

Road safety quiz

Quiz master's sheet

Speeding

Question 1:

Low level speeding (10km/h or less over the limit) accounts for ____% of serious crashes?

- a) 5%
- b) 20%
- c) 50%

Answer: c) 50%

Many people think low-level speeding is safe, but low-level speeding kills. Speeding at any level is dangerous. Around half of all serious speed-related crashes happen at less than 10km/h above the speed limit.

Question 2:

Travelling at speeds of 5km/h over the speed limit...

- a) Has no effect on your risk of a crash
- b) Doubles your risk of a crash
- c) Slightly increases your risk of a crash

Answer: b) Doubles your risk of a crash

Travelling at just 5km/h above the speed limit on 60km/h roads in urban areas, and 10km/h above the speed limit on 60km/h roads in rural areas, is sufficient to double the risk of a casualty crash. This is roughly equivalent to the increase in risk associated with a blood alcohol concentration greater than 0.05.

Question 3:

On a 10km journey how much time would you save travelling at 65km/h rather than 60km/h?

- a) 10 mins
- b) 5 mins
- c) Less than 1 min

Answer: c) Less than 1 min

One of the biggest myths around speeding is that you'll save time on your trip. While driving over the speed limit exponentially increases your chances of a crash, it will only save you a small amount of time, if any at all. Is it really worth the risk?

Question 4:

How many people are killed or injured in speed-related crashes each year in Queensland?

- a) Less than 500
- b) Between 500 and 1,000
- c) More than 1,000

Answer: c) More than 1,000

Speeding greatly increases your chance of being killed or injured in a road crash.

Driving tired

Question 1:

On a long drive how often should you stop to rest?

- a) At least every two hours
- b) When you feel tired
- c) Every 300kms

Answer: a) At least every two hours

Resting regularly on a long drive is one of the most important ways to manage fatigue. Remember, fatigue isn't just an issue on long drives. It can also be an issue for short trips if you are driving already tired or have a sleep debt.

Question 2:

Travelling at 100km/h, how far will you travel during a microsleep?

- a) 12 metres
- b) 60 metres
- c) 100 metres

Answer: c) 100 metres

When you have a microsleep, you lose control of your vehicle completely. The chance of a crash during a microsleep is extremely high.

Question 3:

What is a sleep debt?

- a) Time owing to your company from sleeping in and missing work
- b) The difference between the hours of sleep you need and the hours you get
- c) When you have nightmares about your credit card bill

Answer: b) The difference between the hours of sleep you need and the hours you get

If we get less than eight hours of sleep, we can build up a 'sleep debt' of the hours we miss. When we have sleep debt, our tendency to fall asleep the next day increases. If you miss out on more sleep, it keeps adding to the debt. The more sleep debt you have the more likely you are to fall asleep, especially when driving. It's important to get good quality sleep so we can stay focused on the road, especially at night.

Driver distraction

Question 1:

Using your phone when driving increases the risk of a crash by how much?

- a) Doubles your crash risk
- b) Triples your crash risk
- c) Quadruples your crash risk

Answer: c) Quadruples your crash risk

A person using a hand-held or hands-free mobile phone while driving is four times more likely to have a serious crash resulting in injury.

Question 2:

What blood alcohol equivalent are you if you're using your mobile phone while driving?

- a) 0.05% BAC
- b) 0.02% BAC
- c) 0.08% BAC

Answer: c) 0.08% BAC

Using your phone when driving affects your decision making and reaction time. This makes you as dangerous as a drink driver over the legal BAC limit.

Question 3:

On average, how many people are killed and seriously injured each year on Queensland roads as a result of crashes where driver distraction played a part?

- a) less than 1000
- b) between 1000 and 2000
- c) more than 2000

Answer: b) between 1000 and 2000

On average, 29 people are killed and 1,544 seriously injured each year on Queensland roads as a result of crashes where driver distraction played a part.

Question 4:

When is a driver allowed to use their mobile phone in their hand?

- a) Never
- b) When stopped at traffic lights or in congested traffic
- c) Whenever it is safe to do so

Answer: a) Never

It is illegal for all drivers to use a mobile phone in their hand for any reason while driving, including when stopped at traffic lights or in congested traffic.

Drink driving

Question 1:

What's the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit when you hold an open licence?

- a) 0.00% BAC
- b) 0.02% BAC
- c) 0.05% BAC

Answer: c) 0.05% BAC

On an open licence you will have a 0.05% BAC limit. However, depending on what kind of vehicle you are in charge of, the legal BAC may be zero. For example, truck drivers and bus drivers need to have a BAC of zero.

Question 2:

How many standard drinks are in 375ml of full strength beer (4.8% alcohol volume)?

