NTSA Driving Test: Free Questions and Answers

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The real NTSA theory test has at least 50 questions and you need more than 70% to pass. Practise more at trafficbuddy.app/ntsa-mock-test.

Section 1: Theory test questions

1. At a STOP sign you must:

A. Slow down and proceed if the road looks clear
B. Come to a complete stop, look right-left-right, then proceed only if clear
C. Stop only if other vehicles are present
D. Treat it like a Give Way

Answer: B
STOP is mandatory. Make a full stop, look right-left-right, and proceed only when the road is clear.

2. A red circle with a white horizontal bar (No Entry) means:

A. No left turn
B. No parking
C. Do not enter, entry is forbidden
D. End of all restrictions

Answer: C
A No Entry sign is absolute. Entering against it is illegal and dangerous, because you would be facing oncoming traffic.

3. A triangular warning sign showing two children means:

A. Playground only
B. School or children crossing ahead: drive with great care
C. Cycling lane
D. Bus stop

Answer: B
School zones demand the highest care. Slow down, be ready to stop, and never overtake at the crossing.

4. A red-bordered triangle showing a train warns of:

A. A pedestrian crossing
B. A railway level crossing ahead
C. Roadworks
D. A no-entry zone

Answer: B
A railway crossing is ahead. A train in the triangle means a crossing with no barrier; a gate means one with a barrier. Give way to any train, stop if the red lights flash or the barrier is down, and never try to beat a train.

5. A blue rectangular sign showing a white letter "P" indicates:

A. No parking allowed
B. Parking area available
C. Pedestrian zone
D. Police station

Answer: B
A blue "P" marks a parking area. The No Parking version is a red circle with a slash over the "P".

6. A continuous yellow line along the edge of the road, at the kerb, means:

A. You may park there after 6 pm
B. No stopping, except briefly to let people on or off or to load
C. A bus lane
D. A cycle lane

Answer: B
A yellow kerb line means no stopping, except while traffic makes you stop, to let someone get on or off, or to load or unload goods. So you may not park or wait there.

7. A continuous yellow line down the centre of a two-way road means:

A. You may overtake when safe
B. Stay on your side: no overtaking
C. Hard shoulder
D. End of road

Answer: B
A continuous yellow centre line means NO overtaking. Crossing it risks a head-on collision.

8. At an uncontrolled roundabout, who has the right of way?

A. The vehicle entering from the left
B. The vehicle already on the roundabout (approaching from your right)
C. The largest vehicle
D. Whoever sounds the horn first

Answer: B
Give way to traffic already on the roundabout. In Kenya that traffic comes from your right.

9. The traffic light is green, but a police officer signals you to stop. You must:

A. Obey the green light
B. Obey the police officer: their signal overrides the lights
C. Ignore both
D. Use your horn

Answer: B
A police officer's instructions always override signal lights.

10. What is the maximum speed limit for a saloon car in a town?

A. 30 km/h
B. 50 km/h
C. 80 km/h
D. 110 km/h

Answer: B
50 km/h is the maximum in built-up areas. Go slower if signs say so or conditions need it.

11. In adverse weather (rain or fog), the safe following distance is:

A. 1 car length
B. 2 seconds
C. 4 seconds (the 4-second rule)
D. 10 metres

Answer: C
Leave at least 4 seconds in rain or fog, more than the 3-second minimum on a dry road. Count from when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point.

12. Someone is badly hurt in a crash. Which number can you call for help, free?

A. Only a private ambulance number
B. 999 or 112
C. The nearest NTSA office
D. No one until the police arrive

Answer: B
999 and 112 are free emergency numbers on every network. The Kenya Red Cross is on 1199, also free.

Section 2: More questions, by topic

1. A No Entry sign stands at the end of a one-way street in town. The street looks empty, and a matatu has just driven in past the sign. What do you do?

A. Go in slowly, keeping close to the edge
B. Drive round to a route that allows entry
C. Follow the matatu, as its driver must know the road

Answer: B
No Entry means no vehicle may go in, whatever other drivers do. Ignoring it is an offence with a KSh 3,000 fine, and you could meet traffic head-on.

2. On a murram road outside town you see a bend warning sign. You can see no vehicle, person or animal. What do you do?

A. Keep your speed, because an empty road means no danger
B. Slow down once you reach the bend and can see it
C. Slow down before the bend, while the road is still straight

Answer: C
The sign warns of the bend itself, and of anything round it that you cannot see yet. Slow down on the straight before it: braking hard in the bend, above all on murram, can make you skid.

3. Barriers close the lane you use every day, and a worker waves traffic onto a side track. Your map still shows the old route. What do you follow?

A. The signs, cones and workers you see now
B. The map route, since it shows the whole road
C. Your memory of the road, as you drive it daily

Answer: A
Roadworks can change a road you know well. Slow down and follow the signs, cones and workers directing traffic there, not your map or your habit.

