Republic of the Philippines
Department of Transportation
Land Transportation Office

FILIPINO DRIVER'S MANUAL
2018
Vol. 1

- FASTEN SEATBELT
  R.A. 8750

- WEAR YOUR HELMET
  SAFETY FIRST
  R.A. 10054

- DON'T DRINK AND DRIVE
  R.A. 10586

- DON'T USE ELECTRONIC GADGETS
  WHILE DRIVING
  R.A. 10913

- SLOW DOWN
  OBEY SPEED LIMIT
  R.A. 10916

- OVERLOADING
  R.A. 8794

- CHILDREN ABOARD
  MOTORCYCLE MUST
  WEAR A HELMET
  260° ARMS AROUND
  THE RIDER AND
  FEET ON FOOT PED
  R.A. 10666

LAND TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC CODE
R.A. 4136
Follow the traffic rules and regulations.
Introduction

Through this manual, anybody wishing to drive or operate a motor vehicle will be able to learn and equip himself with knowledge about the Philippine Land Transportation Laws, Rules and Regulations, the duties and responsibilities of a driver and as a responsible road user.

The purpose of this manual is to guide all driver’s license applicants in understanding the process of availing a driver’s license as well as the importance and the responsibility that goes with possessing one. It is an updated edition that contains the latest information on the documentary requirements, qualifications, step-by-step procedures, fees and charges in securing a driver’s license. It consists of two volumes wherein the first volume covers Licensing Information, Getting Ready to Drive, Driving Fundamentals, Road Courtesy and Safety, and Rights, Duties and Responsibilities of Drivers. The second volume covers Motor Vehicle Registration, Land Transportation Related Laws, and Fines and Penalties for Violations of Laws, Rules and Regulations Governing Land Transportation.

The manual also contains International and Philippine traffic road signs, signals and pavement markings, congruent to the DPWH Highway Safety Design Standards of 2012 which are clearly illustrated for better understanding by motorists, pedestrians and driver’s license holders. It is also a guide on the importance of obeying traffic signs and signals. Recent laws enacted relating to land transportation are included to inform, increase the awareness and compliance of the law by all road users. Through this manual, the Land Transportation Office aims to:

1. Motivate and encourage all motorists, motor vehicle owners and driver’s license applicants to not just read but put into practice what she/ he has learned;
2. Produce quality drivers and responsible motorists; and
3. Put order on the road for a better transportation system in the Philippines.
MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Global Status Report on Road Safety 2018, a study made by the World Health Organization (WHO), reveals that around 1.35 million people become fatalities of road traffic crashes yearly. The study also said that this epidemic on wheels is the 8th leading cause of death among all age groups, and if left unabated, will be the 7th leading cause of death by 2020.

The statistics on road traffic crash incidents is staggering. The loss of life and property is unnecessary and profound.

In the country, the government and road safety advocates are addressing the road safety issue through the institutionalization of laws and policies, implementing new engineering strategies and enforcement initiatives.

However, the most basic and probably the most effective strategy to prevent road traffic incident is to start with the most critical component in the road transport equation – the driver.

The publication of the Driver’s Manual 2018 aims to empower the driver with the knowledge and skills he will need to be a road safety advocate.

The Filipino Driver’s Manual updated with the addition of the most recently issued road transport laws, policies, requirements and other latest developments in the field. We, at the LTO have made the Manual as comprehensive and as easy to understand as possible.

Thus, on behalf of the Agency, I hope that this Manual will be a valuable tool to enhance the Filipino driver’s competency.

I encourage motorists to read and apply the contents of the Manual as they engage the busy streets. Together, we can save lives.

EDGAR C. GALVANTE
Assistant Secretary
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Licensing Information</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Getting Ready to Drive</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Driving Fundamentals</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Road Courtesy and Safety</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Rights, Duties and Responsibilities of Drivers</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Reviewer</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volume 1

CHAPTER

Licensing Information

- Student-driver’s Permit and Conductor’s License
- Driver’s License
- Driver’s License Classification and Vehicle Category
- Medical Conditions and Driving Indications
- Qualifications and Documentary Requirements
- LTO Portal Flow Chart
- Fees and Other Charges
STUDENT-DRIVER’S PERMIT

An authority granted by the LTO to a person who desires to learn to operate a motor vehicle valid for a period of one (1) year. The student-driver must be accompanied by a duly licensed driver, acting as driving instructor, possessing the appropriate license code/s for the desired type of motor vehicle.

Expired SP- Any SP not renewed within one year after the date of expiration.

Delinquent SP- Any SP not renewed for more than one year after the date of expiration.

CONDUCTOR’S LICENSE

An authority granted by the LTO to qualified person who will assist the driver of a public utility bus/vehicle in collecting fares and/or ensuring the safety of the passengers and/or cargo while the said vehicle is in operation.
DRIVER'S LICENSE

An authority granted by the LTO to a person to operate a private or for hire/public utility motor vehicle stating therein the Driver’s License Code, vehicle category, conditions, and among others.