- a) One standard drink
- b) 1.4 standard drinks
- c) Two standard drinks

Answer: b) 1.4 standard drinks

The number of standard drinks in a serving of alcohol varies between type, size, brand, packaged or poured drinks. Always check the label and if you're drinking (even a little), it's best not to drive.

Question 3:

What can help reduce your BAC?

- a) Time
- b) Vomiting
- c) Having a cold shower

Answer: a) Time

The only thing that can reduce your BAC is time. There is no shortcut to reducing your BAC.

Seatbelts and child restraints

Question 1:

When were compulsory seatbelts introduced in Queensland?

- a) 1955
- b) 1972
- c) 1984

Answer: b) 1972

Seatbelts became compulsory in Queensland on 1 January 1972.

Question 2:

The group most likely not to wear a seatbelt is:

- a) Males under 40 driving in rural areas
- b) Females under 40 driving in urban areas
- c) Teenagers

Answer: a) Males under 40 driving in rural areas

Everyone needs to wear a seatbelt for safety. It doesn't matter if you're the biggest, toughest guy around, in a road crash a seatbelt could save your life.

Question 3:

What is the correct way to wear a seatbelt?

- a) Buckled low on your hip, with your arm over the belt.
- b) The belt over your shoulder, running across your chest, buckled low on your hip.
- c) As long as it's buckled in, it doesn't matter.

Answer: b) The belt over your shoulder, running across your chest, buckled low on your hip.

Drivers can also be fined for each and every passenger in their vehicle not wearing their seatbelt correctly, regardless of the passengers' age.

Bicycle riders

Question 1:

When the speed limit is 60km/h and under, motorists passing a bicycle rider must keep how much distance between their vehicle and the bicycle?

- a) 1.5 metres
- b) 1 metre
- c) 2 metres

Answer: b) 1 metre

These road rules apply to all motor vehicles – including cars, motorcycles, heavy vehicles and public transport vehicles.

Question 2:

When the speed limit is over 60km/h, motorists passing a bicycle rider must keep how much distance between their vehicle and the bicycle?

- a) 1 metre
- b) 1.5 metres
- c) 2 metres

Answer: b) 1.5 metres

These road rules apply to all motor vehicles – including cars, motorcycles, heavy vehicles and public transport vehicles.

Question 3:

When motorists are passing bicycle riders, to help maintain a safe distance they can:

- a) Cross double lines (as long as it safe to do so)
- b) Drive on painted islands (as long as it is safe to do so)
- c) Both A and B as long as it is safe to do so

Answer: c) Both A and B, as long as it is safe to do so

Question 4:

If a motorist cannot give the minimum passing distance they must:

- a) Pass without giving the minimum distance
- b) Slow down and wait until conditions are safe to pass
- c) Honk at the bicycle rider

Answer: b) Slow down and wait until conditions are safe to pass

As a motorist, you will get 3 demerit points and a \$500 fine if you do not give the minimum distance when you pass a bicycle rider.

Question 5:

What is the maximum number of riders allowed to ride side-by-side (excluding when a rider is overtaking)?

- a) None – single file only
- b) Two
- c) Three

Answer: b) Two

Two bike riders can legally ride side-by-side as long as they are not more than 1.5 metres apart. If it is safe, drivers can cross centre lines to overtake bike riders.

Question 6:

When can a bike rider legally use a mobile phone in their hand while riding?

- a) Never
- b) When stopped at traffic lights or in congested traffic
- c) Whenever it is safe to do so

Answer: a) Never

Bike riders cannot use a mobile phone in their hand while riding, even if they're stopped in traffic.

Pedestrians

Question 1:

Do you have to use a pedestrian crossing?

- a) No
- b) Yes, if you are within 20 metres of a pedestrian crossing, you must use it to cross the road.

Answer: b) When you are within 20 metres of a pedestrian crossing

If you are within 20 metres of a pedestrian crossing, you must use the pedestrian crossing to cross the road. If there is no pedestrian crossing within 20 metres, cross by the shortest and safest route.

Question 2:

Pedestrians must walk on the footpath or nature strip, unless:

- a) There are none available or accessible
- b) They prefer to walk on the road

Answer: a) There are none available or accessible

Pedestrians must not walk on the road unless there is no footpath or nature strip available, or it is impracticable for them to travel on the footpath or nature strip.

Question 3:

What give way rules apply when a shared zone sign is displayed?

- a) A pedestrian must give way to a driver
- b) A driver must give way to a pedestrian

Answer: b) A driver must give way to a pedestrian

A shared zone is an area where pedestrians and vehicles share the road. Drivers must give way to pedestrians and keep to the speed shown on the sign.

Question 4:

On a footpath or shared path who must give way?