4. You are coming up to a busy roundabout in town. Why read the direction sign well before you reach it?

A. So you know when to change lanes inside the roundabout
B. To pick your exit and your lane calmly before you enter
C. To get priority over traffic in the other lanes

Answer: B
The sign is a small map of the exits. Read it early and you can choose your lane without a sudden move, because you may not change lanes inside a roundabout.

5. A No Stopping sign stands on a busy town road. You only need to let a friend get out, which takes a few seconds. What do you do?

A. Stop for a few seconds, since it is so short
B. Stop and switch on your hazard lights
C. Drive on to a place where stopping is allowed

Answer: C
A No Stopping sign means you must not stop here at all, not even briefly. Letting someone off is still a stop, so drive on to a place where stopping is allowed.

6. A warning sign shows a tunnel ahead. What do you do before you go in?

A. Keep your speed and leave your lights as they are
B. Slow down and switch on your headlights
C. Slow down, switch off your lights and rely on the tunnel lights

Answer: B
A tunnel sign warns that a tunnel is ahead. Slow down and switch on your headlights before you go in.

7. You are following a lorry on a road outside town when you see a loose stones sign ahead. What do you do?

A. Stay close behind the lorry so you can overtake quickly
B. Speed up to get past the loose stones quickly
C. Slow down and keep well back from the lorry

Answer: C
A loose stones sign means there are loose stones on the road ahead, and tyres can throw them up. Slow down and keep well back from the vehicle in front.

8. A sign tells you that traffic coming towards you goes first, and a vehicle is approaching. What do you do?

A. Hoot and go on before it reaches you
B. Go on if your vehicle is the bigger one
C. Slow down, let it pass, and go on only when the way ahead is clear

Answer: C
This sign means traffic coming towards you goes first. Slow down, let the oncoming vehicle pass, and go on only when the way ahead is clear.

9. You drive a lorry with a tall load. A height limit sign ahead shows a height lower than your load. What do you do?

A. Go on slowly, keeping to the middle of the road
B. Use another road
C. Go on if nothing is coming the other way

Answer: B
A height limit sign means vehicles taller than the height shown may not go past it. If your vehicle or load is taller, use another road.

10. A sign warns that a bridge ahead is wide enough for only one vehicle at a time. A lorry coming the other way is already on it. What do you do?

A. Drive on and keep to the edge
B. Hoot so that the lorry moves faster
C. Wait for the lorry to clear

Answer: C
This sign warns of a bridge or other structure wide enough for only one vehicle at a time. Slow down, and if another vehicle is already on it, wait for it to clear.

11. A lane has a bus lane sign. The other lanes are slow and the bus lane is empty. You drive a car. May you use it?

A. No, it is for buses only
B. Yes, while it is empty
C. Yes, if you switch on your hazard lights

Answer: A
A bus lane sign means the lane is for buses only. Do not drive in it unless you drive a bus.

12. You wait at a give-way line on a road into town. A matatu is coming on the road with priority. When may you move out?

A. Once you have stopped fully, even if the matatu is close
B. When the matatu does not need to brake or swerve for you
C. When it is far enough that it only needs to slow a little

Answer: B
Giving way means priority traffic is not forced to react to you. Slowing a little is still a reaction, and one stop does not give you the road.

13. On an old road the centre line is so faded that you cannot tell if it is continuous or broken. A slow lorry is ahead. What do you do?

A. Stay behind it until you know overtaking is allowed and safe
B. Overtake, since faded paint no longer counts as a ban
C. Overtake, since the road is straight and nothing is coming

Answer: A
If you cannot tell whether a centre line is continuous or broken, treat it as continuous. Overtake only where you know it is allowed and you can see far enough ahead to pass and get back to your side.

14. You are in a lane marked straight ahead only. Your turn is just ahead on the left and you notice it late. What do you do?

A. Cut across the lane on your left to make the turn
B. Stop and signal until the next driver lets you across
C. Carry straight on and plan another safe route

Answer: C
The arrow on your lane is an order, so from this lane you may only go straight on. Carry on and find another way back: a missed turn costs a few minutes, but a sudden move across a lane can cause a crash.

15. You follow a slow bus on a road with a broken centre line. When may you overtake?

A. Whenever you like, since a broken line always allows overtaking
B. Only if you can see far enough ahead to pass and get back to your side before you meet oncoming traffic
C. Only if you hoot first

Answer: B
A broken centre line means you may overtake, but only if you can see far enough ahead to pass and get back to your side before you meet oncoming traffic.