DRIVER’S LICENSE CODE- general representation of vehicle category that a driver may operate.

NON-PROFESSIONAL DL – shall mean any person operating any vehicle except public utility vehicle and without compensation.

PROFESSIONAL DL – shall mean every and any driver hired or paid for driving or operating a motor vehicle, whether for private use or for hire to the public. Any person driving his own motor vehicle for hire is a professional driver.

EXPIRED DRIVER’S LICENSE – any license not renewed on or before the last working day prior to the expiry date, but not more than two (2) years.

DELINQUENT DRIVER’S LICENSE – Any expired driver’s license not renewed for more than two (2) years after the expiry date.

LICENSE IS A PRIVILEGE, NOT A RIGHT
# Driver’s License Classification and Vehicle Category

## Driver’s License Classification and Vehicle Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC</th>
<th>DL CODE</th>
<th>DL CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>VEHICLE CATEGORY</th>
<th>CLUTCH</th>
<th>GENERAL DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>IMAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7</td>
<td>MT/AT</td>
<td><strong>Motorcycle</strong>&lt;br&gt;L1 - two wheels with a maximum design speed not exceeding 50 kph&lt;br&gt;L2 - three wheels with a maximum design speed not exceeding 50 kph&lt;br&gt;L3 - two wheels with a maximum design speed exceeding 50 kph</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Motorcycle" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tricycle</strong>&lt;br&gt;L4 - motorcycle with side cars with a maximum design speed exceeding 50 kph&lt;br&gt;L5 - three wheels symmetrically arranged with a maximum speed exceeding 50 kph&lt;br&gt;L6 - four wheels whose unladen mass is not more than 350 kg with maximum design speed not exceeding 45 kph&lt;br&gt;L7 - four wheels whose unladen mass is not more than 550 kg with maximum design speed not exceeding 45 kph</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Tricycle" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B, B1,</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>M1, M2, N1</td>
<td>MT/AT</td>
<td><strong>Vehicles</strong>&lt;br&gt;M1 - Vehicles up to 5,000 kgs GVW with not more than 8 passenger seats.&lt;br&gt;M2 - Vehicles up to 5,000 kgs GVW with more than 8 passenger seats.&lt;br&gt;N1 - Vehicles up to 3,500 kgs GVW for carriage of goods</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vehicles" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>N2, N3</td>
<td>MT/AT</td>
<td><strong>Vehicles</strong>&lt;br&gt;Vehicles exceeding 3,500 kgs GVW for the carriage of goods</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vehicles" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>MT/AT</td>
<td><strong>Vehicles</strong>&lt;br&gt;Vehicles above 5,000 kgs GVW with more than 8 passenger seats</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Vehicles" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>DL CODE</td>
<td>DL CLASSIFICATION</td>
<td>VEHICLE CATEGORY</td>
<td>CLUTCH</td>
<td>GENERAL DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B, B1, B2</td>
<td>✓ ✓</td>
<td>M1, M2, N1</td>
<td>AT</td>
<td>M1- Automatic clutch up to 5,000 kgs GVW with not more than 8 passengers seats. M2- Automatic clutch up to 5,000 kgs GVW with more than 8 passenger seats N1- Automatic clutch up to 3,500 kgs GVW for the carriage of goods.</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>N2, N3</td>
<td>AT</td>
<td>Automatic clutch exceeding 3,500 kgs GVW for the carriage of goods.</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>O1</td>
<td>MT/AT</td>
<td>Articulated Vehicle not more than 750 kgs GVW</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>D2</td>
<td>MT/AT</td>
<td>Articulated Vehicle exceeding 750 up to 3,500 kgs GVW</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CE</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>O3, O4</td>
<td>MT/AT</td>
<td>Articulated Vehicle exceeding 3,500 kgs GVW</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING INDICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Indication/Driving Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1         | Drive only with corrective lenses  
*This is indicated in the driver’s license of a licensee that he/she is certified by an accredited physician to be out of the 20/40 vision and will not be allowed to drive without wearing eyeglasses or corrective lenses.* |
| 2         | Drive only with special equipment for upper limbs and/or lower limbs  
*This is indicated in the driver’s license of a licensee with impairment at the upper limb and/or lower limb.* |
| 3         | Drive customized motor vehicle only  
*This is indicated in the driver’s license of a licensee to drive especially designed motor vehicles only and duly registered with LTO.* |
| 4         | Drive only during daylight  
*This is indicated in the driver’s license of a licensee that are only allowed to drive during daylight. This includes partially or totally blind in one eye.* |
| 5         | Drive only with hearing aid  
*This is indicated in the driver’s license of a licensee with impaired hearing.* |
# Qualifications and Documentary Requirements

