

2 DRIVER

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2.1 COOPERATION AND COEXISTENCE WITH OTHER ROAD USERS

The candidates know and understand the importance of driving culture, tolerance, solidarity and humanity of mutual interaction, informal communication between road users and defensive driving for a safe and free-flowing road traffic.

1.		<p>Which of the following is the basis of safe driving?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Anticipation. b. Careful observation. c. Accurate danger assessment. d. Absent-mindedness. 	1.
2.		<p>The other driver unknowingly acts in violation of traffic rules and involves you in their action. What will you do in such a case with regards to traffic safety and culture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I report the driver to the police for their own good. b. I prevent a potentially dangerous situation. c. I use sound warning signals to warn the driver of their mistake. 	2.
3.		<p>What is the basis of safe driving?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Anticipation. b. Distraction. c. Avoiding danger. d. Believing that traffic accidents only happen to others. 	3.
4.		<p>How do you understand the term <i>defensive action</i>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Slow and indecisive driving. b. Driving based on anticipation and risk avoidance. c. Using environmentally friendly vehicles, such as bicycles. 	4.

5.		<p>How should a driver act in heavy traffic, particularly in a built-up area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A driver should enable other vehicles to join the traffic flow. b. A driver should drive at the shortest possible gap in relation to the vehicles in front. c. A driver should not stop in a queue when that would mean blocking other vehicles. d. A driver should change a traffic lane if the queue in a neighbouring lane is moving along faster. 	5.
6.		<p>You must be particularly mindful of the weakest and most vulnerable road users. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Children. b. Students. c. Elderly. d. Disabled persons. 	6.
7.		<p>How are you going to act if you catch up on a cyclist riding on a carriageway instead of a bicycle path?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I overtake the cyclist at a small lateral distance and use the sound warning signal. b. I drive behind the cyclist at a sufficient distance and, when possible, safely overtake them. c. As a payback, I use the first opportunity to park in the bicycle lane. 	7.

2.2. THE EFFECT OF QUALITIES AND TRAITS OF INDIVIDUALS ON BEHAVIOUR IN ROAD TRAFFIC AND TYPICAL CHARACTER TRAITS OF YOUNG DRIVERS AND NOVICE DRIVERS.

2.2.1 The effect of qualities and traits of individuals

The candidates know and understand the basic factors that influence the driver's behaviour or the decision of an individual regarding how he will behave in road traffic (abilities, personality, knowledge, skills, attitudes, motivation, age, experience, etc.).

1.		<p>What can an irritable and impatient person do in order to function in road traffic?</p> <p>a. They should let off steam on the road in order to calm down.</p> <p>b. They should be well aware of these character traits and try to control them.</p>	8.
2.		<p>As a defensive driver:</p> <p>a. I adjust my speed to the traffic density.</p> <p>b. I anticipate potential actions by other road users.</p> <p>c. I act in a way that enables a free-flowing traffic.</p> <p>d. I do not tolerate other road users' traffic violations.</p>	9.
3.		<p>Is competitiveness in traffic permissible?</p> <p>a. Yes, on open, unobstructed and empty roads.</p> <p>b. Yes, with drivers who have similarly powerful cars.</p> <p>c. Under no circumstances.</p>	10.
4.		<p>Why certain drivers drive in a risky manner?</p> <p>a. Because they fail to realise they are doing so (they believe they are driving safely).</p> <p>b. Because they seek excitement.</p> <p>c. Because they are certain that they can never get into a traffic accident.</p>	11.
5.		<p>Which of the following groups of drivers most tend to unrealistically assess their abilities and traffic hazards?</p> <p>a. Experienced.</p> <p>b. Young people.</p> <p>c. Professional drivers.</p> <p>d. Seniors.</p>	12.
6.		<p>Which of the following is typical of a good driver?</p> <p>a. They drive slowly and indecisively.</p> <p>b. They often drive aggressively.</p> <p>c. They are aware of mistakes.</p> <p>d. They act defensively.</p>	13.

7.		<p>What is typical of mature road users?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tolerance towards other road users who commit traffic violations. b. Greater responsibility. c. Very short reaction time. d. Careful driving. 	14.
8.		<p>What is typical of older drivers (over 65)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Their reaction time is shorter because of experience. b. They are slower to react to changes in traffic. c. Because of extensive experience, they are dynamic drivers. 	15.
9.		<p>Why some drivers choose to drive too fast?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Because they are pressed for time. b. Because they want to boast in front of others. c. Because they are certain that they can never get into a traffic accident. 	16.
10.		<p>A mature driver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Respects other road users. b. Can be critical of their own actions. c. Acts in accordance with their feelings without any hesitation. 	17.

