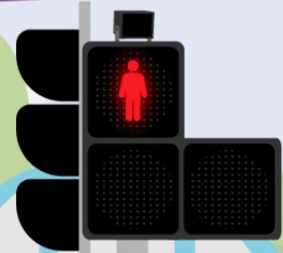
- ▶ For pedestrians and cyclists
- ▶ Motion detectors
- ▶ Found near parks and cycle lanes

ageas.

**TOUCAN**



Push button  
Wait for signal





# Safety and your vehicle

# Basic Maintenance

- Lights, Brakes, Steering, Exhaust System, Seat Belts, Horn, Speedometer, Wipers, Washers

- Oil and Water Level

- Brake Fluid

- Battery Levels

- Windscreens

cold

- Tyre Pressures

- Tyre Condition



Distilled water

→ just above cell plates



Under-inflated

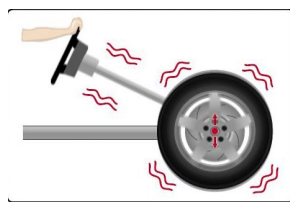
→ feel heavy  
→ increase consumption  
→ braking



Tyres have a tread depth well above the legal limit.

Tyre Treads

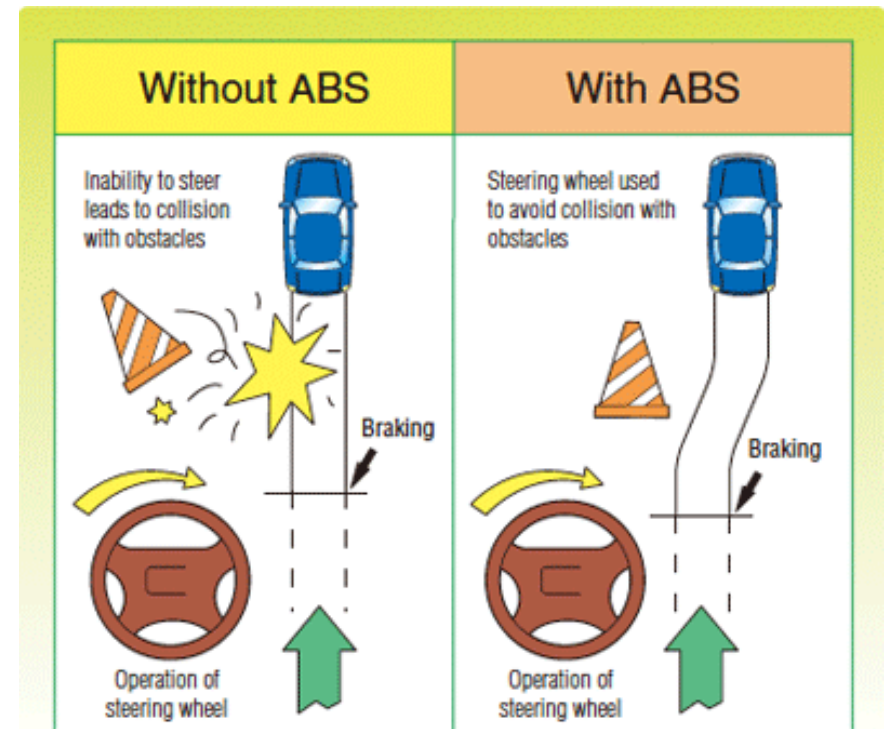
→ 1.6mm deep across three quarters of the breadth of the tyre and around the entire circumference



Unbalanced wheels will cause steering wheel to vibrate.

# ABS anti lock-braking

- Goes off when vehicle is travelling at 5-10mph (8-16km/h)
- Wheel speed sensors anticipate when a wheel is about to lock



# Seatbelt

- Under 14y old, wear a suitable restraint
- Never fit a rear facing baby seat in a seat protected by an airbag



# Anti Car Theft

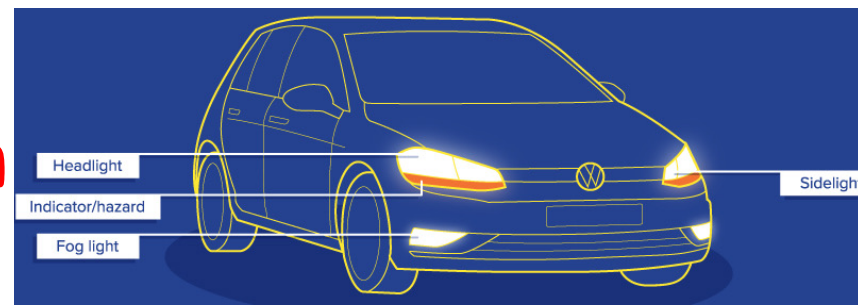
- **Steering Lock**
- **Remove Keys**
- **Do not leave the vehicle registration document**
- **Park in well-lit area**
- **Anti-theft alarm/immobilizer**
- **Steering wheel/handbrake lock**
- **Vehicle registration number etched on window**
- **Install a security coded radio**
- **Join a vehicle-watch scheme**



# No Parking



- X in front of a property entrance
- X at or near a bus stop
- X where kerb has been lowered for wheelchair access
- X within **10m of a junction**
- X traffic island
- X on a bend/opposite a side road
- X level crossing, zigzag at a pedestrian crossing
- X near the brow of a hill



Sidelights must be on if road is >30mph



# Pollution



- 20% of all emissions  
→ reduce speed, 70mph 15% more emission than 50mph
- Vehicle is 3 years old  
→ MOT test
- X horn between **11:30pm to 07:00am**



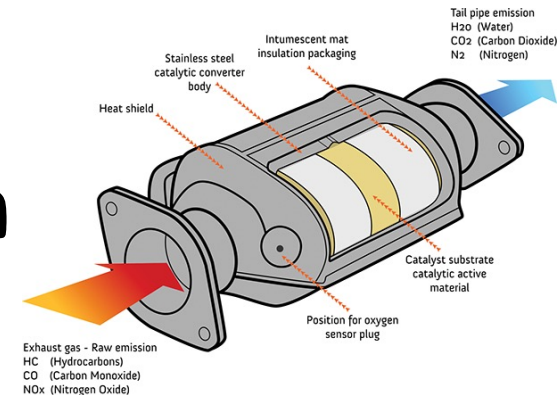
In London, Ultra Low Emission Zone charge (ULEZ)





# Catalytic Converter

- Device fitted to the exhaust system
- remove toxic waste from the emission



# Traffic Calming Measures

- Road humps
- Road narrowing
- Chicanes ←



# Kick-Down

= quick acceleration when needed

SPEED LIMIT

# Safety Margins

# Safety



- **When going downhill**

- Lower gear

- Braking gently

- Do not coast = travel in neutral

- Parking: Parking brake + steering wheels towards the kerb

Affects steering and braking control.

- **Stopping distance**

= thinking distance + braking distance



Typical thinking, braking and stopping distances can be found in The Highway Code.

