

# Jamaican Road Code Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

SAMPLE

- 1. What should you do if driving conditions suddenly change, such as rain?**
  - A. Ignore the conditions and continue**
  - B. Slow down and increase following distance**
  - C. Turn on your high beams**
  - D. Stay at the same speed**
  
- 2. When is it not appropriate to overtake a vehicle?**
  - A. When there is no speed limit**
  - B. At a pedestrian crossing**
  - C. On a highway**
  - D. During daylight hours**
  
- 3. How should you react to a flashing yellow light?**
  - A. Stop immediately**
  - B. Proceed with caution**
  - C. Speed up to cross the intersection**
  - D. Ignore it**
  
- 4. What should you do if your vision is impaired while driving at night?**
  - A. Accelerate to keep up with traffic**
  - B. Reduce your speed and use headlights properly**
  - C. Ignore the impairment and continue driving**
  - D. Pull over and wait for daylight**
  
- 5. How far should you travel behind an emergency vehicle?**
  - A. Approximately 50 metres (164 ft)**
  - B. Approximately 100 metres (328 ft)**
  - C. Approximately 150 metres (500 ft)**
  - D. Approximately 200 metres (656 ft)**

**6. How should you react if you encounter a vehicle with flashing blue lights on duty?**

- A. Speed up to pass it**
- B. Pull over to let it pass**
- C. Ignore it and continue driving**
- D. Stop and wait**

**7. How must you drive in a convoy?**

- A. Remain in the middle of the road**
- B. Drive as close as possible to the vehicle in front**
- C. Leave ample space to permit a faster vehicle to draw in after overtaking**
- D. Follow the vehicle in front without any gaps**

**8. If directed by a policeman to proceed while the traffic light shows red, what should you do?**

- A. Ignore the policeman's signal**
- B. Proceed as directed**
- C. Wait for the light to turn green**
- D. Circle the intersection**

**9. What should you do if an emergency vehicle is approaching while you are driving?**

- A. Speed up to clear the area**
- B. Pull over to the side of the road and stop**
- C. Ignore it if you have the right of way**
- D. Change lanes towards the emergency vehicle**

**10. What signal do you give when you are ready to be overtaken?**

- A. Extend left arm and hand upward**
- B. Extend right arm and hand and move back and forth**
- C. Use your horn to signal**
- D. Extend both arms and wave**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

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**1. What should you do if driving conditions suddenly change, such as rain?**

- A. Ignore the conditions and continue**
- B. Slow down and increase following distance**
- C. Turn on your high beams**
- D. Stay at the same speed**

When driving conditions suddenly change, such as during rain, it is crucial to slow down and increase your following distance. Rain can lead to slippery roads, which reduces traction and increases stopping distances. By slowing down, you provide yourself with a greater margin for error, allowing more time to react to unforeseen circumstances, such as sudden stops by other vehicles or obstacles on the road. Additionally, increasing your following distance is essential in wet conditions because it allows for a longer reaction time and helps prevent rear-end collisions. If the vehicle in front of you brakes suddenly, a greater distance gives you more time to respond appropriately without the risk of skidding or losing control of your vehicle. In contrast, the other approaches can be dangerous. Ignoring the changing conditions would leave you vulnerable to losing control. Turning on high beams in rain is not advisable, as it can cause glare and reflection, impairing visibility. Maintaining the same speed does not account for decreased traction or the need for longer stopping distances, making it a risky decision while driving in adverse weather.

**2. When is it not appropriate to overtake a vehicle?**

- A. When there is no speed limit**
- B. At a pedestrian crossing**
- C. On a highway**
- D. During daylight hours**

Overtaking a vehicle is considered dangerous when approaching a pedestrian crossing because this area is specifically designated for pedestrians to safely cross the road. The primary concern is the safety of pedestrians, as they may already be on or about to enter the crossing. Overtaking in such a location can obstruct visibility and reduce the reaction time for both drivers and pedestrians, leading to potentially hazardous situations. Therefore, it is crucial to adhere to road regulations and avoid overtaking near pedestrian crossings to ensure the safety of all road users. The other scenarios, while they might pose their own challenges, do not inherently prevent safe overtaking in the same way. For instance, overtaking could be appropriately executed on a highway or during daylight hours with careful consideration of speed limits and traffic conditions.