2.2.2 Typical character traits of young drivers and novice drivers

The candidates know and understand the characteristics of young drivers and novice drivers, which may make their behaviour different or more risky.




1.		<p>Which of the following groups of drivers cause a disproportionately large number of traffic accidents?</p> <p>a. Experienced drivers, because they rely on skills and experience and are consequently less careful.</p> <p>b. Young drivers, particularly beginners, because they lack experience and maturity.</p>	18.
2.		<p>Which of the following separates an experienced driver from a novice driver?</p> <p>a. Considerably shorter reaction time.</p> <p>b. Because of experience the skilled driver is quicker to notice dangerous situations and better estimates their severity.</p> <p>c. Broader field of vision.</p>	19.
3.		<p>An increased risk of traffic accident exists:</p> <p>a. Within the first year of acquiring a driving licence.</p> <p>b. Within three to seven years of acquiring a driving licence.</p> <p>c. Within ten to fifteen years of acquiring a driving licence.</p>	20.
4.		<p>How does the number of peer passengers in the vehicle affect the possibility of a traffic accident with young drivers?</p> <p>a. Fewer peer passengers means a higher possibility of a traffic accident.</p> <p>b. The number of peer passengers has no effect on the possibility of a traffic accident.</p> <p>c. The possibility of a traffic accident increases with the number of peer passengers.</p>	21.


5.		<p>Less experienced drivers are more often involved in traffic accidents because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They encounter an entirely unknown traffic situation more often than experienced drivers. b. They have a narrower field of vision and poorer reflexes. c. They risk more because they fail to recognize certain situations as dangerous due to their lack of experience. d. They drive slowly and wisely. 	22.
6.		<p>How is a novice driver's traffic observation compared to the observation of an experienced driver?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A novice driver must observe longer in order to get enough information to make the correct decision. b. A novice driver better perceives events by the side of the vehicle. c. A novice driver observes traffic farther in front of the vehicle. 	23.
7.		<p>Why are less experienced drivers more often involved in traffic accidents?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They often need more time to recognise a dangerous situation than experienced drivers. b. They often fail to register all relevant information. c. They drive too carefully and too slowly. d. The majority has negative personality traits. 	24.

2.3. RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHLY EXPOSED, VULNERABLE AND OTHER SPECIFIC GROUPS OF ROAD USERS

2.3.1 Children



The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of children as road users, know what risks arise from this and know how to adapt their behaviour accordingly.




1.		<p>When driving past playful children, you will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Turn the hazard lights on. b. Use the light warning signals. c. Drive in anticipation of braking. d. Repeatedly use the sound warning signals. 	25.
2.		<p>A child runs after a ball. How are you going to act?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I drive past the ball at a reduced speed. b. I continue driving at an increased speed. c. I stop. 	26.
3.		<p>Mark the correct statements. Increased attention directed towards children in traffic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is necessary, because children lack experience. b. Is not necessary, because children get acquainted with road safety education in kindergarten. c. Is necessary, because children are unable to fully understand traffic rules. d. Is not necessary, because all road users are equal. 	27.

4.		<p>When there are children by the side of the carriageway as depicted, you drive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. With increased caution. b. With hazard lights turned on. c. At a reduced speed. d. In anticipation of braking. 	28.
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2.3.2 Pedestrians (excluding pedestrian crossing)


The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of pedestrians, know what risks arise from this and how they must adapt their behaviour accordingly, and know and understand how to consider pedestrians as more vulnerable and more exposed road users.

1.		<p>Which of the following pedestrians will you pay special attention to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The pedestrian marked with the letter A, who is walking on the carriageway with their back turned towards us. b. The pedestrian marked with the letter B, who I am about to meet. c. The pedestrian marked with the letter C, who is on the pavement. 	29.
2.	 <p>2.2.2.04.jpg</p>	<p>How should the driver act in the case depicted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The driver should continue driving at an unreduced speed, because there are pedestrians on the pavement. b. The driver should increase the lateral distance to the pedestrians. c. The driver should reduce speed if necessary. d. The driver should continue driving at the same distance from the pavement. 	30.