# Skidding

- **Reduce** risk of skidding
  - drive at low speed
  - as high gear as possible

- If skidding **starts**,

- release footbrake and reapply gently
- steer smoothly in the direction of the skid



## If drive with a ABS:

- apply footbrake firmly and rapidly
- do not release the brake pedal until you have stopped

## Electronic Stability Control ESC:

ABS+Traction control system, detects risk of a skid

X work :  
-surface water  
-a loose road  
surface

SPEED LIMIT

# Hazard Awareness

# 1. Static Hazard

- Bends, junctions, roundabouts, parked vehicles, skips, roadworks, traffic calming, crossings, traffic lights



# 2. Moving Hazard

- Pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders, large vehicle drivers, slow-moving vehicles, motorcyclists, disabled people using a powered vehicle, other car drivers (large vehicles over 13metres long)



# 3. Road and Weather Conditions

SPEED LIMIT

# Vulnerable road users

# Country Road

→ walk on the right hand side of the road

→ facing on-coming traffic

\*large group can walk on the left-hand side



Red at the Rear



Organized Walk

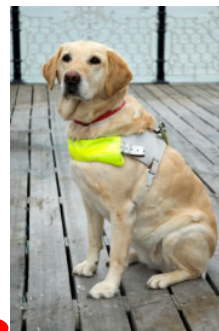
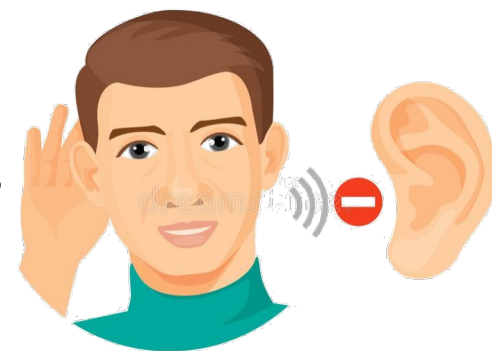


White at the Front



- Pedestrians with hearing difficulties

→ dog with a distinctive yellow or burgundy colored coat



- Blind & Deaf Pedestrians

→ dog with red and white harness



- **17-25y old**

→ most likely to be involved in a road accident

- **Pass Plus Scheme**

→ ask your ADI

→ Call DVSA at 0115 936 6504



SPEED LIMIT

# Vehicle Handling

- **Driving through a deep gauge,**

- use low gear

- drive slowly

- test brake afterwards

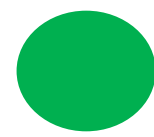


- **When park on a two-way road,**

Leave sidelights on:

- speed limit is >30mph

- its foggy

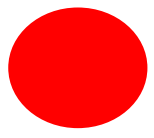


**green** – between the carriageway and slip roads



**white** – between lanes

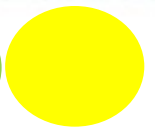
**amber** – between the edge of the carriageway and the central reservation



**red** – between the hard shoulder and carriageway



**fluorescent green/ yellow** – at contraflow systems and roadworks





# Motorway Rules

- **Crawler lane**  
→ slow moving vehicles

- **Speed limit**  
→ 70mph (112km/h)



## A vehicle towing a trailer

→ 60mph (96km/h)

→ Not allowed to travel in the right hand lane of a 3 lane motorway

## • Active Traffic Management (ATM)

- Traffic officers:

→ stop and direct anyone on the motorway

→ responds to call made on emergency phones (100m intervals, location from marker post)



SPEED LIMIT

# Rules of the Road



- **Driving through a deep gauge,**

- use low gear

- drive slowly

- test brake afterwards



- **When park on a two-way road,**

Leave sidelights on:

- speed limit is  $>30\text{mph}$

- its foggy

# • Speed Limit

Type of vehicle	Built-up areas	Single carriageways	Dual carriageways	Motorways
Cars, motorcycles, car-derived vans* and dual-purpose vehicles	30mph	60mph	70mph	70mph
Cars, motorcycles, car-derived vans and dual-purpose vehicles towing caravans or trailers	30mph	50mph	60mph	60mph

# • Streetlights

**=30mph (48km/h) speed limit**



# Level crossing

- Warning lights on: Stop
- Red lights keep flashing: Wait



An illustration of a road scene from a driver's perspective. In the foreground, a person's hands are on a steering wheel, with two gauges visible behind it. The road ahead has a yellow speed limit sign that says "SPEED LIMIT". The background features green hills, trees, and a city skyline under a blue sky.

SPEED LIMIT





















# Road and Traffic Signs

# Road Signs

- Circular=Orders
- Blue Circles=Instruction
- Red Rings=MUST NOT do
- Triangular=Warning
- Rectangular=Information
- Octagonal=STOP
- Brown=Tourist Info









# INFORMATION SIGNS

 <p>Emergency telephone ahead</p>	 <p>Accident ahead and consequent need to proceed with caution</p>	 <p>One-way traffic</p>	 <p>Countdown markers</p>	 <p>Mon - Sat 8 am - 6.30 pm</p> <p>No waiting at certain times</p>
 <p>Parking for motorcycles</p>	 <p>Vehicles may be parked wholly on the verge or footway</p>	 <p>Clearway</p>	 <p>Tourist signs - Beach</p>	 <p>Tourist signs - Castle</p>
 <p>Average speed check area</p>	 <p>Congestion charge</p>	 <p>Dual carriageway ahead</p>	 <p>No through road</p>	 <p>Diversion sign</p>
 <p>Motorway - Start of motorway regulations</p>	 <p>Services M4 16m M5(N) 22m M5(S) 27m</p> <p>Motorway - Availability of service areas ahead</p>	 <p>Motorway - Keep apart 2 chevrons</p>	 <p>Hospital - with A&amp;E department</p>	 <p>Hospital - no A&amp;E department</p>



# ORDER SIGNS

 No entry	 National speed limit	 No U-turn	 Stop Police
 No motor vehicles	 No left turn	 Riding of bicycles prohibited	 No stopping on main carriageway
 No pedestrians allowed	 No overtaking permitted	 All vehicles prohibited	 No solo motorcycles

 No goods vehicle over shown weight	 Maximum speed limit	 No vehicles wider than 6' 6"	 Stop
 Keep left	 Minimum speed limit	 Shared route for pedal cycles and pedestrians only	 Give way