16. You see double yellow lines down the middle of a town road. A friend says they mean no parking. What do they mean?

A. A no parking rule for both sides of the road
B. Centre lines: keep them on your right and do not cross them to overtake
C. A place to wait for a passenger

Answer: B
Double yellow lines down the middle of the road are centre lines, not a parking rule. Like a single continuous centre line, keep them on your right and do not cross them to overtake.

17. Diagonal stripes (hatched markings) are painted on the road ahead. What should you do?

A. Drive through them when the road is clear
B. Park on them if you stop briefly
C. Do not drive through them

Answer: C
Hatched markings (diagonal stripes) separate traffic streams or protect turning lanes, and you should not drive through them.

18. At a junction with no signs or lights, a driver coming from your right looks at you and seems to wait. What do you do?

A. Keep looking, and go only when you are sure it is safe
B. Go, because he looked at you and has seen you
C. Go, because you arrived at the junction first

Answer: A
Eye contact does not decide priority, and it does not show who else is coming. Arriving first does not give you the road either. Keep looking, and go only when it is safe.

19. Your light turns green, but traffic beyond the junction is stuck and there is no space past it. What do you do?

A. Go on, since green means you have the right to enter
B. Edge in and hoot so the traffic ahead moves up
C. Wait until there is room for you beyond the junction

Answer: C
Green means go only when the road and the junction exit are clear. If you stop inside, you block the traffic crossing your path.

20. You reach a railway crossing in town. The lights are off and no train is in sight, but traffic is queuing beyond the crossing. What do you do?

A. Go on, since no train is in sight and the lights are off
B. Edge onto the crossing so the queue moves up behind you
C. Wait until there is room for you to clear the tracks

Answer: C
You must be able to get all the way across. A queue can leave you stopped on the tracks, and no warning light does not mean no train.

21. An ambulance with its siren and flashing lights comes up behind you on a town road. What do you do?

A. Speed up to get out of its way
B. Move to the right to make space
C. Pull to the left and stop to let it pass

Answer: C
Emergency vehicles with sirens and flashing lights have right of way. Pull to the left and stop to let them pass.

22. You wait to turn right at a junction, and a car is coming towards you. Who goes first?

A. You, because your indicator is already on
B. You, if you hoot to warn the driver
C. The oncoming car, so wait for a safe gap before you turn

Answer: C
When turning, give way to oncoming traffic and to people already crossing the road you want to enter. So wait for a safe gap in the oncoming traffic before you turn right.

23. You reach a junction with no lights or signs a moment before a matatu reaches it from another road. Does arriving first give you the road?

A. Yes, the first to arrive always goes first
B. Yes, if you flash your lights
C. No, be ready to give way and go only when you are sure it is safe

Answer: C
At a junction with no lights or signs, no rule gives the road to traffic from one side, and arriving first does not give you the road. Be ready to give way, let a vehicle already in the junction clear it, and go only when you are sure it is safe.

24. You join a busy main road from a side street at a Give Way sign. What do you do?

A. Slow down, stop only if you must, and go when it is safe
B. Go first if you reached the junction before the main road traffic
C. Flash your lights so the main road traffic stops for you

Answer: A
Traffic on the main road goes first. At a Give Way sign, slow down, stop if you must, and go only when it is safe.

25. You practised a route on the model town board, but the real roundabout in town has different lane arrows. How do you choose your lane?

A. By the route you practised, since it is much the same
B. By the real signs, arrows and markings, read early
C. By the lane the fastest drivers use, as they know it

Answer: B
On the road, the arrows on your lane decide where you may go, and you may not change lanes inside the roundabout. Read the real signs and markings early and pick your lane before you enter.

26. On the model town board you take a correct route to the place you were asked to reach. What else must you show?

A. Where you look, give way and signal along the way
B. How much faster your route is than the others
C. Which parking bays you could use if the road was full

Answer: A
Reaching the place is not enough. Show the rules all the way: at a Stop sign stop fully and look right, left and right again, give way where a sign tells you to, and signal before you turn.

27. You will turn right at a roundabout. Which lane do you use?

A. The left lane, then move right on the roundabout
B. The right lane, and stay in it
C. Either lane, as you may change lanes on the roundabout

Answer: B
To turn right or make a U-turn, use the right lane and stay in it. Never change lanes inside the roundabout; follow the lane arrows and markings.

28. At a roundabout, when do you signal left?

A. As you enter, to show you are joining
B. Only after you have left the roundabout
C. Before your exit, so drivers waiting to enter know you are leaving

Answer: C
Signal left before your exit, so drivers waiting to enter know you are leaving.

29. You reach a busy roundabout and traffic keeps coming from your right. A driver behind you hoots. What do you do?

A. Edge in so the traffic on the roundabout has to slow
B. Wait for a safe gap, even if the driver behind keeps hooting
C. Go in as soon as a driver on the roundabout flashes his lights at you

Answer: B
Give way to traffic already in the roundabout, which comes from your right, and enter only when there is a safe gap. Never force your way in.