**STUDENT-DRIVER’S PERMIT (SP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>RENEWAL</th>
<th>MISC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Filipinos at least 16 years old</td>
<td>PSA/NSO Certificate of Birth and Certificate of Marriage for Women and Parental or guardian consent (with government ID) if applicant is below 18 years old</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreigners at least 18 years old and must have been in the Philippines for at least one (1) month and proof of stay for at least six (6) months</td>
<td>Passport and Valid Visa for at least six months or, PSA/NSO Certificate of Birth if born in the Philippines</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Physically and mentally fit</td>
<td>Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Able to read and write in Filipino, English or any major dialect</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No unsettled traffic violation</td>
<td>DL-LETAS Interface Clearance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Completed a 15-hour Theoretical Driving Course</td>
<td>Valid Certificate of Completion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pass the Online Examination - New and Delinquent</td>
<td>Proof of Passing the examination</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other Requirements:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TIN, if employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proof of Payment</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duly Accomplished APL e-Form</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Transactions – Additional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Status</td>
<td>PSA/NSO Marriage Contract In case of women whose marriage is annulled, Court Order with decree of finality; if widow, death certificate of deceased spouse</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Address</td>
<td>Proof of New Address</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Driving Conditions</td>
<td>Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Other Personal Details</td>
<td>PSA/NSO Certificate of Birth In case of change in citizenship or nationality, Passport/Immigration Card issued by Bureau of Immigration and Deportation</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duplicate</td>
<td>Affidavit of Loss</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Qualifications and Documentary Requirements
CONDUCTOR’S LICENSE (CL)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>NEW</th>
<th>RENEWAL</th>
<th>MISC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Age - at least 18 years old</td>
<td>PSA/NSO Certificate of Birth and Certificate of Marriage for Women</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Physically and mentally fit and no contagious disease</td>
<td>Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Able to read and write in Filipino, English or any major dialect</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pass the Online Examination – New and Delinquent</td>
<td>Proof of Passing the Examination</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No unsettled traffic violation</td>
<td>DL - LETAS Interface Clearance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Attended and passed the Road Safety Seminar</td>
<td>Proof of Completion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>No pending criminal cases</td>
<td>NBI or Police Clearance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Other Requirements:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TIN, if employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proof of Payment</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duly Accomplished APL e-Form</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Transactions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Status</td>
<td>PSA/NSO Marriage Contract</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Address</td>
<td>Proof of New Address</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Change of Other Personal Details</td>
<td>PSA/NSO Certificate of Birth</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Duplicate</td>
<td>Affidavit of Loss/Damaged CL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Qualifications and Documentary Requirements

## NEW DRIVER’S LICENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUALIFICATIONS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS</th>
<th>NPDL</th>
<th>PDL</th>
<th>HPDL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A, A1, B, B1, B2</td>
<td></td>
<td>C, CE, D, BE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FILIPINOS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 17 years old</td>
<td>Valid or Expired SP</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 18 years old</td>
<td>Notarized parent consent with valid government ID's</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applicants below 18 years old</td>
<td>Valid Working Visa for at least six months</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FOREIGNERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 18 years old</td>
<td>Valid or Expired SP</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Documents</td>
<td>Valid Working Visa for at least six months</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FILIPINOS AND FOREIGNERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Able to read and write in Filipino, English or any major dialect</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SP holder for at least one month</td>
<td>Valid or Expired SP</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SP holder for at least five months</td>
<td>Valid NPDL</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Valid NPDL for at least five months</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pass the minimum experience/training requirements</td>
<td>Proof of Training</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Attended and passed the driving instructions from accredited licensed driver or accredited Driving School</td>
<td>Proof of completion/Certificate of Employment</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Physically and Mentally Fit</td>
<td>Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>No pending criminal case</td>
<td>NBI or police clearance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>No unsettled Traffic Violation</td>
<td>DL-LETAS Interface Clearance, DEP compliance if applicable</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pass the Theoretical Examination</td>
<td>Proof of Passing Theoretical Examination</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Pass the Practical Driving Test</td>
<td>Proof of Passing the Practical Driving Test</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Other Requirements:</td>
<td>TIN if employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Duly Accomplished APL eForm</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Undertake special training for Special-purpose Vehicle</td>
<td>Proof of Training</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Qualifications and Documentary Requirements

**NEW DRIVER’S LICENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>NPDL A, A1, B, B1, B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>At least 17 years old</td>
<td>Valid or Expired SP (1 day to one (1) year expired)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parent or guardian consent with valid government ID</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>At least 18 years old</td>
<td>Valid or Expired SP (1 day to one (1) year expired)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FOREIGNERS At least 18 years old</td>
<td>Valid or Expired SP (1 day to one (1) year expired)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Able to read and write in Filipino, English or any major dialect</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SP holder for at least one (1) month</td>
<td>Valid or Expired SP</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Attended and passed the driving (practical) instructions from LTO accredited licensed driver, or LTO accredited Driving School/LTO Accredited TESDA Training Center</td>
<td>Proof of Completion</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Physically and Mentally Fit</td>
<td>Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No unsettled Traffic Violation</td>
<td>DL-LETAS Clearance Interface, DEP compliance if applicable</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pass the Automated Examination</td>
<td>Proof of Passing the Examination</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Pass the Practical Driving Test</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TIN</td>
<td>If employed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Proof of payment</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Duly accomplished APL e-Form</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Qualifications and Documentary Requirements