# WARNING SIGNS



Crossroads



Double bend



Opening or swing bridge



School



Traffic signals ahead



Junction on a bend



Hump bridge



Wild animals



Side road



Two-way traffic



Uneven road



Level crossing with a gate or barrier



Traffic merges from left



Road narrows on both sides



Zebra crossing



Level crossing without a gate or barrier



Roundabout



Slippery road



Frail pedestrians likely to cross



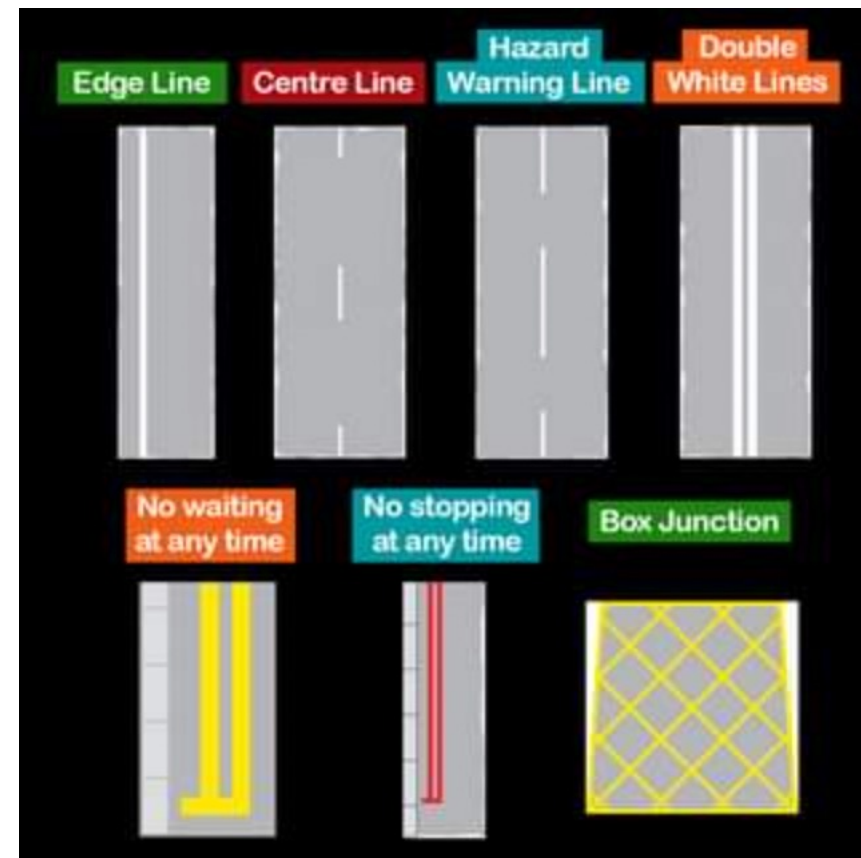
Loose chippings on road

Read more from Know your Traffic Signs and the Highway Code



# Lines along the middle of the road

- **Short broken white lines**  
→ divide lanes
- **Longer broken white lines**  
→ hazard warning
- **Double white lines**  
→ **MUST NOT** cross
- **White diagonal stripes/chevrons**  
→ separates lanes of traffic  
→ protect traffic turning right



# Traffic lights

1. Red=Stop and Wait behind the stop line
2. Red & Amber=Stop and Wait
3. Green=Go, dont proceed if exit is blocked
4. Amber=Stop unless you have crossed
5. Red



Stop



Traffic approaching from the front



Traffic approaching from both front and behind



Traffic approaching from behind

To beckon traffic on



From the side



From the front



From behind\*

SPEED LIMIT

# Essential Documents

# Before you can drive on a road,

- Valid insurance cover
- Pay vehicle tax
- MOT certificate
- Hold a driving license

Receive a cover note before

- injury to other person
- damage to someone property
- damage to other vehicle

-3 year old, lasts for 1 year

**Statutory Off-Road Notification (SORN)**  
Until you tax, sell or scrap your vehicle  
Lasts for 12 months

6 penalty points within  
2 years of passing  
→ reapply license  
→ retake exam

SPEED LIMIT

# Incidents, accidents

# Breakdown

- **Emergency on a motorway**

- Phone number
- Your details and the vehicle
- Belong to motoring organization



- **Tyre bursts**

- hold steering wheel firmly
- pull up slowly

Higher pressure for tyres:  
→ heavy load  
→ driving fast for long distance



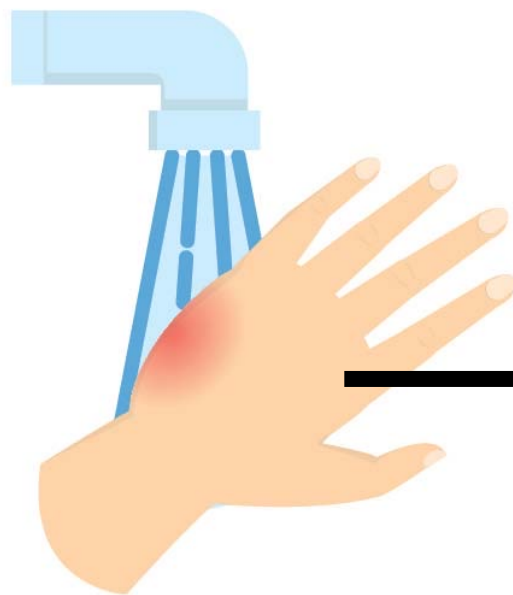
- **Warning triangle**

- at least 45metress (147 feet) behind your vehicle

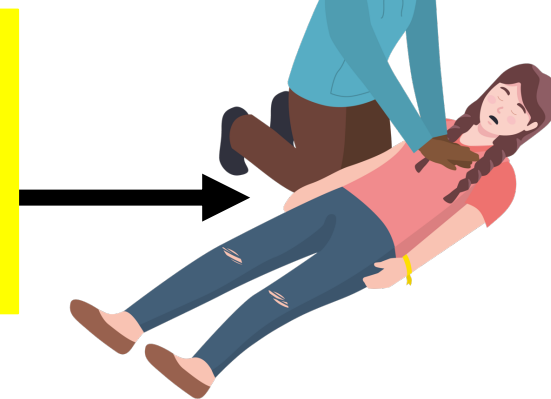
# First Aid

- Call 999 or 112
- Keep injured warm and comfortable
- Keep injured calm
- Make sure they are not left alone

- **D**anger
- **R**esponse
- **A**irway
- **B**reathing
- **C**irculation



**CPR**  
**5-6cm**



**At least**  
**20 mins**

SPEED LIMIT

# Toughest Questions




At a puffin crossing, which colour follows the green signal?\*

- Steady red
- Flashing amber
- Steady amber** ✓
- Flashing green

You are travelling at 50 mph on a good, dry road. What is your typical overall stopping distance?\*

- 36 metres (118 feet)
- 53 metres (175 feet)** ✓
- 75 metres (245 feet)
- 96 metres (315 feet)



Speed (mph)	Factor	Overall stopping distance (ft) (speed x factor)
20	2	40
30	2.5	75
40	3	120
50	3.5	175
60	4	240
70	4.5	315

You are on a good, dry, road surface. Your brakes and tyres are good. What is the typical overall stopping distance at 40 mph?\*

- 23 metres (75 feet)
- 36 metres (118 feet)** ✓
- 53 metres (175 feet)
- 96 metres (315 feet)

You are driving towards this level crossing. What would be the first warning of an approaching train?\*

- Both half barriers down
- A steady amber light ✓
- One half barrier down
- Twin flashing red lights



Show hint

The steady amber light will be followed by twin flashing red lights that mean you must stop. An alarm will also sound to alert you to the fact that a train is approaching.