3.	 <p>2.2.2.05.jpg</p>	<p>What are you going to be particularly careful about while driving down the street as depicted?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The possibility that the doors of the parked cars may open. The possibility that a child may step onto the road from behind one of the parked vehicles. The possibility that a parked vehicle may join the traffic. 	31.
4.	 <p>2.2.2.06.jpg</p>	<p>Who must ensure that the pedestrians will not be splashed with water?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The pedestrians, who must step back or protect themselves with an umbrella. The drivers, who must adjust their driving speed to avoid splashing the pedestrians. 	32.
5.		<p>How are you going to act when approaching pedestrians walking by the side of the road as depicted?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I will stop and warn them that they are walking on the wrong side of the road. I will overtake them and use the sound warning signal several times. I will overtake them carefully at a reduced speed and at an appropriate lateral distance. 	33.





2.3.3 Elderly people (seniors)




The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of elderly people as road users, knows what risks arise from this and how they must adjust their behaviour accordingly.

1.		<p>When elderly people are participating in road traffic as pedestrians, we must take into account that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They react more slowly. b. They are slower to notice vehicles. c. They tend to be more hesitant or change their decision. d. They are more confident road users. 	34.
2.		<p>When elderly people are participating in road traffic as pedestrians, we must take into account that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They generally react slowly and have more difficulty in moving. b. They often fail to correctly assess the time needed to cross the road. c. They tend to be more hesitant or change their decision. d. Their hearing and sight are generally less acute. 	35.
3.		<p>An older person is standing on the pedestrian crossing. How do you act?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I calmly and patiently wait for them to cross the road. b. I remind them of their slowness. c. Because they are slow, I drive past them on the left side. 	36.

2.3.4 Cyclist (excluding crossing for cyclists)


The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of cyclists as road users, know what risks arise from this and how they must adapt their behaviour to this, and know and understand how to consider them as more vulnerable and exposed road users.

1.		<p>How do you overtake cyclists?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Because of the oncoming traffic, I overtake them at the smallest possible lateral distance. b. I don't drive too close to them. c. I use the sound warning signal to alert them to move away from the carriageway. 	37.
2.		<p>You want to overtake the cyclist. How are you going to act?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Because of the vehicle coming from the opposite direction, I accelerate and overtake the cyclist as soon as possible. b. I overtake the cyclist at a small lateral distance, because a vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction. c. I wait for the car from the opposite direction to pass and then I overtake the cyclist. 	38.
3.		<p>Did the cyclist position themselves correctly?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes, because the road has no bicycle lane or path. b. No, at this junction cyclists are not allowed to turn left. c. No, they should use the pedestrian crossing to cross the road. 	39.
4.		<p>The cyclist in front of you indicated that they want to take their position and turn left. How are you going to act?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I enable the cyclist to take their position. b. I continue driving without reducing my speed and overtake the cyclist. c. I use the sound warning signal to warn the cyclist of their mistake. 	40.

5.		<p>Why do you overtake cyclists at a larger lateral distance?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Because they need additional space for keeping balance. b. Because they may suddenly avoid the damaged road surface. c. Because a sudden gust of wind caused by our vehicle may affect their stability. 	41.
6.		<p>A group of child cyclists is crossing the junction. How are you going to act?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I adjust my driving to the possibility that the last cyclist may cross the junction out of fear of losing contact with the group. b. I stop before the junction, because I'm driving on the non-priority road. c. I reduce my speed and wave the cyclist on my right to cross the junction. 	42.
7.		<p>How are you going to act in the situation depicted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I will stop and wait until the cyclist rides onto the carriageway. b. I will be mindful of the cyclist, who will have to continue riding on the carriageway. c. I will use the sound warning signal to urge the cyclist to continue riding on the pavement. 	43.
8.		<p>The cyclists in front of you have extended their left hands. What does this mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are saluting the driver in the oncoming vehicle. b. They are indicating that they are going to turn left. c. They are indicating not to overtake because of the traffic from the opposite direction. 	44.


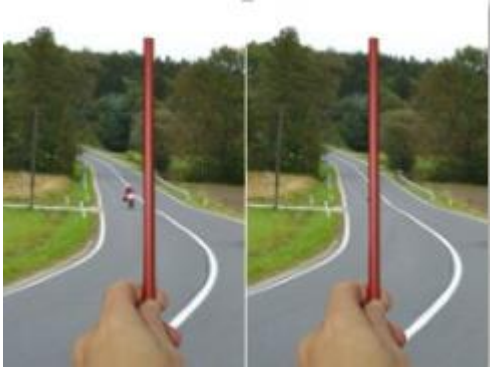
2.3.5 Moped drivers

The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of moped drivers, know what risks arise from this and how they must adapt their behaviour accordingly, and know and understand how to consider them as more vulnerable and more exposed road users.