### 3. How should you react to a flashing yellow light?

- A. Stop immediately
- B. Proceed with caution**
- C. Speed up to cross the intersection
- D. Ignore it

Reacting to a flashing yellow light involves proceeding with caution. A flashing yellow light indicates that drivers should be alert and prepared for potential hazards ahead, such as pedestrian crossings or other vehicles that may not be following the usual traffic rules. It serves as a warning rather than a stop signal, allowing drivers to continue moving while still being mindful of their surroundings. By proceeding with caution, you maintain a safe driving approach and can respond appropriately to any changes in traffic conditions or obstacles. This ensures both your safety and that of other road users. If the light were indicating a need to stop or speed up, it would convey a different message, but the purpose of a flashing yellow light is to enhance awareness and promote careful driving in areas that might require extra attention.

### 4. What should you do if your vision is impaired while driving at night?

- A. Accelerate to keep up with traffic
- B. Reduce your speed and use headlights properly**
- C. Ignore the impairment and continue driving
- D. Pull over and wait for daylight

When driving at night and experiencing impaired vision, reducing your speed is crucial for your safety and the safety of others on the road. Slowing down gives you more time to react to any obstacles or unexpected situations that may arise in the limited visibility conditions. Using your headlights properly is equally important; this means ensuring they are adjusted correctly and that you are utilizing high beams when there is no oncoming traffic or vehicles ahead of you. Proper illumination enhances visibility, allowing you to see further down the road, thereby reducing the chances of an accident. In contrast, attempting to accelerate to keep up with traffic can lead to dangerous situations. High speeds in low-visibility conditions hinder your ability to react quickly. Ignoring the impairment entirely ignores the increased risks associated with it. Pulling over and waiting for daylight can be a sensible option, but it may not help if it's not feasible based on your location at the time. Balancing reduced speed with proper use of headlights, however, provides a safer approach for navigating poor vision at night.

## 5. How far should you travel behind an emergency vehicle?

- A. Approximately 50 metres (164 ft)
- B. Approximately 100 metres (328 ft)
- C. Approximately 150 metres (500 ft)**
- D. Approximately 200 metres (656 ft)

When an emergency vehicle is responding to a call, it is crucial for other drivers to maintain a safe distance behind it to ensure the safety of both the emergency personnel and other road users. The recommended distance of approximately 150 metres (500 ft) allows ample space for the emergency vehicle to maneuver, as well as time for drivers to react to any sudden stops or changes in direction. This distance helps to minimize the risk of accidents, as emergency vehicles often need to navigate through traffic quickly and unpredictably. Maintaining this distance also allows fellow motorists to observe the actions of the emergency vehicle and any potential obstacles that might arise. It promotes overall road safety by preventing congestion around the emergency scene and giving responders room to work effectively. This understanding is crucial for compliance with road code regulations and responsible driving behavior.

## 6. How should you react if you encounter a vehicle with flashing blue lights on duty?

- A. Speed up to pass it
- B. Pull over to let it pass**
- C. Ignore it and continue driving
- D. Stop and wait

When you encounter a vehicle with flashing blue lights, the appropriate reaction is to pull over to let it pass. This is crucial because vehicles with flashing blue lights typically indicate emergency services, such as police, ambulances, or fire services, who may be responding to urgent situations. By pulling over, you are allowing these vehicles to proceed without delay, which can be vital in emergencies where every second counts. Engaging the correct reaction ensures the safety of both the emergency personnel and other road users. By yielding to these vehicles, you are complying with traffic laws and fostering an environment of cooperation and support during critical situations. Following this practice helps maintain the flow of emergency response activities and can ultimately save lives.