30. On the four-lane roundabout on the model town board, which lane can take you all the way round or turn you back the way you came?

A. Lane 1, the outer lane
B. Lane 2
C. Lane 3
D. Lane 4, the inner lane

Answer: D
Lanes are counted from the outside in. Only lane 4, the inner lane, can come back the way you came or go all the way round. It can also turn right or left.

31. You are in lane 1, the outer lane, at a four-lane roundabout on the model town board. Where can you go?

A. Straight on only
B. Straight on or right
C. Straight on or left

Answer: C
Lane 1 goes straight on or left. Lane 2 goes straight on only, lane 3 straight on or right, and only lane 4, the inner lane, can turn back or go all the way round.

32. On the model town board you are asked for the shortest correct route, and cutting through the parking zone would make the route shorter. What do you do?

A. Cut through the parking zone, as it makes the route shorter
B. Take the shortest correct route that does not cut through the parking zone
C. Take the longest route to be safe

Answer: B
Take the shortest correct route, and do not cut through the parking zone. The parking zone is used as a way through only as a last choice, when there is no other route.

33. On the model town board you must use the flush (parallel) parking along the left side of the road. How do you park?

A. Drive in forwards from the near end, then reverse out
B. Start at the far end, reverse in, leave space to get out, and drive out forwards
C. Drive in nose first from the far end and reverse out

Answer: B
Flush parking is the open zone on the left side of the road. Start at the far end, reverse in, leave space to get out, and drive out forwards.

34. On a one-way road on the model town board a broken white line separates two lanes. When may you change lanes or overtake?

A. Never, as a white line always means stay in your lane
B. Whenever you signal first
C. Only when the road is clear and safe

Answer: C
A broken white line means you may change lanes or overtake, but only when the road is clear and safe. A continuous white line means stay in your lane.

35. A sign shows the limit on a road into town, but the road is wet and people are crossing. What is the right speed?

A. Right at the limit, since it is the legal speed
B. The same as the matatus, who know this road best
C. Slower than the limit, as the road and people need

Answer: C
The limit is the most you may go, not a target. Rain and people crossing can need far less.

36. A hillside hides the bend ahead. Why slow down before you enter it?

A. So your headlights can reach round the bend
B. So you can stop within the distance you can see
C. So a hoot can clear the road beyond the bend

Answer: B
You must be able to stop within the distance you can see to be clear, and you cannot see round the bend. Headlights do not shine round it, and hooting does not clear the road.

37. You are tired after a long drive and a boda boda cuts across ahead. Which part of your stopping gets longer because you are tired?

A. Thinking distance, since you react later
B. Braking distance, since tired drivers brake softly
C. Neither; the brakes and tyres decide how far you go

Answer: A
Thinking distance is how far you travel before your foot reaches the brake, and tiredness makes it longer. Braking distance comes from speed, tyres, brakes and road.

38. You are late with a delivery and the customer keeps calling. What do you change?

A. Your speed, to win back the lost time
B. Your checks, by skipping them to save minutes
C. Your arrival time, which you give once you have stopped

Answer: C
Being late does not make the road any safer, so do not speed up or skip checks. Stop somewhere safe and tell the customer the new time: using a mobile phone while the vehicle is moving is an offence.

39. A matatu is on an empty dual carriageway highway. What is the most it may travel at?

A. 110 km/h, like a car on a dual carriageway
B. 100 km/h
C. 80 km/h
D. 50 km/h

Answer: C
Matatus, buses and commercial vehicles such as lorries are limited to 80 km/h on every road, including highways. Taxis follow the limits for cars.

40. You drive a car on a single carriageway highway, and no sign shows a lower limit. What is the most you may travel at?

A. 100 km/h
B. 110 km/h
C. 80 km/h

Answer: A
For cars, the limit is 100 km/h on a single carriageway highway and 110 km/h on a dual carriageway, unless a sign shows a lower limit.

41. You tow a trailer with your car on a highway. What is the most you may travel at?

A. 80 km/h
B. 100 km/h
C. 65 km/h

Answer: C
A vehicle towing a trailer is limited to 65 km/h, so the car limits of 100 and 110 km/h on highways do not apply while you tow.

42. You wait to turn at a junction in town while an elderly man crosses slowly in front of you. What do you do?

A. Wait until he has finished crossing, then move
B. Edge forward and hoot so he walks a little faster
C. Move off as soon as he is past your front, since he is clear

Answer: A
When you turn, people already crossing the road you are turning into go first. An older person may be slow, so wait until he has finished crossing and do not hurry him with the horn.