## What does this sign mean?\*

- Contraflow pedal cycle lane
- With-flow pedal cycle lane** ✓
- Pedal cycles and buses only
- No pedal cycles or buses

*'The survival rate of a pedestrian involved in a collision at 20mph is:'*

**Answer**

95%



*'Powered vehicles used by disabled people have a maximum speed of:'*

**Answer**

8mph

*'A vehicle travelling at 70mph covers about:'*

**Answer**

*30 metres per second (about 100 feet)*



Speed	Metres per second	
10mph	4.5m	(15ft)
20mph	9.0m	(30ft)
30mph	13.5m	(45ft)
40mph	18.0m	(60ft)
50mph	22.5m	(74ft)
60mph	27.0m	(89ft)
70mph	31.5m	(104ft)
80mph	36.0m	(119ft)
90mph	40.5m	(133ft)
100mph	45.0m	(148ft)

Example of making a calculation for 70mph

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 70 \text{ mph} \div 2 & (35 \div 10 & 35 - 3.5 \\
 = 35 & = 3.5) & = 31.5 \text{ mps}
 \end{array}$$

This calculation will get you to within 15cm (or so) and can be applied to any given figure. It's so simple it can be done en-route!

Put another way; 45% of your speed in mph = mps. (45% of 100mph = 45mps)

*'In which THREE of these situations may you overtake another vehicle on the left?'*

**Answer**

*When you are in a one-way street*

*When the vehicle in front is signalling to turn right*

*In slow-moving traffic queues when traffic in the right-hand lane is moving more slowly*

---

*'The survival rate of a pedestrian involved in a collision at 30mph is:'*

**Answer**

*50%*

---

*'Accidents on monotonous roads (for example motorways) caused by fatigue accounts for:'*

**Answer**

*15-20% of accidents*

*'The survival rate of a pedestrian involved in a collision at 40mph is:'*

**Answer**

*5%*

---

*'Vehicles travelling at 70 mph use up to:'*

**Answer**

*30% more fuel than vehicles travelling at 50mph*

---

*'Where can you find reflective amber studs on a motorway?'*

**Answer**

*On the right-hand edge of the road*

**2. In which THREE of these situations may you overtake another vehicle on the left?**

- A) When you are in a one-way street
- B) When approaching a motorway slip road where you will be turning off
- C) When the vehicle in front is signalling to turn right
- D) When a slower vehicle is travelling in the right-hand lane of a dual carriageway
- E) In slow-moving traffic queues when traffic in the right-hand lane is moving more slowly

**3. A cycle lane is marked by a solid white line. You must not drive or park in it:**

- A) at any time
- B) during the rush hour
- C) if a cyclist is using it
- D) during its period of operation

---

**4. Areas reserved for trams may have:  
Mark three answers**

- A) metal studs around them
- B) white line markings
- C) zigzag markings
- D) a different coloured surface
- E) yellow hatch markings
- F) a different surface texture

# 英國考車筆試路牌篇

## DVSA Theory Test Know Your Traffic Signs





**Circles**  
give orders



**Triangles**  
warn



**Rectangles**  
inform



**Mandatory instruction**



**Blue** rectangles are used for information signs **except** on motorways where blue is used for direction signs

**藍色長方形：**  
給予資訊  
高速公路：方向/路線



**Green** rectangles are used for direction signs on primary routes

**綠色長方形：**  
主要道路：方向/路線



**Must NOT do**



**White** rectangles are used for direction signs on non-primary routes, or for plates used in combination with warning and regulatory signs

**白色長方形：**  
次要道路：方向/路線





Entry to 20 mph zone

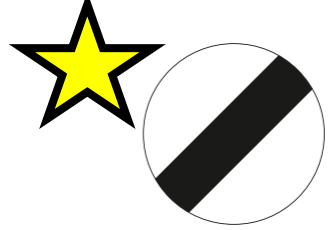


End of 20 mph zone



Maximum speed

最高時速



National speed limit applies



School crossing patrol

### Speed Limits

	Built-up Areas	Single Carriageway	Dual Carriageway	Motorway
Cars and Motorcycles including car derived vans up to 2 tonnes maximum laden weight	30	60	70	70
Cars Towing including car derived vans and motorcycles	30	50	60	60
Goods Vehicles not exceeding 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight <small>*60 if articulated or towing a trailer</small>	30	50	60	70*
Goods Vehicles exceeding 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight <small>*A 50 mph limit applies on the A9 from Perth to Inverness from October 28th 2014</small>	30	40*	50	60



Stop and give way



Give way to traffic on maior road



Manually operated temporary STOP and GO signs



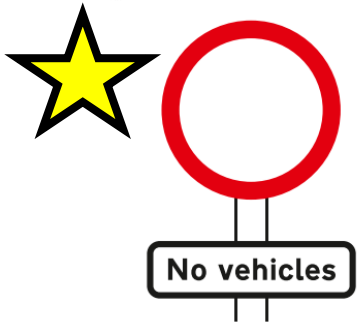
No entry for vehicular traffic



No motor vehicles except solo motorcycles



No motor vehicles



No vehicles except bicycles being pushed



No cycling



No buses (over 8 passenger seats)



No overtaking

好多紅色都係不准XXX!



No towed caravans



No vehicles carrying explosives



No vehicle or combination of vehicles over **length** shown



No vehicles over **height** shown



No vehicles over **width** shown



Give way to oncoming vehicles



No right turn



No left turn



No U-turns



Except for loading

No goods vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes) except for loading and unloading

**對家優先** → Give priority to vehicles from opposite direction



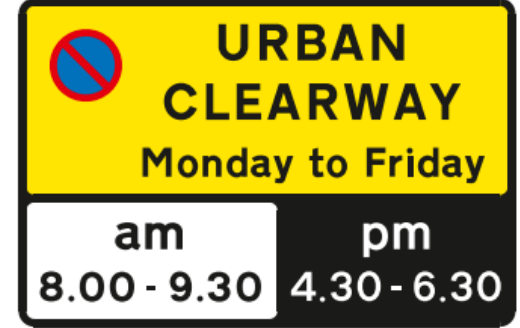
No vehicles over maximum gross weight shown (in tonnes)



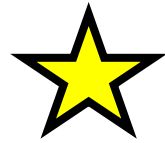
Parking restricted to permit holders



No stopping during period indicated except for buses



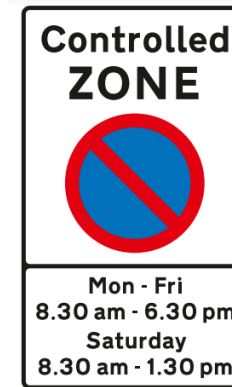
No stopping during times shown except for as long as necessary to set down or pick up passengers



No waiting



No stopping (Clearway)



Entrance to controlled parking zone





Ahead only



Turn left ahead  
(right if symbol  
reversed)



Turn left  
(right if symbol  
reversed)



Keep left  
(right if symbol  
reversed)



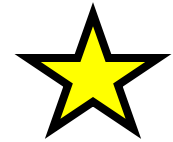
Vehicles  
may pass  
either side to  
reach same  
destination



Route to be  
used by pedal  
cycles only



Segregated  
pedal cycle  
and pedestrian  
route



Minimum speed  
**最低時速**



End of minimum  
speed



**Only**

Buses and cycles only



**Only**

Trams only



Pedestrian crossing point over tramway



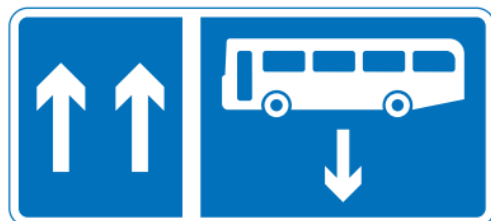
One-way traffic (note: compare circular 'Ahead only' sign)