## 7. How must you drive in a convoy?

- A. Remain in the middle of the road**
- B. Drive as close as possible to the vehicle in front**
- C. Leave ample space to permit a faster vehicle to draw in after overtaking**
- D. Follow the vehicle in front without any gaps**

Driving in a convoy requires a focus on safety and the efficient flow of traffic, which is why leaving ample space to permit a faster vehicle to draw in after overtaking is the correct approach. When you maintain a safe distance, it allows other drivers the opportunity to maneuver safely, particularly if they need to pass your group. This consideration enhances overall road safety, as it prevents accidents that could occur from abrupt lane changes or sudden stops. Keeping a significant gap enables swift vehicles that are overtaking to merge back into your convoy without the risk of cutting off or colliding with your vehicle, thus promoting a more harmonious driving environment. Maintaining adequate spacing between vehicles is also essential for responding to sudden stops or emergencies, contributing to safer travel in a group.

## 8. If directed by a policeman to proceed while the traffic light shows red, what should you do?

- A. Ignore the policeman's signal**
- B. Proceed as directed**
- C. Wait for the light to turn green**
- D. Circle the intersection**

When a policeman directs a driver to proceed while the traffic light shows red, the correct action is to follow the policeman's signal. This situation emphasizes the authority of law enforcement in managing traffic, particularly in instances where the traffic signals may not be functioning correctly or where there is a need to ensure the smooth flow of vehicles for safety reasons. The duty of law enforcement is to maintain order on the roads, and their instructions take precedence over traffic signals in such scenarios. Following the policeman's direction ensures compliance with the law and contributes to public safety, especially in chaotic traffic conditions or emergencies. In contrast, ignoring the policeman's signal could lead to confusion, accidents, or legal repercussions. Waiting for the light to turn green might not address the unique situation at hand if directed otherwise. Circling the intersection could also create conflicts with other vehicles or hinder traffic flow unnecessarily. Thus, the lawful action when instructed by a police officer is to proceed as directed, regardless of the traffic light's signal.

**9. What should you do if an emergency vehicle is approaching while you are driving?**

- A. Speed up to clear the area**
- B. Pull over to the side of the road and stop**
- C. Ignore it if you have the right of way**
- D. Change lanes towards the emergency vehicle**

When an emergency vehicle is approaching with its lights flashing or sirens sounding, it is essential to prioritize the safety of both yourself and the emergency responders.

Pulling over to the side of the road and stopping allows the emergency vehicle to pass through quickly and safely. This action not only complies with traffic laws, but it also helps to facilitate a clear path for the emergency responders who may be rushing to assist individuals in urgent situations. Moving over ensures that you do not obstruct their progress, which can be critical in emergencies where time is of the essence. This practice is rooted in the principles of defensive driving and road safety, emphasizing the importance of being aware of your surroundings and acting responsibly in response to potential risks. The other options, such as speeding up, ignoring the emergency vehicle, or changing lanes towards it, could result in dangerous situations, putting both drivers and emergency personnel at risk. Therefore, the recommended action is to pull over and stop to ensure safety on the roads for everyone involved.

**10. What signal do you give when you are ready to be overtaken?**

- A. Extend left arm and hand upward**
- B. Extend right arm and hand and move back and forth**
- C. Use your horn to signal**
- D. Extend both arms and wave**

When preparing to be overtaken, extending the right arm and hand and moving it back and forth serves as a clear indication to other drivers that you are allowing them to pass. This gesture communicates your intention and ensures that the driver behind you is aware that they can safely overtake your vehicle. It enhances safety on the road by providing a visual cue that you are yielding the space, promoting smoother traffic flow. Using the horn is generally reserved for alerting others to potential dangers, not for signaling intentions to be overtaken. Similarly, waving both arms or extending the left arm upward may not clearly communicate your readiness to allow someone to pass and could lead to confusion. The right arm moving back and forth is a recognized signal in many driving contexts and should be used to maintain clarity and safety while driving.