43. A bus stops ahead of you on a town road and people get off. You cannot see the road in front of it. What do you do?

A. Pass at your speed, since nobody has stepped out yet
B. Slow down, as someone may step out from in front of it
C. Pass and hoot, so people know you are coming

Answer: B
People often cross just after getting off, and the bus hides them until they step out. Seeing no one does not mean no one is there, and hooting does not clear the way.

44. A vehicle ahead of you has stopped at a zebra crossing. You cannot see anyone crossing. What do you do?

A. Overtake it slowly, since the crossing looks empty on your side
B. Hoot to tell it to move on
C. Stop behind it and do not overtake

Answer: C
Never overtake a vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian crossing, as the driver may have stopped for someone you cannot see. At a zebra crossing, give way to anyone crossing.

45. You must walk along a road that has no footpath. Which way should you walk?

A. With traffic behind you, so you do not have to look back
B. Facing the oncoming traffic, so you can see vehicles approaching
C. On either side, since drivers will see you

Answer: B
Where there is no footpath, walk facing oncoming traffic so you can see approaching vehicles. Never assume a driver has seen you.

46. Your brother walks home along a dark road at night. What should he wear?

A. Dark clothes, since drivers slow down at night
B. Bright or reflective clothing
C. Nothing special, since drivers use their headlights

Answer: B
At night, pedestrians should wear bright or reflective clothing so that drivers can see them. Never assume a driver has seen you.

47. You steer round a pothole and keep your eyes on it until you are past. What can go wrong?

A. You may miss people or vehicles farther ahead
B. Nothing, since you should deal with one danger at a time
C. Nothing, as other drivers will watch ahead for you

Answer: A
Staring at one danger makes you miss what is developing farther ahead. Keep your eyes moving while you plan how to pass it.

48. You check your mirrors and the lane looks clear. You move over and a boda boda is right beside you. What did you miss?

A. Nothing, since the rider should have kept out of your way
B. The blind spot, which only a look over your shoulder shows
C. A dirty mirror, since a clean one shows the whole lane

Answer: B
A blind spot is an area your mirrors do not show, and a boda is small enough to sit in it. Look over your shoulder before you move over.

49. At a junction a driver in the near lane waves you across. You cannot see the second lane past his vehicle. What do you do?

A. Go, since his wave means the junction is clear
B. Go, but hoot so the other lane hears you
C. Wait until you can see the other lane yourself

Answer: C
A wave does not tell you about a lane you cannot see. Look in every direction yourself, and wait for a better view if you need it.

50. You are about to pull out from the roadside. You checked the lane beside you and it was clear. You signal, and a cyclist rides into the gap. What should guide you now?

A. The gap as you first saw it, since you have signalled
B. The gap as it is now, so look again before you move
C. Your signal, because the cyclist should make room

Answer: B
Things change after your first look. A signal does not make others give way, so check again before and as you move.

51. You want to turn left at a junction in town, but there is a side road just before it. When do you signal?

A. In good time, but after you pass the side road
B. As early as you can, so everyone has the most warning
C. At the corner itself, as you start to turn

Answer: A
A signal must show the move you really intend. Too early can look like a turn at the side road, and too late leaves drivers behind no time to react.

52. A car ahead has its left indicator on, but it is drifting right and not slowing. What do you do?

A. Trust the indicator and expect a left turn
B. Go by its speed and position, and keep your gap
C. Hoot until the driver cancels the signal

Answer: B
People signal wrongly or forget to cancel. Watch what the vehicle actually does, not only its indicator.

53. You glance at a woman waiting to cross, but your mind is on a message on your phone. What is the risk?

A. You may look at her and still not notice her
B. None, because you looked straight at her
C. She will know you saw her and will wait

Answer: A
Looking at someone does not mean you noticed them. Your attention cannot be in two places, so keep the phone away while you drive.

54. A matatu cuts in front of you and the driver shouts at you. You are angry. What do you do?

A. Follow it to the next stop and tell the driver off
B. Pass it, then brake hard in front of it to teach him a lesson
C. Leave more space and calm down, stopping safely if needed

Answer: C
Getting back at someone adds a new danger instead of solving the first. Leave space, and stop somewhere safe if you need time to calm down.

55. You feel sleepy at night on the Nairobi to Nakuru road. What do you do?

A. Turn the music up and open the window
B. Stop at a safe place and rest
C. Drink an energy drink and carry on to the next town

Answer: B
Music, cold air and energy drinks do not take tiredness away. A tired driver is slow to notice danger, so stop at a safe place and rest.

56. You pick up a new medicine from the chemist and plan to drive. What is the sensible step?

A. Drive as usual, since chemist medicine does not affect driving
B. Stay off the road for the whole course, since all medicine is unsafe
C. Read the label, and ask the pharmacist if you are unsure

Answer: C
Some medicines make you drowsy, and you should not drive after taking one of those. Read the label, and ask the pharmacist or a doctor if you are unsure.