- a) Bike riders have to give way to pedestrians
- b) Pedestrians have to give way to bike riders
- c) The slowest person has to give way

Answer: a) Bike riders have to give way to pedestrians

On a footpath or shared path, bike riders have to keep left and give way to pedestrians, and should sound their bell to warn other path users that they are approaching.

Motorists

Question 1:

If you're approaching a roundabout and intend to travel straight ahead, when do you need to indicate?

- a) You don't need to indicate
- b) Indicate right then indicate left as you exit
- c) Indicate left only as you exit, unless it is not practicable to do so

Answer: c) Indicate left only as you exit

When travelling straight through a roundabout, there is no need to use your indicator until you are ready to exit. Before exiting, use your left indicator and follow the exit lane marking. Stop indicating once you have exited the roundabout.

Question 2:

If you're driving in a lane that comes to an end, who do you have to give way to?

- a) If there are lanes marked, you must give way to traffic already in the lane you are moving to
- b) If there are no lanes marked, you must give way to any vehicle that is ahead of you
- c) Both A and B, as long as it is safe to do so

Answer: c) Both A and B, as long as it is safe to do so

There are two different give way rules for merging. **On roads where there are lanes marked on the road**, and your lane comes to an end - you must give way to traffic already in the lane you are moving to.

On roads where there are no lanes marked on the road, and two lines of traffic merge - you must give way to any vehicle that is ahead of you.

Question 3:

When are motorists allowed to perform U-turn at traffic lights?

- a) Whenever it is safe to do so
- b) When there is a U-turn permitted sign
- c) Never

Answer: b) When there is a U-turn permitted sign

Motorists can only perform a U-turn at traffic lights when there is a 'U-turn permitted' sign. It is illegal to do a U-turn at traffic lights unless there is a 'U-turn permitted' sign.

Question 4:

When driving on a multi-lane road with a speed limit of 90km/h or more, when can you drive in the right-hand lane?

- a) Whenever it is safe to do so
- b) Only when all other lanes are congested, or you are overtaking, avoiding an obstruction, turning right, performing a U-turn, or using a special purpose lane that you are allowed to be in
- c) Never – it must be kept clear for emergency vehicles

Answer: b) Only when all other lanes are congested, or you are overtaking, avoiding an obstruction turning right, performing a U-turn, or using a special purpose lane that you are allowed to be in

When travelling on a multi-lane road with a speed limit of 90km/h or more, you must stay out of the right-hand lane unless these conditions apply.

You must also comply with signs that prohibit you from driving in the right hand lane/s.

Heavy vehicles

Question 1:

With the exception of road trains, what is the maximum legal speed for trucks weighing over 12 tonnes, or buses weighing over 5 tonnes?

- a) 90km/h
- b) 100km/h
- c) The posted speed limit

Answer: b) 100km/h

Trucks weighing over 12 tonnes and buses weighing over 5 tonnes must not exceed 100km/h, regardless of a higher posted speed limit. Different rules apply to road trains. Road trains, which can exceed 12 tonnes are not permitted to travel faster than 90km/h.

Question 2:

When driving in regional areas on single lane roads, how much distance must a road train leave when following another long vehicle?

- a) 100 metres
- b) 200 metres
- c) Whatever suits the road conditions

Answer: b) 200 metres

Unless you are overtaking, when driving a road train, you must leave a gap of at least 200 metres when following another long vehicle.

Motorcyclists

Question 1:

When can motorbikes lane filter?

- a) Never
- b) In stationary or slow moving traffic travelling in the same direction
- c) When traffic is flowing smoothly

Answer: b) In stationary or slow moving traffic travelling in the same direction

Lane filtering is only allowed at low speeds between stationary or slow moving vehicles travelling in the same direction as the motorcyclist, when it is safe to do so. If traffic is flowing smoothly, lane filtering is not allowed.

Lane filtering is only permitted by motorcycle riders that hold an open licence for the class of motorcycle they are riding. They must ride at low speeds of no more than 30km/h.

Lane filtering is not allowed in school zones, past a 'no filtering' sign or if it is not safe to lane filter.

Question 2:

What is the maximum speed a motorcycle rider can travel when edge filtering?

- a) 30km/h
- b) 50km/h
- c) The posted speed limit

Answer: a) 30km/h

30km/h is the maximum speed a motorcycle rider can travel when they are edge filtering. If it is safe to do so, riders that hold an open licence for the class of motorcycle they are riding can ride on road shoulders and in emergency stopping lanes on major roads if the speed limit is 90km/h or more, they are not riding on unsealed parts of the road and there are no roadworks. Riders must give way to bicycle riders and other motorcycle riders already using the shoulder. Edge filtering is not allowed in tunnels.