Ahead only



With-flow bus and cycle lane



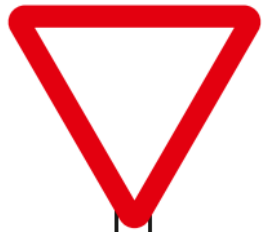
Contra-flow bus lane



With-flow pedal cycle lane

**With-flow=同方向**

**Contra-flow=反方向**

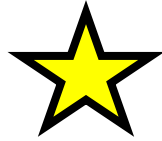


**STOP**  
**100 yds**

Distance to  
'STOP' line  
ahead



Dual  
carriageway  
ends



Road narrows  
on right (left if  
symbol reversed)



Road  
narrows on  
both sides



**GIVE WAY**  
**50 yds**

Distance to  
'Give Way'  
line ahead



Crossroads



Junction on  
bend ahead



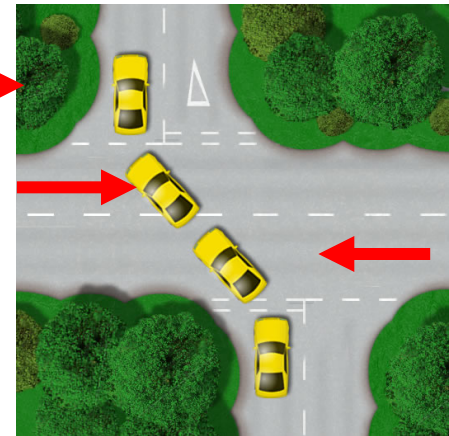
T-junction with  
priority over  
vehicles from  
the right



Staggered  
junction



Traffic merging  
from left ahead



**左右夾功**



Double bend first to left (symbol may be reversed)



Bend to right (or left if symbol reversed)



Roundabout



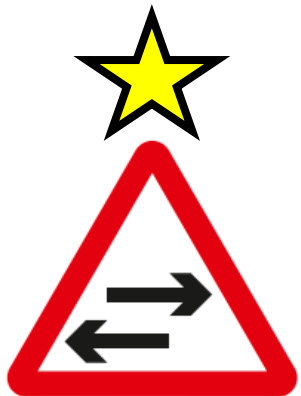
Uneven road



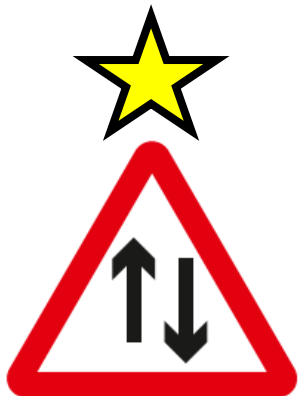
Plate below some signs



Mini-roundabout (roundabout circulation - give way to vehicles from the immediate right)



Two-way traffic crosses one-way road



Two-way traffic straight ahead



Opening or swing bridge ahead



Low-flying aircraft or sudden aircraft noise



Falling or fallen rocks



Traffic signals  
not in use



Traffic signals



Slippery road



Steep hill  
downwards



Steep hill  
upwards

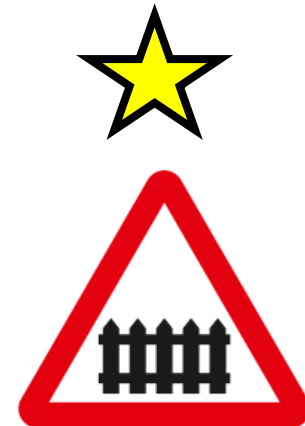
Gradients may be shown as a ratio i.e. 20% = 1:5



Tunnel ahead



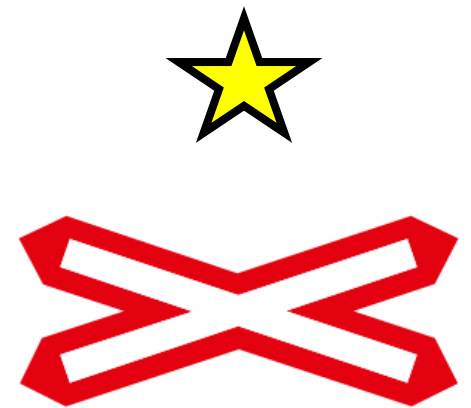
Trams  
crossing  
ahead



Level crossing  
with barrier or  
gate ahead



Level crossing  
without barrier  
or gate ahead



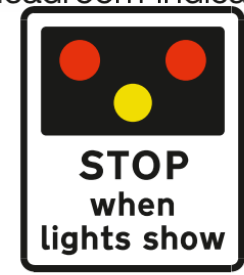
Level crossing  
without barrier



 <b>Patrol</b>	 Frail (or blind or disabled if shown) pedestrians likely to cross road ahead	 <b>No footway for 400 yds</b>	 Zebra crossing	 <b>Safe height 16'6" (5.0 m)</b>
School crossing patrol ahead (some signs have amber lights which flash when crossings are in use)		Pedestrians in road ahead		Overhead electric cable; plate indicates maximum height of vehicles which can pass safely



Sharp deviation of route to left (or right if chevrons reversed)



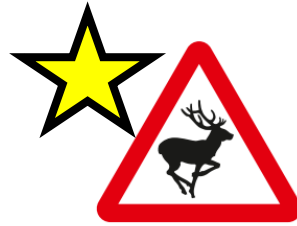
Light signals ahead at level crossing, airfield or bridge



Miniature warning lights at level crossings



Cattle



Wild animals

唔係鹿，  
係野生動物



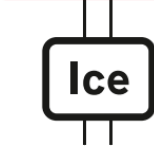
Wild horses  
or ponies



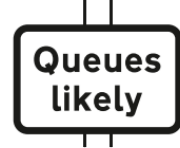
Accompanied  
horses or  
ponies



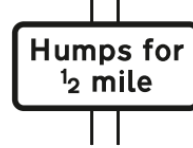
Cycle route  
ahead



Risk of ice



Traffic queues  
likely ahead



Distance over  
which road  
humps extend



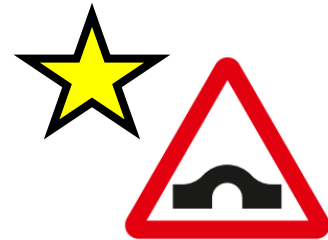
Other danger;  
plate indicates  
nature of  
danger



Soft verges



Side winds



Hump bridge



Worded warning  
sign



Quayside or  
river bank



Risk of  
grounding



At a junction leading directly into a motorway (junction number may be shown on a black background)



On approaches to junctions (junction number on black background)



Route confirmatory sign after junction

出口號碼



Downward pointing arrows mean 'Get in lane'  
The left-hand lane leads to a different destination from the other lanes.