1.		<p>What is highly typical of young moped drivers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They overestimate their abilities and underestimate risks. b. They may have trouble understanding certain traffic situations. c. They drive calmly and carefully. 	45.
2.		<p>Are you allowed to overtake a moped driver driving slowly through a built-up area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I am allowed, but I must not drive over the dividing line. b. I am allowed, but even at lower speed, I overtake them at a larger lateral distance. c. I am not allowed, unless the speed is limited to more than 50 km/h. 	46.
3.		<p>What is typical of young moped drivers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They drive very carefully and slowly. b. They always make mature and responsible decisions. c. They underestimate risks and take advantage of the smallness and agility of the vehicle. 	47.




2.3.6 Motorcycle drivers




The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of motorcycle drivers, know what risks arise from this and how they must adapt their behaviour accordingly, and know and understand how to consider them as more vulnerable and more exposed road users.




1.		<p>Is it possible that a traffic situation could occur in which you could overlook a motorcycle?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes, because its frontal silhouette is very narrow, and it may remain hidden in the blind spot or be concealed by an object alongside the road. b. No, because a motorcycle is so loud that we hear it much earlier than we see it. c. No, because a motorcycle must have the main-beam headlight on even during the day. 	48.
2.		<p>Why should you drive at a larger safety distance behind motorcycle drivers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Because otherwise the engine noise is too distracting. b. Because of the dirty exhaust fumes, which decrease visibility. c. Because in most cases the speed decreases sharply once the driver releases the throttle lever. 	49.
3.		<p>What is illustrated in the picture?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. While deciding on a safety distance, the driver should use a pencil to cover the motorcycle while driving. b. A driver should always have a pencil or a pen at hand to write down the traffic violations committed by other road users. c. The frontal silhouette of a motorcycle, including the driver, is at a certain distance so narrow that it may be covered by a pencil. 	50.
4.		<p>Do motorcycles also have rear-view mirror blind spots?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Yes, they have rather large blind spots both because of smaller rear-view mirrors and because of often larger lateral distances to other road users. b. Yes, but they are insignificant. c. No, due to their smallness and agility they have no blind spots. 	51.

2.3.7 Drivers of large vehicles

The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of drivers of large vehicles, such as buses and large trucks, including vehicles transporting dangerous goods, know what risks arise from this and how they must adapt their behaviour accordingly.


1.		<p>How are you going to act when approaching a vehicle of public passenger transport stopped at a bus stop?</p> <p>a. I increase my attention. b. I drive at a reduced speed. c. I must stop behind the public passenger transport vehicle and wait for it to join the traffic.</p>	52.
2.		<p>The bus driver intends to join the traffic, clearly signalling their intention with the use of indicators. Is it your duty to enable them to join?</p> <p>a. Yes, because the bus stop is located in a built-up area. b. No, it is not my duty to enable them to join. It depends on my judgement and goodwill.</p>	53.
3.		<p>How do you act when you're approaching a bus marked for transporting groups of children, which has the hazard lights turned on, while the children are boarding the bus and getting off?</p> <p>a. I pass by at a reduced speed with extra caution and stop if necessary. b. I pass by without reducing my speed. c. I use the sound warning signal to draw attention to myself and drive on.</p>	54.

4.		<p>How do you act when you reach a bus marked for transporting groups of children, which has stopped on the carriageway and has the hazard lights turned on, while the children are boarding the bus and getting off?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I reduce my speed and when I make sure that there are no children on the road, I pass by the vehicle. I stop. I reduce speed, drive carefully and stop if necessary. 	55.
5.		<p>Children are getting off the bus. Some are standing on your carriageway. How are you going to act?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I stop to ensure the children's safety. I use the sound warning signal to warn the children standing on my carriageway and pass by. I reduce my speed and continue driving, because they must move away. 	56.
6.		<p>There is a bus on the carriageway and the passengers are boarding and getting off. How are you going to act?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If there are no vehicles from the opposite direction, I carefully pass by. I pass by without reducing my speed. I stop behind the bus and wait for it to resume driving. 	57.
7.		<p>Which statements on large vehicles are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They may block the view of traffic signs. They may block the view of other road users. They need more space due to their size and poorer manoeuvrability. 	58.