RENEWAL OF DRIVER’S LICENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>NPDL</th>
<th>PDL</th>
<th>HPDL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Valid, Expired or Delinquent DL</td>
<td>Driver’s License</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Physically and Mentally Fit</td>
<td>Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>No pending criminal cases</td>
<td>NBI or police clearance</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>No unsettled Traffic Violation</td>
<td>LTO DL-LETAS Clearance interface, DEP compliance if applicable</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>For Delinquent DL-Pass the Online Examination</td>
<td>Proof of Passing the Examination</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>For Delinquent DL - Pass the Practical Driving Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Complete the Driving Enhancement Program (DEP)</td>
<td>Proof of Completion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Requirements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proof of payment</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Duly accomplished APL e-Form</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Foreigners- Valid Working Visa</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Special Training for Special purpose vehicle</td>
<td>Proof of Training</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE OF TRAINING FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF VEHICLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle Type</th>
<th>Certificate of Training from Training Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance</td>
<td>Ambulance Training Course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firetrucks</td>
<td>National Fire Training Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armored Car</td>
<td>Armored Services Association of the Philippines or other related association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Service</td>
<td>Land Transportation Office (LTO) or Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrier of Hazardous Cargo</td>
<td>Accredited TESDA Training Centers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Qualifications and Documentary Requirements

## ADDITIONAL DL CODE OR VEHICLE CATEGORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle Category</th>
<th>RC</th>
<th>DL Code</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N2 – Commercial Vehicles exceeding 3,500 kgs but not exceeding 12,000 kgs</td>
<td>3 or 5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Must be a holder of DL Code B2 (RC 2) for at least four (4) years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N3 – Commercial Vehicles exceeding 12,000 kgs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must have equivalent Training from LTO accredited TESDA Training Center or Driving school prior to application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M3 – Passenger Vehicles - more than 8 passenger seats - GVW exceeding 5,000 kgs</td>
<td>3 or 5</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Must be a holder of DL Code B1 (RC 2) for at least four (4) years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must have equivalent Training from LTO accredited TESDA Training Center or Driving School prior to application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTICULATED PASSENGER CARS with trailers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Either of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1 – Trailers not more than 750 kgs GVW</td>
<td>6 or 7</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Holder of B, B1 or B2 (RC 2) for at least three (3) years and equivalent Training from LTO Accredited TESDA Training Center or Driving School prior to application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O2 – Trailers exceeding 750 kgs up to 3,500 kgs GVW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holder of CE (RC 8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAVY ARTICULATED VEHICLES - Articulated Commercial Vehicles with a trailer GVW of more than 3,500 kgs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>CE</td>
<td>Either of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O3 – trailers with more than 3,500 kgs up to 10,000 kgs GVW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holder of B2 (RC 2) for at least four (4) years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O4 – trailers with more than 10,000 kgs GVW</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Holder of BE (RC 6), C or D (RC 3) for at least six (6) months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>And,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Must have equivalent Training from LTO Accredited TESDA Training Center or Driving School prior to application</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Qualifications and Documentary Requirements

### MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>NPDL or PDL</th>
<th>From NPDL to PDL</th>
<th>Change of Classification</th>
<th>NPDL or PDL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.5.1</td>
<td>9.5.2</td>
<td>9.5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Physically and mentally fit to operate a motor vehicle</td>
<td>Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Able to read and write in Filipino, English or any major dialect</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Holder of a Valid Foreign Driver’s License</td>
<td>Valid FDL</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Holder of Valid or Expired or Delinquent DL</td>
<td>Valid or Expired or Delinquent DL</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No any unsettled traffic violation</td>
<td>LTO-LETA$^5$ Clearance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Pass the theoretical and practical examination</td>
<td>Proof of Passing theoretical examination and practical driving test</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Must have completed the following: a. DEP at the Traffic Safety Division, Central Office and by the Regional Office Deputation committee in the Regions; and b. Passing the practical examination for applicants (foreigners and Filipinos) from countries operating right hand drive vehicles</td>
<td>a. Proof of DEP completion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Proof of passing practical driving test</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Foreign nationals must have a valid visa for at least six (6) months from the date of arrival. For PDL applicants must have valid working visa for at least six (6) months</td>
<td>Valid visa</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>In case of expired foreign DL, the applicant must pass the theoretical examination and practical driving test</td>
<td>Proof of DEP completion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Qualifications and Documentary Requirements
### MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