The panel with the inclined arrow indicates the destinations which can be reached by leaving the motorway at the next junction



On approaches to junctions



At the junction



Route confirmatory sign after junction



On approaches to junctions



On approach to a junction in Wales (bilingual)



Picnic site



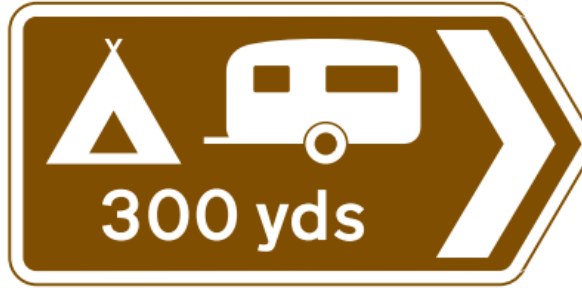
Ancient monument in the care of English Heritage



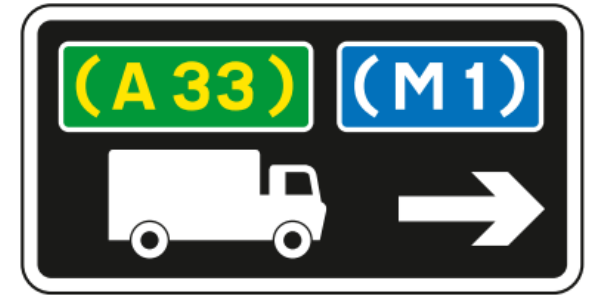
Direction to a car park



Tourist attraction



Direction to camping and caravan site



Advisory route for lorries



Route for pedal cycles forming part of a network



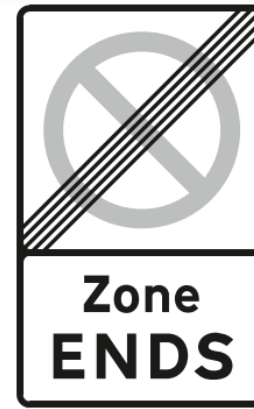
Recommended route for pedal cycles to place shown



Route for pedestrians



Entrance to congestion charging zone



End of controlled parking zone



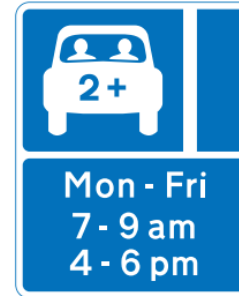
Advance warning of restriction or prohibition ahead



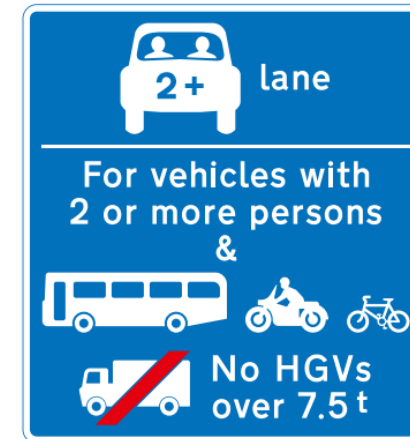
Parking place for solo motorcycles



With-flow bus lane ahead which pedal cycles and taxis may also use



Lane designated for use by high occupancy vehicles (HOV) - see rule 142



Vehicles permitted to use an HOV lane ahead



Vehicles may be parked partially on the verge or footway



Vehicles may be parked wholly on the verge or footway



Vehicles may be parked partially on the verge or footway during the times shown



End of verge or footway parking



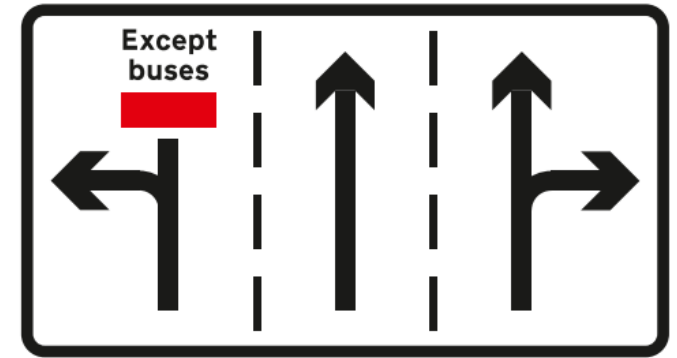
Vehicles may be parked partially on the footway in marked bays only



End of motorway



Start of motorway  
and point from  
which motorway  
regulations apply



Appropriate traffic lanes at  
junction ahead



Traffic on the main  
carriageway coming  
from right has priority  
over joining traffic



Additional traffic joining from left  
ahead. Traffic on main carriageway  
has priority over joining traffic from  
right hand lane of slip road



Traffic in right hand  
lane of slip road joining  
the main carriageway  
has priority over left  
hand lane





'Countdown' markers at exit from motorway (each bar represents 100 yards to the exit). Green-backed markers may be used on primary routes and white-backed markers with black bars on other routes. At approaches to concealed level crossings white-backed markers with red bars may be used. Although these will be erected at equal distances the bars do not represent 100 yard intervals.



Motorway service area sign showing the operator's name

邊個大  
邊個優先



Priority over  
oncoming  
vehicles

Traffic has priority over  
oncoming vehicles



Recommended route  
for pedal cycles



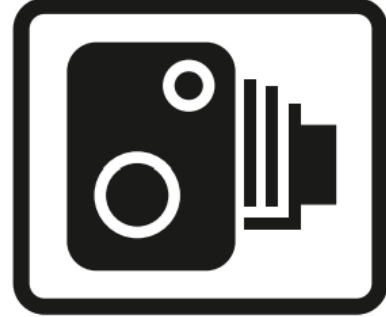
Hospital ahead with  
Accident and  
Emergency facilities



Home Zone Entry



Tourist  
information  
point



Area in which  
cameras are  
used to enforce  
traffic regulations



No through road  
for vehicles



Bus lane on road at  
junction ahead



Road works



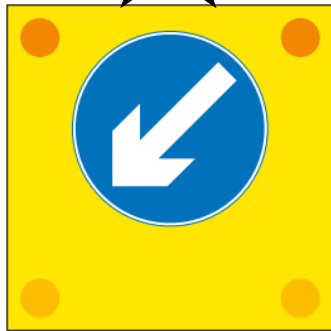
Loose chippings



Temporary hazard at road works



Temporary lane closure (the number and position of arrows and red bars may be varied according to lanes open and closed)



Slow-moving or stationary works vehicle blocking a traffic lane. Pass in the direction shown by the arrow.