57. You are late and tempted to skip your walk-round check before a trip. What do you do?

A. Skip the parts that were fine yesterday
B. Skip it, since a check is only needed before a long trip
C. Do the quick check in your usual order, so nothing is missed

Answer: C
A quick walk-round before every trip finds faults such as a damaged tyre or a light that does not work. Doing it in the same order each time means you miss less when you are in a hurry, and yesterday's check does not cover today.

58. Your car drives normally and the engine sounds fine, but the brake pedal feels wrong when you press it gently. What do you do?

A. Carry on, since a car that runs well can stop well
B. Test the brakes at higher speed on a clear road
C. Have a qualified person check the brakes before you go on

Answer: C
An engine that runs well tells you nothing about the brakes. A brake pedal that feels wrong needs checking by a qualified person, and weak brakes must never be tested at speed. By law, a vehicle must be kept so that driving it is not likely to be a danger.

59. On the road to Nakuru, a red warning light lights up on the dashboard. You do not know its symbol. What do you do?

A. Pull over safely, switch off and check the manual
B. Carry on to the next town, since the engine sounds normal
C. Assume a sensor fault and reset it at the next stop

Answer: A
You do not know what this light means, and a red light can mean a serious fault such as low oil pressure or a brake problem. Stop as soon as it is safe, and look the symbol up in the owner's manual.

60. You find a fresh wet patch under your car and you do not know what is leaking. What do you do before you drive?

A. Find out what is leaking, with trained help if needed
B. Guess from its colour and drive carefully
C. Top up all the fluids and see if it comes back

Answer: A
An unknown leak can be a safety fault, such as brake fluid or fuel. Find the cause before you drive. A guess from the colour is not enough.

61. A child's seat belt clicks shut, but the strap lies across her neck and stomach. The trip is short. What do you do?

A. Go, since the click shows it is fastened
B. Go, since the trip is short and close to home
C. Make the belt fit her properly, with a booster seat

Answer: C
A click does not prove the belt fits. A booster seat helps a belt fit a child properly, and belts are needed on every trip however short.

62. Where should the fire extinguisher be kept in your car?

A. Under the luggage in the boot, so it cannot slide
B. Within your reach and fixed in place
C. Loose on the back seat, where anyone can grab it

Answer: B
An extinguisher helps only if you can get to it fast, so keep it within reach. Fix it in place, so it cannot roll under the pedals or fly forward in a hard stop.

63. A parking sign has a small plate under it that names one type of vehicle. You drive a different type. What do you check?

A. Whether the rule on the sign covers your type of vehicle
B. Whether your vehicle fits in the space past the sign
C. Whether other drivers in the street are following it

Answer: A
A plate under a sign limits its rule, for example to one class of vehicle, a time or a stretch of road. Read it to see whether the rule covers you. Finding space to park is not permission.

64. A helper guides you as you reverse. His hand signals stop making sense to you. What do you do?

A. Keep reversing slowly until he calls out
B. Guess what he wants, since he can see more than you
C. Stop and sort out the signals before you move again

Answer: C
A guide helps only while the signals are clear and you can see him. If either goes, stop.

65. You back a lorry into a bay in a market yard and the reversing alarm is working. What else do you do?

A. Nothing more, since the alarm warns everyone to move
B. Check the path and look for people around the lorry
C. Rely on the camera or sensors, if the lorry has them

Answer: B
An alarm warns people but does not prove the path is clear. Look all round, and stop if you lose sight of a person.

66. You load your car with goods until the boot only just shuts. Everything fits. How does the car now stop and steer?

A. It needs more room to stop and is slower to steer
B. The same as before, since everything fits inside
C. Better, as the extra weight presses it onto the road

Answer: A
Weight and balance change how a car handles. A load that fits can still make your braking distance longer.

67. You turn a long lorry left at a tight corner in town. What must you remember about the back of the lorry?

A. Someone at the corner will warn you if it gets too close
B. Its back wheels cut inside the path of the front wheels
C. Once the front has cleared the corner, the back has too

Answer: B
On a turn, the back wheels of a long vehicle cut inside the path of the front wheels, so the back can hit the kerb, a pole or someone standing at the corner. Watch your left mirror all the way round the turn.

68. A matatu ahead slows beside a stop where people stand waiting. What do you do?

A. Keep your speed until the matatu actually stops
B. Swerve round it now, before anyone steps out
C. Ease off and open a gap while you still have time

Answer: C
A matatu often stops without warning to pick up or drop off passengers, and people may cross around it. Ease off early and leave more room, so you are not forced into a sudden move.

69. What does the law require of the speed governor in a matatu?

A. It must stop the matatu going over 80 km/h, with its certificate on show
B. It must stop the matatu going over 100 km/h, with a sticker on show
C. It only has to sound a buzzer when the matatu goes over 80 km/h

Answer: A
A matatu needs a speed governor that stops it going over 80 km/h, with the governor certificate on show.