<p>| | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>For Professional DL BE, C, CE, D, must be eligible with the Minimum Age and Experience/Training Requirements as enumerated in 9.5.1</td>
<td>PDL</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>at least 18 years old and NPDL for at least four (4) months</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Must have completed practical driving course from a qualified and authorized driving instructor for DL Code being applied for</td>
<td>Proof of completion</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Must pass the theoretical examination for new DL Code being applied for</td>
<td>Proof of Passing the theoretical examination</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Must pass the practical driving test for Vehicle Categories being applied for</td>
<td>Proof of Passing the practical driving test</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>For applicant of Professional DL, must not have any pending criminal case</td>
<td>NBI or Police Clearance</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>For professional DL, operating Special-purpose Vehicle, must pass the Special Training Course</td>
<td>Proof of Training</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lost or Damaged DL</td>
<td>Affidavit of Loss / Damaged DL</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Accomplished APL</td>
<td>Duly accomplished APL e-Form</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pay the required fees</td>
<td>Proof of cash payment or e-Payment</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>TIN</td>
<td>NPDL</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LTO Portal Flow Chart

Step-by-step Procedure

START
PUBLIC LTO PORTAL
NEW USER? 
Yes 
No 
INITIAL REGISTRATION PROCESS - MUST COMPLETE ALL FIELD REQUIREMENTS 
PASSED 
No 
Yes 
ASSIGNMENT OF CLIENT ID AND PASSWORD
SELECT TRANSACTION: 
1. STUDENT DRIVER'S PERMIT 
2. DRIVER'S LICENSE 
3. CONDUCTOR'S LICENSE
MEDICAL DOCTOR, if applicable
ONLINE - SUBMIT ALL DOCUMENTS REQUIRED
ASSIGNMENT OF TRANSACTION NUMBER
MAKE PAYMENT USING TRANSACTION NUMBER
PUBLIC LTO PORTAL VENUE AND SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENT
CHANGE OF APPOINTMENT
Yes 
No 
SELECTED LTO DL OFFICE
EVALUATOR
BIOMETRICS AND SUBMISSION OF OTHER DOCUMENTS IF REQUIRED
PASSED
No 
Yes 
THEORETICAL EXAM IF APPLICABLE
PRACTICAL TEST IF APPLICABLE
MAKE PAYMENT (if applicable)
CARD RELEASING
END
### FEES AND OTHER CHARGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>STUDENT-DRIVER'S PERMIT</th>
<th>CONDUCTOR'S / DRIVER'S LICENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Fee</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit / License Fee</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>585.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>317.63</td>
<td>820.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>STUDENT-DRIVER'S PERMIT</th>
<th>CONDUCTOR'S / DRIVER'S LICENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RENEWAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Fee</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit / License Fee</td>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>585.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Penalty fees**

- 1 DAY TO 1 YEAR EXPIRED: 75.00
- MORE THAN 1 YEAR TO 2 YEARS EXPIRED: 150.00
- MORE THAN TWO (2) YEARS EXPIRED (RE-EXAM): 225.00

Not included in Dept. Order No. 2008-38

*ON-TIME RENEWAL need to only pay the license and (1) one computer fee

** Those with 1-day to 2 years expired licenses need to only pay the license, penalty and (1) one computer fee

** Re-examinees needs to pay the application, license, penalty and (2) two computer fees.

### FEES AND OTHER CHARGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>CONDUCTOR'S / DRIVER'S LICENSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RENEWAL OF DELINQUENT LICENSE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Fee</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permit / License Fee</td>
<td>585.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penalty</td>
<td>225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,045.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Computer Fee is subject to change
# Fees and Other Charges

## Request for License Change Classification

### (Non-Pro to Pro & Pro to Non-Pro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>VALID</th>
<th>EXPIRED</th>
<th>FOR DELINQUENT LICENSE NON-PRO to PRO / PRO to NON-PRO (with written &amp; practical exam)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRO to Non-Pro</td>
<td>Non-Pro to Pro</td>
<td>Non-Pro to Pro (practical driving exam only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Fee</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Fee</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Fee</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>585.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Classification</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>392.63</td>
<td>560.26</td>
<td>920.26 + penalty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Request for License Change Classification

**Additional Penalty fees**
- if due for renewal license fee = 585.00
- penalty if expired 1 day to 1 year = 75.00
- 1 year and 1 day to 2 years = 150.00
- 2 years and 1 day to 10 years = 225.00
- if with Additional Restriction Code (ARC) = 100.00 / RC

* Not included in Dept. Order No. 2008-38

## Fees and Other Charges

### Application for Additional Restriction Code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>VALID PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>VALID NON-PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>DUE FOR RENEWAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application Fee</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Fee</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Fee</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>585.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Restriction Fee</td>
<td>100.00 / RC</td>
<td>100.00 / RC</td>
<td>100.00 / RC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>560.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>560.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>920.26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- ARC 1 = no computer fee
- ARC 2 to 8 only
- ARC 2 or ARC 4 only
- ARC 3 or ARC 5 only
### FEES AND OTHER CHARGES

#### APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE LICENSE (Valid license)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>NON-PROFESSIONAL / PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>CONDUCTORS</th>
<th>DUPLICATE LICENSE WITH REVISION OF RECORDS</th>
<th>DUPLICATE STUDENT PERMIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Fee</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>225.00</td>
<td>225.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certification Fee</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clearance Fee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duplicate Fee</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revision of Records</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>472.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>472.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>572.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>217.63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not included in Dept. Order No. 2008-38*

#### APPLICATION FOR REVISION OF RECORDS (Valid license)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>CONDUCTOR’S / DRIVER’S LICENSE (Professional &amp; Non-Professional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Replacement Fee</td>
<td>225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision Fee</td>
<td>100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Computer Fee</td>
<td>67.63</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>392.63</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### RENEWAL OF LICENSE OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (OFW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>DRIVER’S LICENSE (Professional &amp; Non-Professional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renewal Fee</td>
<td>585.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>585.00 + Penalty if expired</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Penalty Fees                     | 75.00 |
| (Professional & Non-Professional)|     |
| 1 day to 1 year                  |       |
| 1 year & 1 day to 2 years        | 150.00 |
| 2 years & 1 day to 10 years      | 225.00 |

#### APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION (FOREIGN LICENSE TO PHILIPPINE LICENSE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>NON-PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL</th>
<th>with Philippine Driver's License (CONTINUITY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(valid foreign license, no exam)</td>
<td>585.00</td>
<td>585.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>(valid/expired foreign license)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with written &amp; practical exam)</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
<td>67.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of Records</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>852.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>920.26</strong></td>
<td><strong>852.63</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** **952.63**
• Course Content of Driving School
  A. Motorcycle (A, A1)
  B. Light Vehicle (B, B1, B2, BE)
  C. Heavy Vehicle (C, CE, D)

• Road Traffic Signs
  A. Regulatory Signs
  B. Warning Signs
  C. Guide / Informative Signs
  D. Signs on Expressways
  E. Traffic Instruction Signs
  F. Hazard Markers
  G. Road Work Signs

• Pavement Markings
  A. Longitudinal Lines
  B. Traverse Lines
  C. Other Lines
  D. Object Markings
  E. Raised Pavement Markings
  F. Other Markings
Getting Ready to Drive

Course Content of Driving School - Motorcycle

COURSE CONTENT OF DRIVING SCHOOL
MODULE FOR MOTORCYCLE

PART I: THEORETICAL

INTRODUCTION TO DRIVING

1) Organization and Mandate of LTO, LTFRB, MMDA, HPG and other law enforcement agencies

2) Importance/Role of the motorcycle vehicle as part of the transportation system
   a. Regulations governing operation of motorcycle
   b. Role of Riders with DL code A and A1 (RC1) to socio-economic development of the country

3) Requirements for Driver’s License Application
   a. Driver’s license classification
   b. Qualifications
   c. Documentary requirements
   d. Vehicle category
   e. Written examination and actual driving test

4) Driver’s duties & responsibilities
   a. Physical and mental wellness
      Hygiene, health & safety
      Drugs and alcohol use
      Fatigue
      Early-to-bed/early-to-rise
      Exercise
      Personality
      Good moral and right conducts
      Importance of God-fearing and family loving
b. Loading/unloading of passengers/cargo (Tricycle)
   Pregnant Women, child, PWD and
   Senior Citizen care
   Gender Sensitivity Awareness

c. Dealing with law enforcers
   Duties of drivers when apprehended
   Rights of the driver

II. PRE-DRIVING ORIENTATION
   1) Check the Motorcycle
      a. Documents
         Updated Official Receipt and Certificate of
         Registration (OR/CR)
         Driver’s License
      b. Accessories
         Helmet
         Types of Helmet
         Protection gears
         Jacket, Pants, Shoes, Gloves, Pads, Goggles
      c. Types of Motorcycles
         Based on Design
         Based on Engine
         Based on Transmission
         Based on number of Wheels
      d. Rider Positioning
e. Motorcycle Parts
   Gas / Tank
   Lights
   Tires
   Battery
   Side Mirrors
   Reflectors
   Brake Pedal
   Hand Brake Lever (Front/Rear (Automatic))
   Accelerator Cable / Throttle
   Clutch Cable / Lever
   Gear Shift Lever (Gear Shift Pattern)
   Oil/Fluids

2) Pre- Start Routine
   a. Pre-Drive Check “GOT TO BE SAFE”
   b. Wearing of protective gears