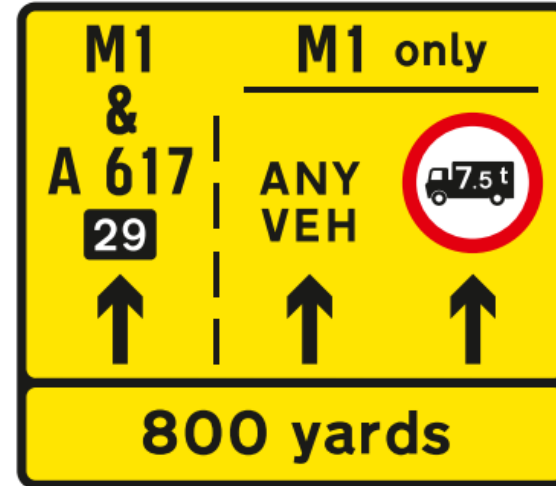
Mandatory speed limit ahead



Road works 1 mile ahead



End of road works and any temporary restrictions including speed limits



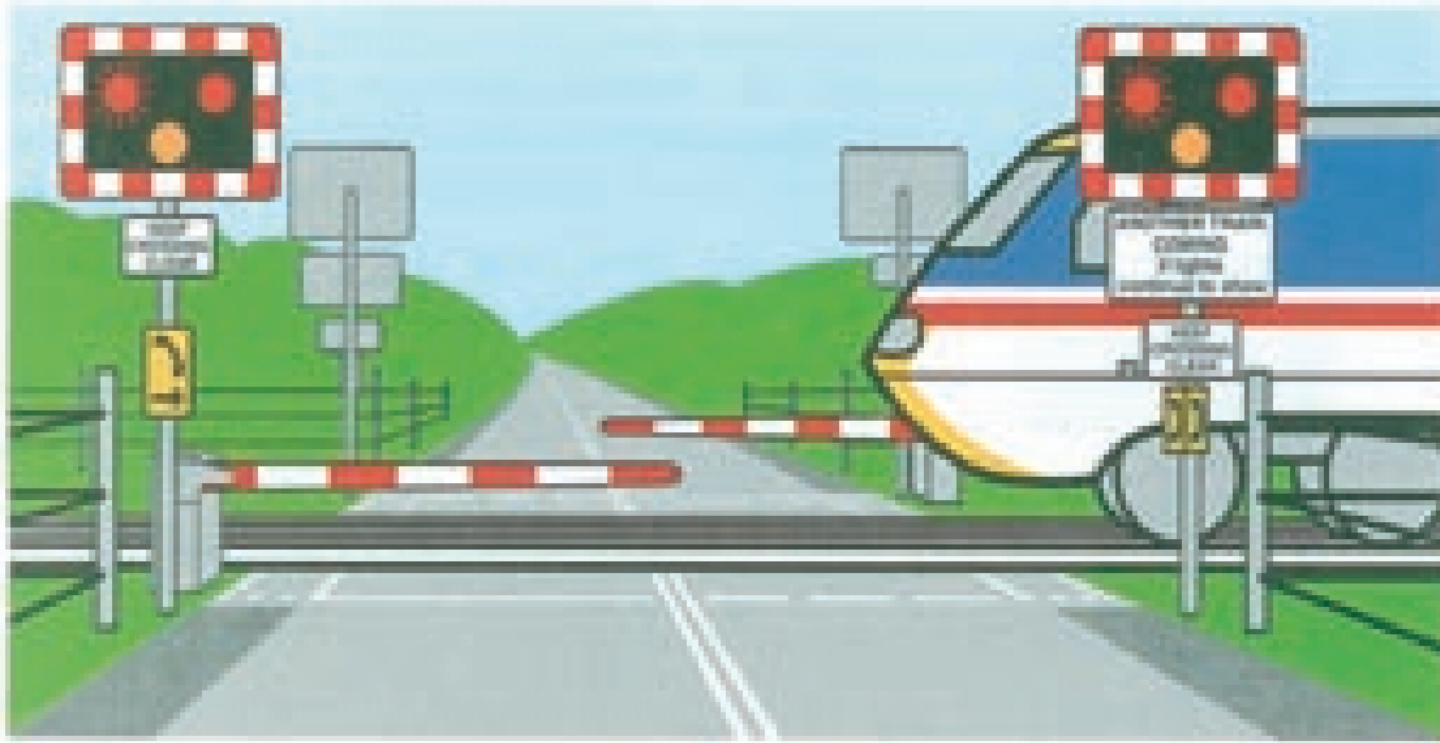
Lane restrictions at road works ahead



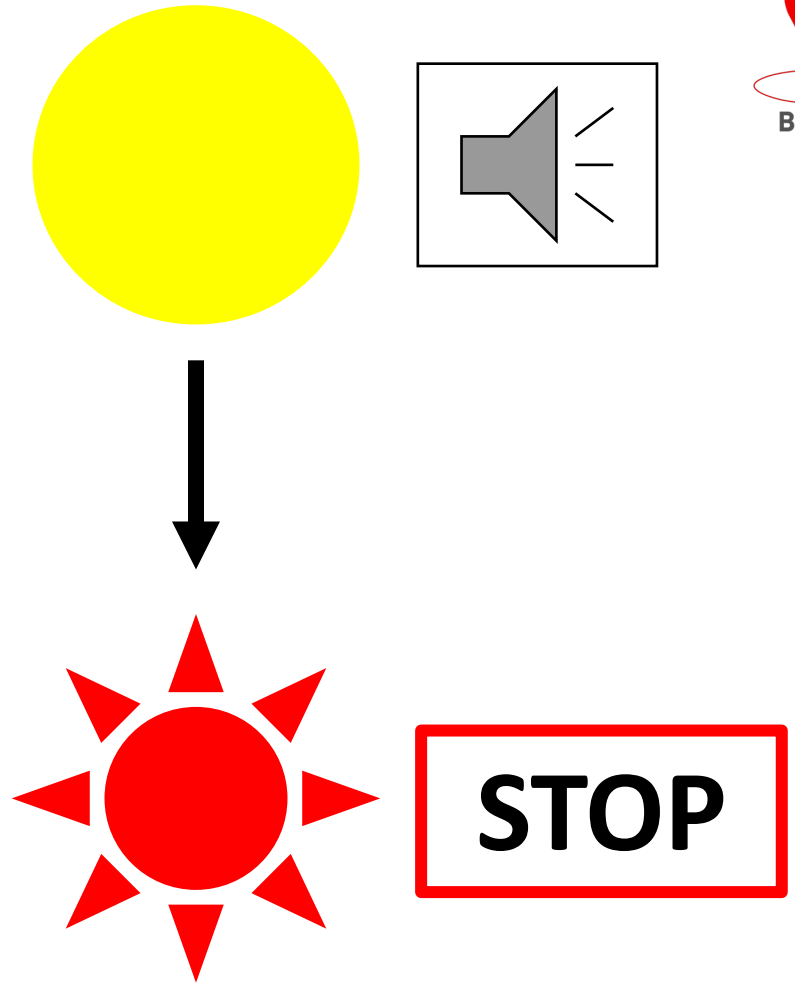
One lane crossover at contraflow road works

Signs used on the back of slow-moving or stationary vehicles warning of a lane closed ahead by a works vehicle. There are no cones on the road.

# Automatic half-barrier level crossings



Amber lights and audible warnings followed by flashing red lights warn that a train is approaching and that the barriers are about to come down. You must **STOP**. The red lights flash all the time the barriers are down, but the audible warning might stop. If another train is approaching, the barriers will stay down; the lights will continue to flash and, if there is an audible warning, the sound will change.