70. A matatu driver says one beer is within the drink-drive limit. How much alcohol may a PSV driver have?

A. The same as other drivers, 0.35 mg per litre of breath
B. A very small amount, if he drives slowly
C. None at all

Answer: C
The limit for most drivers is 0.35 mg of alcohol per litre of breath, but drivers of PSVs, commercial vehicles and school transport must have none at all.

71. All the seats in a matatu are taken, and more people want to board at a stop. What is the rule?

A. Two extra people may board if they stand
B. Any number, if the driver goes slowly
C. No more passengers than the seats set at its inspection

Answer: C
A matatu may not carry more passengers than the seats set at its inspection. A passenger in a seat with a belt must wear it.

72. You are a learner and want to practise a hard move, such as reversing into a tight space. Where should you start?

A. On a quiet road at night, with less traffic
B. On the road, with a friend who drives well
C. In a safe training area, with your driving instructor

Answer: C
On a provisional licence your driving instructor must be with you, so a friend is not enough. Start in a safe training area, away from traffic, until you have the skill.

73. You hold a B2 licence for ordinary cars. A friend asks you to drive his car as a taxi, for pay. It looks just like your own car. What do you check?

A. Nothing, since it is the same size as your car
B. Nothing, since a car is a car whatever it is used for
C. Whether your licence covers taxis, which are Class B3

Answer: C
What a vehicle is used for can change the licence you need, not only its size or looks. Within Class B, B3 is the class for taxis.

74. How long is a provisional driving licence (PDL) valid?

A. Six months, and it cannot be renewed
B. Three months, and it can be renewed for further periods of three months
C. One year, until you pass your test

Answer: B
A provisional driving licence is valid for three months, but it can be renewed for further periods of three months.

75. You are learning on a provisional licence. Where must your L-plates be shown?

A. At the back only, for the drivers behind you
B. Inside the windscreen, where your instructor can see them
C. Front and rear, where they can be seen from at least 20 metres

Answer: C
While you learn, L-plates must be shown at the front and the back of the vehicle, where they can be seen from at least 20 metres.

76. Which licence class lets you drive a matatu or a bus?

A. Class B2
B. Class C
C. Class D
D. Class A

Answer: C
Class D is for public service vehicles such as matatus and buses. Class C is for trucks and goods vehicles, and Class A is for motorcycles and three-wheelers.

77. You have finished your driving lessons and passed your driving test. What do you apply for next, and how long is it valid?

A. A full licence that is valid for life
B. A second provisional licence, valid for 3 months
C. An interim licence, valid for 6 months

Answer: C
Learners who have finished their lessons and passed the driving test get an interim licence, valid for 6 months, and then their full licence.

78. Your driving school says that breaking any part of the Highway Code is a crime. What is true?

A. Every part of it is an offence with a fine
B. It is not a crime by itself, but a court can use it
C. It is only advice, so it never matters in court

Answer: B
Offences are set out in laws such as the Traffic Act and its rules. The Highway Code is laid before Parliament; failing to follow it is not a crime by itself, but a court can use it as evidence in a case.

79. Your motorbike is insured. You now start delivering food for an app. What do you ask your insurer?

A. Whether the policy covers delivery work
B. Whether the app sign-up already covers you
C. Whether the policy card has a genuine-looking stamp

Answer: A
Cover must match how you use the vehicle. An app sign-up does not replace insurance, and a policy that exists may still leave the work out.

80. A friend forwards an undated screenshot saying a fine has changed, with a number to send the payment to. What do you do?

A. Pay it now, because so many people have shared it
B. Check the current official rule and the official way to pay
C. Trust it, since it looks like an official list

Answer: B
Fines for minor traffic offences are set in law, in the Traffic (Minor Offences) Rules, 2016, and run from KSh 500 to KSh 10,000. A forwarded screenshot proves nothing, so check the rule and the official way to pay before you send money.

81. You take a call on your phone, held in your hand, while driving slowly in traffic. What is true?

A. It is allowed when you drive slowly
B. It is an offence with a KSh 2,000 fine, unless the equipment is permanently fixed to the vehicle
C. It is an offence only on a highway

Answer: B
Using a mobile phone while the vehicle is moving is an offence with a KSh 2,000 fine, unless the equipment is permanently fixed to the vehicle. Pull over safely to take a call.

82. What is the fine for not wearing a seat belt while the vehicle is moving?

A. KSh 2,000
B. KSh 500
C. KSh 5,000

Answer: B
Not wearing a seat belt while the vehicle is moving carries a KSh 500 fine.

83. You leave your car on the road, where it gets in the way of other traffic, while you run into a shop. What fine can you face?