3) Start the Engine

4) Identifying Switches and Controls
   a. Turn Signal
   b. Headlight Switch
   c. Horn
   d. Cluster instruments
      Turn Indicator, Gear Indicator, Fuel Gauge,
      Speedometer, Tachometer, etc.
   e. Engine Kill Switch

5) Uses and Handling of Primary Controls
   a. Clutch level
   b. Handle bars
   c. Front brake lever
   d. Rear brake pedal
   e. Gear shift lever
   f. Throttle
   g. Starter (Kick/Electric)
6) Vehicle’s essential parts and functions
   a. Essential parts identification and functions that may be useful during the road breakdowns and emergencies
   b. Electrical system
   c. Cooling system

7) Shifting Procedure

8) Starting Procedure

9) Stopping Procedure
   Front / rear brake combination

10) Turning Procedure (left and right turning)
    a. Observe TLSL (think, look, signal & look again)
    b. Head checks
    c. Hand signals
    d. Body position

11) Post Driving routine
    a. Uphill and downhill parking
    b. Security of the vehicle parking area

12) Riding with backride

13) Exercises in manual handling of motorcycle
    a. Use of side and main stand
    b. Pushing forward/backward
    c. Turning left / right while pushing forward
    d. Lifting a fallen motorcycle

14) Proper attire of a motorcycle rider

III. TRAFFIC LAWS & REGULATIONS

1) Road Traffic Signs & Markers
   a. Regulatory signs
   b. Warning signs
   c. Guide/Informative signs
   d. Signs on expressways
   e. Traffic Instructions signs
   f. Roadworks signs
2) Composition of Road Pavement Markings
   a. Longitudinal lines
   b. Traverse lines
   c. Other lines
   d. Object markings
   e. Raised pavement markings
   f. Other markings

3) Road traffic signals

4) Right of way rules
   a. First to stop, first to go
   b. Pedestrian lane
   c. Emergency vehicles
      Ambulance
      Fire truck
   d. Other right way rules in accordance with R.A. No.
      4136- Land Transportation and Traffic Code and Joint
      Administrative Order No. 2014-01

5) Expressway rules and regulations

6) Transportation road safety law
   a. R.A. No. 4136 - Land Transportation and Traffic Code
      Joint Administrative Order No. 2014-01
   c. R.A. No. 10586- Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of
      2013
   d. R.A. No. 10913- Anti-Distracted Driving Act
   e. R.A. No. 10666- Children’s Safety on Motorcycles of 2015
   f. R.A. No. 10930- Rationalizing and Strengthening the
      Policy Regarding Driver’s License
      Amending Section 23 of Republic Act
      No. 4136
7) Traffic violations, fines & penalties  
   a. Violations in connection with Licensing  
   b. Violations in connection with Motor Vehicle  
      Registration/Renewal/Operation  
   c. Violations in connection with Dimension,  
      Specifications, Weight and Load Limits  
   d. Violations in connection with Franchise  

IV. DEFENSIVE DRIVING  

   1) Defensive driving- attitude & behavior  

   2) Driver perception & awareness  
      a. SIPDE and PIEV  
         Scanning process  
         Leaving yourself an out  
      b. Factors affecting concentration  
         Man made (distracted driving)  
         Physiological  
      c. Factors affecting driving skills  
         Fatigue, drugs & alcohol  
      d. Speed management  
         Limits (maximum & minimum)  

   3) Safe positioning & distances  
      a. Eye clearance and Distance test  
         Looking 10 to 15 seconds ahead  
         The necessity of mastering clearances  
         both horizontal and vertical  
      b. Lane positioning  
         Overtaking lanes  
         Slow & fast lanes  
         Motorcycle/bus/truck lanes
c. Following distance
d. Stopping distance
e. Blind spots
   - Mirror adjustments
   - Head checks

4) Safe overtaking
   a. Observation
   b. Planning
   c. Judgement

5) Driving in different road & weather conditions
   a. Light
      - Day
      - Glare
      - Dusk/dawn
      - Night
   b. Road
      - Main
      - Highway
      - City/Municipal
      - Rural/Barangay Roads
   c. Slopes & curves / Mountain Driving
      - Uphill/downhill
      - Winding/zigzag road
   d. Adverse Weather condition
      - Light rains
      - Hydroplaning
      - Heavy rains
      - Flash floods
   e. Other road conditions
      - Foggy
      - Dusty
      - Road constructions
6) Sharing the road
   a. Driving alongside pedestrians, skateboarders, cyclists, bikers, motorcycles, buses, trucks

7) Road Rage and Stress Management

V. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

1) Preventive maintenance
2) Periodic maintenance

VI. HANDLING EMERGENCIES

1) Emergency Situations
   a. Tire blowout
   b. Overheat
   c. Loss of brake, brake fade and sticking brake
   d. Tire skid
   e. Fire
   f. Roll over