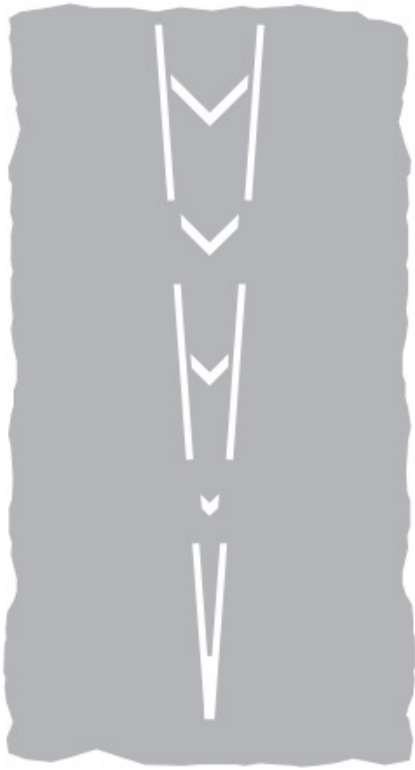
Centre line on a single carriageway road



Lane line separating traffic travelling in the same direction (single or dual carriageway road)



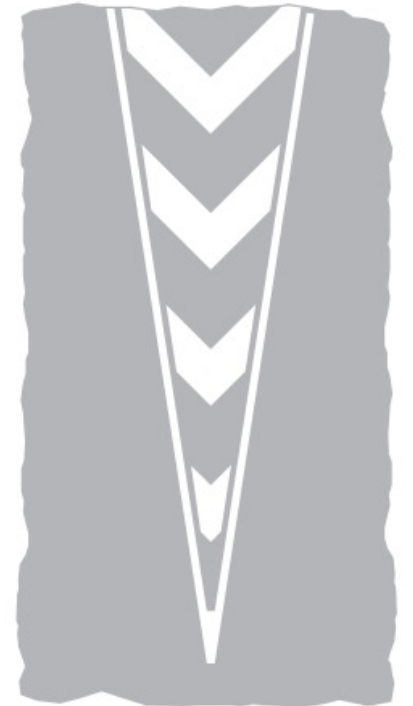
Hazard warning line (replaces a centre line or a lane line). An upright sign may indicate the nature of the hazard, such as a bend. The marking is used also on the approach to a junction



Part of the carriageway where traffic passes in the same direction on either side of the chevron marking. Vehicles should not enter the area unless safe to do so. This marking is likely to be found in **one-way streets** with central islands and where an exit lane leaves at a junction

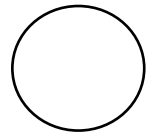


Diagonal white lines (hatched markings) bounded by broken lines may be used in the **centre of the road to separate opposing flows of traffic.** They are often provided at junctions to protect traffic turning right. They may also be used on the approach to a central traffic island or the start of a dual carriageway. Hatched markings with a single, broken boundary line may be used at the edge of the road or next to the central reservation of a dual carriageway: the diagonal lines always slope towards the direction of travel. You should not enter any hatched area bounded by a broken line unless it is safe to do so

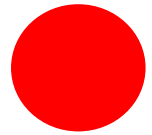


Part of the carriageway where traffic passes in the same direction on either side of the chevron marking. The continuous boundary line means that vehicles must not enter the area except in an emergency. This marking is used where slip roads leave and join motorways and many dual carriageway roads. It is also used for segregated left-turn lanes at roundabouts

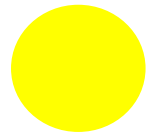
# Reflecting road studs



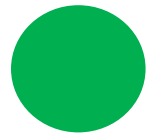
白色 = 中間



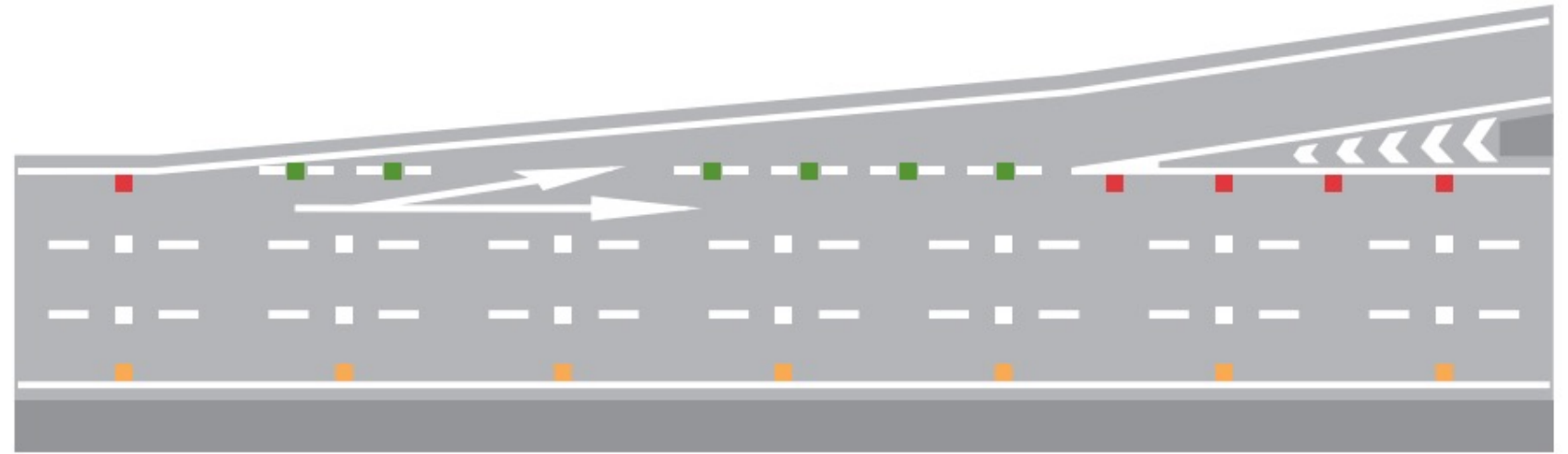
紅色 = 邊



黃色 = 邊



綠色 = 入口、出口、分路



Central reservation

Coloured road studs help drivers at night, especially on wet roads, or in poor visibility. White studs mark traffic lanes or the centre of the road. The left-hand side of the carriageway is marked by red studs, and the edge of the central reservation of a motorway or dual carriageway road by amber studs. Green studs are used to mark lay-bys and the entrances to, and exits from, slip roads.



# 鬼馬題目

# Tricky Questions



## What is a Red Route?

# RED ROUTE

- A road on which you cannot park
- A road on which you cannot stop or park
- A road on which you cannot load or unload
- A road on which you cannot stop, park, load or unload

## What does this sign mean?



Bus stop ahead

Only buses are allowed on this road

Bus lane ahead

Buses are not allowed on this road

## Where will you find this sign?



In an area where you cannot load or unload

In an area where you cannot park

In an area where you cannot stop, park, load, or unload

In an area where you cannot stop or park

**You see this line across the road at the entrance to a roundabout. What does it mean**



Stop at the line

Traffic from the left has right of way

Give way to traffic from the right

You have right of way

## What's the reason for the yellow crisscross lines painted on the road here?



Zebra Crossing

To mark the entrance lane to a car park

To prevent queuing traffic from blocking the junction on the left

To mark out an area for trams only

## What does this sign mean?



- Direction to bus and coach park
- No parking for buses or coaches
- Direction to park-and-ride car park
- Parking for buses

**At this junction, there's a 'stop' sign and a solid white line on the road surface. Why is there a 'stop' sign here?**



There are hazard warning lines in the centre of the road

It's a busy junction

Visibility along the major road is restricted

Speed on the major road is derestricted



完

The End! Good Luck!