8.		<p>While joining the priority road, a large vehicle gives you the right of way. How are you going to act?</p> <p>a. I will carefully drive onto the priority road after giving way to other road users who have the right of way.</p> <p>b. I will wait for the large vehicle to turn despite the lack of space, because it has the right of way.</p>	59.
9.	 <p>2.2.7.13.gif</p>	<p>The cargo vehicle with a trailer is turning. How will the car driver act in the situation depicted?</p> <p>a. They will drive in reverse and enable the cargo vehicle to turn.</p> <p>b. They will wait for the green light and pass by the cargo vehicle.</p>	60.
10.		<p>What does such a marked vehicle transport?</p> <p>a. Dangerous goods.</p> <p>b. Food.</p> <p>c. Environmentally friendly industrial waste.</p>	61.

2.3.8 Drivers of tractors, utility vehicles, light quadricycles etc.

The candidates know the characteristics of the expected behaviour of drivers of tractors, utility vehicles, light quadricycles etc., knows what risks arise from this and how they must adjust their behaviour accordingly.

1.		<p>Why would you be particularly mindful of light quadricycles while driving in traffic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Because such vehicles are not intended for driving on public roads. b. Because they may be operated by very young drivers. c. Because such vehicles block the view of other road users. 	62.
2.		<p>How do you act when you catch up to a working vehicle or a tractor?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Behind such a vehicle I drive at a doubled safety distance. b. Behind such a vehicle I drive patiently and await the opportunity for safe overtaking. c. I drive behind such a vehicle until it leaves the carriageway. 	63.
3.		<p>Which of the following motor vehicles make it particularly challenging for the driver to observe the traffic behind the vehicle and next to it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A tractor with a tractor trailer. b. A motor vehicle. c. A passenger car. d. A moped. 	64.

2.4 PSYCHOPHYSICAL CONDITION OF ROAD USERS

2.4.1 The effect of alcohol

The candidates know the changes in the driver's abilities and behaviour due to the influence of alcohol and understand their possible consequences for traffic safety.



1.		<p>What are the consequences of a driver's alcoholic intoxication?</p> <p>a. Diminished attention. b. Narrower field of vision. c. Weakened perception. d. Shortened reaction time.</p>	65.
2.		<p>How much alcohol may a novice driver drink if they are going to drive the same evening?</p> <p>a. Absolutely none. b. One beer at the most. c. Two small beers at the most. d. One glass of wine at the most.</p>	66.
3.		<p>A person drinks half a litre of wine at lunch. How long does it take for this amount of alcohol to dissipate in the body?</p> <p>a. One hour at the most. b. Approximately five to eight hours. c. At least twelve hours.</p>	67.
4.		<p>Which of the following actions completely dissipate alcohol in the body in a short amount of time?</p> <p>a. Drinking a double coffee. b. Having a cold shower. c. Going for an intense run. d. None of the above.</p>	68.
5.		<p>How does alcohol effect a driver's actions? Mark the correct statements.</p> <p>a. Attention is diminished. b. Reaction time is prolonged. c. Hearing is sharpened. d. Self-confidence is bolstered.</p>	69.

6.		<p>Which of the following are direct effects of alcohol?</p> <p>a. Worsened sight and hearing. b. Riskier behaviour. c. Sounder judgement. d. Narrower field of vision.</p>	70.
7.		<p>Alcohol consumption significantly affects the following driver abilities:</p> <p>a. Red colour perception. b. Attention and ability to react quickly. c. Coordination of movements. d. Depth perception.</p>	71.

2.4.2 The effect of drugs and other psychotropic substances

The candidates know the changes in the driver's abilities and behaviour due to the effects of drugs and other psychotropic substances and understand their possible consequences for traffic safety.

1.		<p>Which of the following statements describe the effect of most drugs on a driver?</p> <p>a. Initial feeling of comfort is followed by diminished observational capacity. b. A driver tends to overestimate their own driving abilities. c. The perception of the environment is more realistic. d. The field of vision is narrower.</p>	72.
2.		<p>How do you recognise the medicines (the so-called trigoniki) which have a dangerous effect on driving safety?</p> <p>a. By three gongs warning me of the danger. b. By an equilateral triangle on the packaging. c. By the striped logotype in three different colours.</p>	73.

3.		<p>What is the meaning of the black triangle on the medicine packaging?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Driving is strictly forbidden after taking the medicine. b. We need to consult a doctor or a pharmacist on the subject of driving. c. After taking the medicine, we may only drive inside a built-up area or for short distances. 	74.
4.		<p>What is the meaning of the red triangle on the medicine packaging?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Driving is strictly forbidden after taking the medicine. b. We need to consult a doctor on the subject of driving. c. After taking the medicine, we may only drive inside a built-up area or on short distances. 	75.

