

Jamaica Driving Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What should you NOT do when approaching a pedestrian crossing?**
 - A. Speed up**
 - B. Yield to pedestrians**
 - C. Signal a turn**
 - D. Stop for pedestrians**
- 2. What signal must you give when you are ready to be overtaken?**
 - A. Extend your left arm with fingers pointed up**
 - B. Extend your right arm below the shoulder and move it backwards and forwards**
 - C. Use your hazard lights**
 - D. Wave your hand out of the window**
- 3. How far must you park from a fire hydrant?**
 - A. 1m (3 feet)**
 - B. 3m (10 feet)**
 - C. 5m (16 feet)**
 - D. 10m (33 feet)**
- 4. What must drivers do when a traffic officer signals them to stop?**
 - A. Comply immediately and safely pull over**
 - B. Ignore the officer and continue driving**
 - C. Slow down but proceed past the officer**
 - D. Wave at the officer and drive away**
- 5. When should a driver use their hazard lights?**
 - A. Only when speeding**
 - B. To indicate a breakdown or emergency**
 - C. Whenever there's heavy traffic**
 - D. Never, they are not allowed**

- 6. Where are you not permitted to overtake?**
- A. On a multi-lane road**
 - B. At a pedestrian crossing**
 - C. On highways without a speed limit**
 - D. Before a traffic signal**
- 7. What does a broken white line in the middle of the road indicate?**
- A. You must come to a complete stop**
 - B. You can overtake providing it is safe**
 - C. Overtaking is strictly prohibited**
 - D. Only emergency vehicles may pass**
- 8. Where is it illegal to park your vehicle?**
- A. Under a streetlight**
 - B. Between no-parking signs**
 - C. In a parking lot**
 - D. On a highway shoulder**
- 9. What should you do immediately if you are involved in an accident?**
- A. Leave the scene quickly**
 - B. Stop and give your details if no police are present**
 - C. Exchange information with no police involvement**
 - D. Drive away to find a safer area**
- 10. What is a fording?**
- A. A place where a bridge crosses the road**
 - B. A detour around an obstacle**
 - C. A place where a stream crosses the road**
 - D. A type of road sign**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What should you NOT do when approaching a pedestrian crossing?

- A. Speed up**
- B. Yield to pedestrians**
- C. Signal a turn**
- D. Stop for pedestrians**

When approaching a pedestrian crossing, it is crucial to prioritize the safety of pedestrians. Speeding up is not only dangerous, but it also increases the risk of an accident, as it may prevent a driver from being able to stop in time if a pedestrian is already crossing. Pedestrian crossings are designated areas where pedestrians have the right of way, and drivers are expected to slow down or stop, ensuring the safe passage of those on foot. Yielding to pedestrians is an appropriate action, as it shows the driver's acknowledgment of pedestrians' right of way. Signaling a turn is also important to communicate intentions to other road users, including pedestrians waiting to cross. Stopping for pedestrians is a legal requirement in many jurisdictions, further emphasizing the responsibility drivers have to protect those who are crossing the road. Therefore, speeding up is the only action that directly contradicts safe driving practices at pedestrian crossings.

2. What signal must you give when you are ready to be overtaken?

- A. Extend your left arm with fingers pointed up**
- B. Extend your right arm below the shoulder and move it backwards and forwards**
- C. Use your hazard lights**
- D. Wave your hand out of the window**

When you are ready to be overtaken, the appropriate signal is to extend your right arm below the shoulder and move it backwards and forwards. This gesture communicates clearly to other drivers that they may proceed to overtake you safely. It establishes your intention to allow them to pass, ensuring that the maneuver occurs with awareness of your actions. This signal is significant for road safety and helps maintain smooth traffic flow. Clear communication while driving is essential, as it reduces the potential for misunderstandings or accidents. Each signaling action on the road serves a specific purpose, and this particular signal informs other drivers that it is safe for them to overtake, enhancing the driving experience for everyone involved.

3. How far must you park from a fire hydrant?

- A. 1m (3 feet)
- B. 3m (10 feet)**
- C. 5m (16 feet)
- D. 10m (33 feet)

Parking too close to a fire hydrant can severely hinder the ability of emergency services to access water in the event of a fire. The correct distance to maintain between your vehicle and a fire hydrant is 3 meters (10 feet). This distance is set to ensure that there is adequate space for fire trucks and emergency personnel to maneuver and utilize the hydrant effectively without obstruction. Maintaining this distance not only complies with traffic regulations but also plays a critical role in community safety. If a vehicle is parked too close, it may result in penalties or fines, and in emergency situations, it could lead to life-threatening delays in accessing water for firefighting efforts.

4. What must drivers do when a traffic officer signals them to stop?

- A. Comply immediately and safely pull over**
- B. Ignore the officer and continue driving
- C. Slow down but proceed past the officer
- D. Wave at the officer and drive away

When a traffic officer signals a driver to stop, it is crucial for the driver to comply immediately and safely pull over. This action is important as it demonstrates respect for law enforcement and adherence to traffic laws. Traffic officers are trained to direct vehicles for various reasons, including safety concerns, law enforcement, or traffic management. By stopping promptly, the driver helps maintain the flow of traffic and minimizes the risk of accidents or further complications that could arise from ignoring or disobeying an officer's signal. Furthermore, failing to stop when requested can lead to serious legal consequences, such as fines or charges, as it is considered an obstruction of justice or disrespect toward law enforcement. The other choices involve actions that could be dangerous, unlawful, or irresponsible, endangering not only the driver but also other road users.