A. No fine, if you are back within a few minutes
B. KSh 500
C. KSh 3,000
D. KSh 10,000

Answer: D

Leaving a vehicle on the road where it blocks or gets in the way of other traffic carries a KSh 10,000 fine.

84. You left your driving licence at home and a police officer asks to see it. What is the position?

A. It is not an offence, because your licence is still valid
B. You get a warning only, never a fine
C. It is an offence: not carrying your licence, or not showing it when asked, carries a KSh 1,000 fine

Answer: C

Carrying your driving licence, and showing it when asked, is a legal duty. Not carrying it, or not showing it when asked, carries a KSh 1,000 fine.

85. By law, when does night start and end for your lights?

A. 6.00 pm to 6.00 am
B. 6.45 pm to 6.15 am
C. 7.30 pm to 5.30 am

Answer: B

By law, night runs from 6.45 pm to 6.15 am, and your lights must be on. Use them in fog or heavy rain too.

86. The bright lights of an oncoming vehicle dazzle you at night. What do you do?

A. Look straight at the lights so you know where the vehicle is
B. Slow down and look towards the left edge of the road
C. Flash your own lights and keep your speed

Answer: B

If you are dazzled, slow down and look towards the left edge of the road rather than at the oncoming lights.

87. You are first at the scene of a crash and people are hurt. What do you do first?

A. Run to the injured so you can help at once
B. Protect the scene: hazard lights on, and two red triangles at least 50 metres away, one ahead and one behind
C. Move all the injured people to the roadside

Answer: B

Protect the scene first, then call 999 or 112, then help the injured. Rushing to a casualty on a live carriageway can cause a second crash.

88. A motorcyclist lies hurt beside the road. He is breathing normally and still has his helmet on. What do you do about the helmet?

A. Take it off at once to check his head
B. Leave it on unless it is essential to remove it, for example if he cannot breathe
C. Pull it off as you move him to the roadside

Answer: B
Do not remove a motorcyclist's helmet unless it is essential, for example if they cannot breathe. Only move an injured person if there is immediate danger such as fire.

Section 3: Model Town Board questions

NTSA Learner Driver Handbook, Unit 3: Model Town (pages 9 to 13)

1. You reach the roundabout on the model town board. Which way do you go round it?

A. Clockwise, keeping left
B. Anticlockwise, keeping right
C. Whichever way is shorter to your exit

Answer: A
Traffic in Kenya keeps left, so every roundabout is driven clockwise. Going the other way would put you head-on with traffic.

2. You are on the roundabout and a gap opens in the lane next to you. May you move across into it?

A. Yes, if the lane is clear
B. No, changing lanes on a roundabout is not allowed
C. Yes, if you signal first

Answer: B
Stopping, waiting, parking, overtaking and changing lanes are all out inside a roundabout. Choose the right lane before you enter and stay in it.

3. You approach a four-lane roundabout in lane 2, counting from the outside. Where can you go?

A. Straight on only
B. Straight on or left
C. Straight on or right
D. All the way round

Answer: A
Lane 2 has a single choice: straight on. Lane 1 can go straight or left, lane 3 straight or right, and only lane 4 can turn back or go all the way round.

4. On a one-way road a continuous white line runs between your lane and the next. What does it tell you?

A. You may change lanes if the road is clear
B. Stay in your lane: no changing lanes and no overtaking
C. Stop and let the other lane pass

Answer: B
A continuous line is a wall you do not cross. A broken white line is the one that lets you change lanes or overtake when it is clear and safe.

5. You must use the angle parking zone on the board. How do you park?

A. Reverse in and drive out forwards
B. Drive in forwards from the far end and leave in reverse
C. Park nose-out from the nearest bay

Answer: B
Angle parking is the controlled zone for small cars. You start from the far end, go in forwards and come out in reverse. Reversing in is the rule for the flush zone, not this one.

6. Which is correct for the flush (parallel) parking along the left side of the road?

A. Small cars only
B. Any vehicle except tractors and trailers
C. Buses and lorries only

Answer: B
The flush zone is open to every vehicle apart from tractors and trailers. You park from the far end, reverse in, leave space to get out, and drive out forwards.

7. Two routes reach your destination: one cuts through the parking zone, the other goes round it. Which do you take?

A. The route through the parking zone, because it is shorter
B. The route round it, because the parking zone is only a last choice
C. Either one, they are equally correct

Answer: B
The parking zone is a place to park, not a shortcut. Use it as a way through only when there is no other route at all.

8. You are joining a two-way road at a Stop sign on the board. What do you do?

A. Slow down and go if nothing is coming
B. Stop fully, look right, left and right again, then go only when it is clear
C. Flash your lights and move off

Answer: B
A Stop sign means a full stop every time. A Give Way sign (red triangle pointing down) is different: you slow down, and stop only if you need to.