

# Dubai Driving Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. When can you legally overtake another vehicle?**
  - A. When there are no oncoming vehicles**
  - B. At traffic signals**
  - C. In pedestrian zones**
  - D. On any street at any time**
- 2. Under what circumstances can a driver perform a U-turn?**
  - A. When it is safe and legal**
  - B. At any intersection**
  - C. In residential areas only**
  - D. During a traffic signal change**
- 3. Do larger vehicles take less time to stop compared to smaller vehicles?**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. It depends on the weight**
  - D. Only in dry conditions**
- 4. True or False: The key to safe driving includes checking mirrors only when there is traffic.**
  - A. True**
  - B. False**
  - C. Only when changing lanes**
  - D. Only when an intersection is near**
- 5. What should a driver do if they are approaching a railway crossing?**
  - A. Speed up to cross quickly**
  - B. Slow down and watch for trains**
  - C. Turn around and find another route**
  - D. Ignore the crossing**

- 6. How should you react when an emergency vehicle with flashing lights approaches?**
- A. Speed up to get out of the way**
  - B. Pull over to the right and stop**
  - C. Stay in your lane and continue driving**
  - D. Ignore and keep driving**
- 7. How should you approach exiting a freeway?**
- A. Increase your speed before exiting**
  - B. Plan and signal early for a lane change**
  - C. Reduce speed suddenly**
  - D. Switch lanes at the last moment**
- 8. When should pedestrians avoid the pedestrian area?**
- A. During night time**
  - B. When there is no traffic**
  - C. When an emergency vehicle approaches**
  - D. When it's raining**
- 9. What does a rectangular sign generally indicate?**
- A. Warning or caution**
  - B. Regulatory or information**
  - C. Directional information**
  - D. Emergency alerts**
- 10. What is the speed limit on urban single carriageways?**
- A. 30 km/h**
  - B. 40 km/h**
  - C. 50 km/h**
  - D. 60 km/h**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

- 1. A**
- 2. A**
- 3. B**
- 4. B**
- 5. B**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. C**
- 9. B**
- 10. B**

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## **Explanations**

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## **1. When can you legally overtake another vehicle?**

**A. When there are no oncoming vehicles**

**B. At traffic signals**

**C. In pedestrian zones**

**D. On any street at any time**

Overtaking another vehicle is legally permissible when there are no oncoming vehicles, as this ensures safety for all road users. This context implies that there is a clear lane available for overtaking without the risk of colliding with approaching traffic. It highlights the importance of assessing road conditions, ensuring that there is sufficient visibility and space to execute the maneuver safely. In contrast to the other options, overtaking at traffic signals may not be safe or legal, as intersections can be busy and unpredictable. Similarly, overtaking in pedestrian zones is prohibited to prioritize pedestrian safety, as these areas are intended for foot traffic. Lastly, the idea of being able to overtake on any street at any time disregards the need for safe conditions and the rules of the road, which are designed to protect all drivers and pedestrians. Thus, the correct approach to overtaking relies heavily on the absence of oncoming vehicles to ensure a safe passage.

## **2. Under what circumstances can a driver perform a U-turn?**

**A. When it is safe and legal**

**B. At any intersection**

**C. In residential areas only**

**D. During a traffic signal change**

A driver is permitted to perform a U-turn when it is both safe and legal. This means that there should be no signs prohibiting U-turns, and the driver must ensure that the maneuver can be completed without endangering themselves or other road users. Safety includes assessing the visibility of oncoming traffic, the road conditions, and the speed at which other vehicles are approaching. Performing a U-turn at any intersection is not always advisable, as some intersections may have specific rules or regulations against such maneuvers. Additionally, making a U-turn solely in residential areas is too restrictive, as U-turns can be appropriate in other areas as long as they meet the criteria of safety and legality. Lastly, executing a U-turn during a traffic signal change may present significant risks, especially if the driver misjudges the timing of the signal, leading to potentially dangerous situations. Therefore, the core principle focuses on ensuring both safety and adherence to traffic laws when deciding to perform a U-turn.

**3. Do larger vehicles take less time to stop compared to smaller vehicles?**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. It depends on the weight**

**D. Only in dry conditions**

Larger vehicles generally take longer to stop than smaller vehicles due to their greater mass and momentum. The stopping distance of a vehicle is influenced by several factors, including the vehicle's weight, the braking system efficiency, and road conditions. Because larger vehicles have more weight, they require more distance to come to a complete stop when compared to lighter vehicles, assuming similar braking systems and conditions. In addition, larger vehicles often have a higher center of gravity, which can affect stability during braking. This increased weight can also lead to increased stopping distances, especially in adverse weather conditions or when they are not equipped with high-performance braking systems. Hence, the assertion that larger vehicles take less time to stop is incorrect, as they typically have longer stopping distances due to their mass.

**4. True or False: The key to safe driving includes checking mirrors only when there is traffic.**

**A. True**

**B. False**

**C. Only when changing lanes**

**D. Only when an intersection is near**

The statement that safe driving includes checking mirrors only when there is traffic is false. Safe driving involves consistently monitoring your surroundings, which includes regularly checking mirrors, regardless of traffic conditions. This practice allows drivers to maintain awareness of vehicles and obstacles around them, improving their ability to respond to potential hazards. Checking mirrors should be part of a driver's routine, not limited to specific situations such as heavy traffic, lane changes, or approaching intersections. Doing so enhances overall situational awareness, helping to prevent accidents and ensure a safer driving experience.