5. When should a driver use their hazard lights?

- A. Only when speeding
- B. To indicate a breakdown or emergency**
- C. Whenever there's heavy traffic
- D. Never, they are not allowed

Using hazard lights is essential for communicating specific situations on the road to other drivers. The primary purpose of hazard lights is to signal that a vehicle is in distress or is experiencing an emergency, such as a breakdown or other unforeseen incident. When a driver activates their hazard lights, they alert other road users that they should exercise caution around the vehicle, as it may be stationary or moving erratically due to a problem. In situations where a vehicle has stalled, is disabled, or poses a hazard, the use of hazard lights ensures that other drivers are aware of the potential danger, helping to prevent accidents. It is pivotal for maintaining safety on the road, particularly in adverse conditions or while navigating through traffic. Understanding this proper use of hazard lights can help drivers act appropriately in emergencies, ensuring their safety and the safety of others on the road.

6. Where are you not permitted to overtake?

- A. On a multi-lane road**
- B. At a pedestrian crossing**
- C. On highways without a speed limit**
- D. Before a traffic signal**

Overtaking at a pedestrian crossing is prohibited to ensure the safety of pedestrians. These areas are specifically designated for individuals to cross the road, and overtaking vehicles in these zones creates a significant risk of accidents. Pedestrians may be in or approaching the crosswalk, and drivers need to maintain vigilance and prioritize pedestrian rights. By preventing overtaking at pedestrian crossings, traffic regulations aim to protect users of the road who are often more vulnerable, thereby promoting safer driving practices and a more accident-free environment. The other choices relate to contexts where overtaking might be allowed under certain conditions, though specific rules apply. For example, on a multi-lane road, overtaking can often be done safely in designated lanes. On highways without a speed limit, overtaking might be permissible where visibility is good and there are no prohibitive signals. Lastly, before a traffic signal, overtaking might be allowed if the signal indicates it's safe to do so, provided that all other traffic rules are followed. However, the critical nature of pedestrian safety makes pedestrian crossings a clear no-overtake zone.

7. What does a broken white line in the middle of the road indicate?

- A. You must come to a complete stop**
- B. You can overtake providing it is safe**
- C. Overtaking is strictly prohibited**
- D. Only emergency vehicles may pass**

A broken white line in the middle of the road signifies that drivers are allowed to overtake other vehicles, as long as it is safe to do so. This line indicates that passing is permitted, which adds to the flexibility of traffic movement, especially on multi-lane roads where overtaking may be necessary to maintain flow. Drivers must exercise caution and ensure that the maneuver can be completed safely without endangering themselves or other road users. It is important for drivers to be aware of surrounding traffic and any potential hazards when deciding to overtake. In contrast, choices that suggest stopping, prohibiting overtaking, or restricting passage to emergency vehicles do not align with the meaning of a broken white line, as that line specifically indicates the option to overtake, reflecting the dynamic nature of road usage.

8. Where is it illegal to park your vehicle?

- A. Under a streetlight
- B. Between no-parking signs**
- C. In a parking lot
- D. On a highway shoulder

Parking between no-parking signs is illegal because these signs are placed specifically to indicate areas where parking is prohibited. They are typically used in locations where parking could obstruct traffic flow, block essential services, or pose safety hazards. Observing these signs is crucial for maintaining order on the road and ensuring that vehicles do not impede the movement of other vehicles or emergency services.

Recognizing and adhering to no-parking zones is an essential part of responsible driving and is enforced to enhance safety and convenience in the area. The other scenarios do not generally carry the same legal constraints. For instance, parking under a streetlight may be allowed unless otherwise signaled, parking lots usually have designated spaces that permit parking, and shoulders on highways might have specific regulations but are not universally illegal for parking. Understanding the local laws regarding parking signs is vital for all drivers.

9. What should you do immediately if you are involved in an accident?

- A. Leave the scene quickly
- B. Stop and give your details if no police are present**
- C. Exchange information with no police involvement
- D. Drive away to find a safer area

If you are involved in an accident, the most responsible course of action is to stop and give your details, even if no police are present. This is crucial for several reasons. First, the law requires drivers to remain at the scene of an accident, providing personal information such as your name, contact details, insurance information, and vehicle registration to the other party involved. This helps ensure that both parties can address any damages or injuries legally and efficiently. Additionally, stopping ensures that you can check on the well-being of all individuals involved, as safety is a top priority. By exchanging information, you are promoting transparency and accountability, which can help prevent misunderstandings or disputes later on. It's important to note that simply leaving the scene or failing to provide your details can lead to legal consequences and further complications. While the other options suggest actions that might seem tempting, they can result in legal issues, safety risks, and challenges in resolving the aftermath of the accident. Thus, the emphasis on stopping and exchanging details is vital for responsible driving behavior and compliance with the law.

10. What is a fording?

A. A place where a bridge crosses the road

B. A detour around an obstacle

C. A place where a stream crosses the road

D. A type of road sign

Fording refers to a specific location where a stream, river, or other body of water is shallow enough to allow a vehicle to cross without the need for a bridge. This term highlights the ability to drive through water at a low depth, often found in rural or less developed areas where streams may intersect with roads. Understanding fording is crucial for drivers, particularly in areas prone to flooding or during heavy rain, as it informs them whether it is safe to attempt crossing. It helps drivers make informed decisions to avoid hazards associated with deeper water crossings.