2.4.3 Examining psychophysical condition and professional examination

The candidates are familiar with the regulations related to checking the psychophysical condition of the driver and professional examination.

1.		<p>What does a police officer do if the driver shows signs of disturbances that may result in erratic behaviour in traffic and the test shows the presence of alcohol in the body above the permitted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Order a professional examination. b. Order detention. c. Order the seizure of a motor vehicle. 	
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2.		<p>Which of the following may a police officer do if he suspects that the driver is under the influence of prohibited drugs, psychotropic medication or other psychotropic substances?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Perform a test by a device or means for rapid detection of the presence of these substances in the body. b. Refer the driver to the doctor on duty for a medical examination with counselling. c. Temporarily revoke the driver's license and prohibit further driving. 	
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2.4.4 The effects of mood and exhaustion

<p><i>The candidates are familiar with changes in the driver's abilities and behaviour due to mood and fatigue and understand their possible consequences for traffic safety.</i></p>			
1.		<p>Which of the following diverts the driver's attention away from traffic?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lighting a cigarette. b. Observing the traffic behind the vehicle. c. Lively children on the back seat. d. Making telephone calls. 	76.
2.		<p>What can we do in order to reduce driving fatigue?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Take a break after two hours of constant driving. b. Massage our neck during driving. c. Frequently and intensively yawn or chew. 	77.
3.		<p>What is the effect of caffeine on well-being and driving?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It has a short-term stimulative effect, but it cannot replace rest. b. It has no effect on well-being and driving safety. c. It has an exclusively positive effect - more caffeine means more safety. 	78.

4.		<p>How does a heavy cold affect driving ability?</p> <p>a. It has no effect.</p> <p>b. It has a positive effect if we take the cold medicine.</p> <p>c. It has a negative effect, because we feel bad and our concentration is diminished.</p>	79.
5.		<p>Is it appropriate to drive a vehicle if we have a hand in plaster?</p> <p>a. Yes, because the plaster reinforces our hand and makes us stronger.</p> <p>b. No, because with the plaster we are too clumsy to drive a vehicle.</p>	80.

2.5 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

2.5.1 A traffic accident and types of traffic accidents

<i>The candidates know the concept of traffic accident and the type of traffic accident.</i>			
1.		<p>In a private yard, you hit a concrete trough and damaged a vehicle. Is this a traffic accident?</p> <p>a. Yes, as there was caused material damage.</p> <p>b. No, because the incident did not take place on a public road.</p>	81.
2.		<p>Two vehicles collided on the intersection. There was caused only material damage. The drivers exchanged information, filled out a report and agreed on responsibility. In such a case, do we consider the event as a traffic accident?</p> <p>a. Yes, as the conditions are met for the event to be considered as a traffic accident.</p> <p>b. No, as the police did not deal the incident.</p>	82.

2.5.2 Duties in the event of a traffic accident

The candidates know the procedure for dealing in the event of different types of traffic accident (securing the scene of the accident, notification, etc.).

1.		<p>What do you do as a driver if you find yourself at the site of a traffic accident?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I help the potentially injured persons. b. I do everything in my power to ensure that other traffic users are not endangered. c. Once the first aid responders arrive, I move out of the way and enable them to do their job. 	83.
2.		<p>How do you act when you are involved in a traffic accident in which someone is injured?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I stop my vehicle immediately. b. I secure the site of the traffic accident. c. I drive to the nearest police station and report the incident. d. I help the injured persons to the best of my ability. 	84.
3.		<p>How do you act when you are involved in a traffic accident in which only material damage has been caused?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I leave the vehicle on the carriageway, so that the tracks do not get contaminated. b. I continue driving to the nearest police station and report the incident. c. I move the vehicle out of the carriageway as soon as possible. 	85.

4.		<p>How should the driver of a two-track vehicle secure the scene of the traffic accident that occurred on a road section with restricted visibility?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They turn the hazard lights on immediately. b. They place a warning triangle at an appropriate distance from the scene of the accident. c. At night and in the event of reduced visibility, they appropriately illuminate the vehicle. d. They should not bother securing the scene of the accident, because this is the responsibility of the local fire department. 	86.
5.		<p>How do you act if you damage a parked vehicle when the owner is not present at the scene?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. I must wait until the owner of the damaged vehicle returns. b. I give my personal information to the owner of the damaged vehicle. c. I am not obliged to inform anyone, because every vehicle is covered by insurance against damage inflicted on a parking lot. 	87.