**5. What should a driver do if they are approaching a railway crossing?**

- A. Speed up to cross quickly**
- B. Slow down and watch for trains**
- C. Turn around and find another route**
- D. Ignore the crossing**

When approaching a railway crossing, a driver should always prioritize safety by slowing down and watching for trains. This approach allows the driver to have sufficient time to assess the situation, look for any warning signals, and listen for a train that may be approaching. By reducing speed, the driver can better react if a train is coming, which could save lives and prevent accidents. Moreover, railway crossings often have signs and signals indicating when it is safe to cross. Slowing down enables the driver to discern these signs properly and respond to any warning lights or sounds. It also gives them time to check for pedestrians or other vehicles that might also be using the crossing. The other choices do not reflect safe driving practices. Speeding up could lead to a dangerous situation if a train is on the way, turning around might create confusion for drivers behind, and ignoring the crossing entirely could result in catastrophic consequences.

**6. How should you react when an emergency vehicle with flashing lights approaches?**

- A. Speed up to get out of the way**
- B. Pull over to the right and stop**
- C. Stay in your lane and continue driving**
- D. Ignore and keep driving**

When an emergency vehicle with flashing lights approaches, the appropriate reaction is to pull over to the right and stop. This action is crucial for several reasons. First and foremost, it ensures that the emergency vehicle can pass safely and quickly, allowing it to respond to emergencies without delay. Emergency responders are often racing against time, and yielding to them can significantly enhance their ability to provide assistance where it's needed most. Additionally, pulling over helps maintain traffic flow and reduces the risk of accidents. By stopping and allowing the emergency vehicle to continue on its route, you are also setting a responsible example for other drivers, who may notice your compliance and follow suit. Staying in your lane and continuing to drive, speeding up to get out of the way, or ignoring the vehicle altogether can create hazardous situations for both the emergency responders and other road users. Therefore, pulling over and stopping not only complies with traffic laws but also supports public safety and emergency response efforts.

## **7. How should you approach exiting a freeway?**

- A. Increase your speed before exiting**
- B. Plan and signal early for a lane change**
- C. Reduce speed suddenly**
- D. Switch lanes at the last moment**

When exiting a freeway, it is essential to plan and signal early for a lane change. This practice ensures that you are communicating your intentions to other drivers, allowing them to anticipate your move and adjust their speed or position accordingly. An early lane change gives you ample time to maneuver safely into the exit lane and helps avoid sudden, unexpected actions that could lead to accidents. Proper signaling also helps maintain the flow of traffic, as other vehicles can see your upcoming intention and create space for you to exit. Additionally, this approach provides you with the necessary time to assess your surroundings, checking for other vehicles that may be in your way and ensuring that it is safe to make the lane change. In contrast, increasing speed before exiting can lead to difficulty in merging into the exit lane safely, while a sudden reduction in speed is dangerous, as it can catch other drivers off guard. Switching lanes at the last moment is highly discouraged because it increases the risk of collisions and disrupts the flow of traffic.

## **8. When should pedestrians avoid the pedestrian area?**

- A. During night time**
- B. When there is no traffic**
- C. When an emergency vehicle approaches**
- D. When it's raining**

Pedestrians should avoid the pedestrian area when an emergency vehicle approaches because it is critical to ensure the safe and efficient passage of emergency responders. When such vehicles, which often use sirens and flashing lights, are on their way to attend to an emergency, they require clear access to move swiftly and safely through traffic. If pedestrians remain in the pedestrian area in this situation, they could obstruct the path of the emergency vehicle, potentially delaying assistance that could be vital for those in need. It's important for pedestrians to be aware of their surroundings and to comply with the laws and guidelines designed to facilitate the movement of emergency services. This action reflects both a personal safety responsibility and a broader civic duty to support emergency operations. Other factors such as time of day, traffic conditions, or weather might influence pedestrian behavior, but the immediate need to clear pathways for emergency vehicles takes precedence and underscores safety protocols in urban environments.

**9. What does a rectangular sign generally indicate?**

- A. Warning or caution
- B. Regulatory or information**
- C. Directional information
- D. Emergency alerts

A rectangular sign generally indicates regulatory or informational messages. This includes important information that drivers must adhere to, such as speed limits, parking regulations, and other rules that ensure the safety and efficiency of road use. These signs are designed to provide clear and direct communication to drivers about what actions they must take or adhere to while driving. While other shapes, such as triangles and diamonds, are generally reserved for warnings or caution, the rectangular shape is specifically associated with regulations and information. This is vital for maintaining order on the roads, as non-compliance with these signs can lead to traffic violations or unsafe driving conditions. The other options focus on different categories of signs that serve other specific purposes, but they do not align with the primary function of rectangular signs, which center around regulatory and informational directives.

**10. What is the speed limit on urban single carriageways?**

- A. 30 km/h
- B. 40 km/h**
- C. 50 km/h
- D. 60 km/h

The speed limit on urban single carriageways is typically set at 50 km/h. This speed limit is established to enhance safety for all road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and motor vehicles, given that urban areas often experience higher traffic density and a greater likelihood of encountering various obstacles, such as intersections and crosswalks. Setting the limit at this speed allows drivers to have better control over their vehicles while navigating through potentially complex traffic situations. In urban areas, lower speed limits are essential for minimizing the severity of accidents and allowing for safer responses to sudden changes in traffic conditions. A speed limit of 50 km/h strikes a balance between efficient travel and safety measures, making it suitable for the characteristics of urban driving environments.