2) Accident
3) First Aid

WRITTEN EXAM
PART II: PRACTICAL EXAM

Start the engine
Moving off, riding ahead and stopping
Positioning in different environments
Choice of speed in different situations
  (low speed balancing)
Hill riding
Riding along a curve or bend (cornering)
Approaching and passing railway crossings
Lane shift and choice of lanes
Turning and lane changing
Interaction with various road users (riders, cyclists, pedestrians, and other vehicles)
  Passing stationary vehicles and pedestrians
  Meeting oncoming traffic
  Riding ahead of or behind other road users,
  Riding side by side
Overtaking
Riding in different kinds of junctions (straight through, turning left or right), with or without obligation to give the right-of-way. ABC of passing junction)
Riding in dark and dim lightning, wet and slippery road, sandy and loose road, steep slope, sharp curvatures
Approaching, riding in and leaving roundabouts
Stopping and parking
Riding with a backride
Emergency situations (tire blow-out, fire, rolling over, engine overheating)
COURSE CONTENT OF DRIVING SCHOOL
MODULE FOR LIGHT VEHICLES

PART I: THEORETICAL

INTRODUCTION TO DRIVING

1) Organization and Mandate of LTO, LTFRB, MMDA, HPG and other law enforcement agencies

2) Importance/Role of the light vehicle as part of the transportation system
   a. Regulations governing operation of Light Vehicles
   b. Role of Drivers with DL code B, B1, B2, BE (RC 2,4,6,7) to socio-economic development of the country

3) Requirements for driver’s license application
   a. Driver’s license classification
   b. Qualifications
   c. Documentary requirements
   d. Vehicle category
   e. Written examination and actual driving test

4) The driver’s duties & responsibilities
   a. Physical and mental wellness
      Hygiene, health & safety
      Drugs and alcohol use
      Fatigue
      Early-to-bed/early-to-rise
      Exercise
      Personality
      Good moral and right conducts
      Importance of God-fearing and family loving
b. Loading/unloading of passengers/ cargo
   Pregnant women, child, PWD
   and Senior Citizen care
   Gender Sensitivity Awareness

c. Dealing with law enforcers
   Duties of drivers when apprehended
   Rights of the driver
   Proper conduct of apprehending officer

II. PRE-DRIVING ORIENTATION
1) Walk around check (exterior)
   a. Tires
   b. Lights
   c. Wiper
   d. Interior

2) Vehicle checks (interior)
   a. Documents
      Updated Official Receipt and Certificate of
      Registration (OR/CR)
      Driver’s License
   b. Accessories
      First aid box
      Tool box
      Early warning device
      Fire Extinguisher
      Dry cloth
      GI wire
      Water
      Extra oil
      Extra brake fluid

3) Pre-start routine
   a. Closing & locking doors
   b. Right sitting position
   c. Adjustment of steering wheel
   d. Adjustment of mirrors
   e. Wearing of seatbelt

4) Starting the engine
5) Identifying switches & controls
   a. Window controls
   b. Turn signal level & headlight switch
   c. Windshield wiper & washer switch
   d. Aircon controls
   e. Emergency flasher switch/ hazard light switch
   f. Horn

6) Handling of steering wheel
   a. 9-and-3 or 10-and-2 hand position
   b. Hand over hand &/or push & pull

7) Pedals and its uses
   a. Clutch
   b. Brake
   c. Accelerator

8) Vehicle’s essential parts and functions
   a. Essential parts identification and functions that may be useful during road breakdowns and emergencies
   b. Electrical System
   c. Cooling System

9) Shifting gear procedure

10) Starting procedure

11) Stopping procedure

12) Left & right turning
    a. Observing TLSL (think, look, signal, & look again)
    b. Head check

13) Identifying instrument panel
    a. Gauges & meters
    b. Warning lights & indicators
14) Post driving routine
   a. Walk around and check the vehicle
   b. Uphill and downhill parking
   c. Security of the vehicle at the parking area

III. TRAFFIC LAWS & REGULATIONS

1) Road Traffic Signs & Markers
   a. Regulatory signs
   b. Warning signs
   c. Guide/Informative signs
   d. Signs on expressways
   e. Traffic Instructions signs
   f. Roadworks signs
   g. Hazard markers

2) Composition of Road Pavement Markings
   a. Longitudinal lines
   b. Traverse lines
   c. Other lines
   d. Object markings
   e. Message and symbols
   f. Raised pavement markings
   g. Other markings

3) Road Traffic Signals

4) Right of way rules
   a. First to stop, first to go
   b. Pedestrian lane
   c. Emergency vehicles
      Ambulance
      Fire truck
   d. Other right way rules in accordance with
5) Expressway rules and regulations

6) Transportation road safety law
   a. R.A. No. 4136 - Land Transportation and Traffic Code
      Joint Administrative Order No. 2014-01
   b. R.A. No. 8749 - Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999
   c. R.A. No. 8750 - Seat Belts Use Act of 1999
   d. R.A. No. 8794 - Motor Vehicle User’s Charge Law
   e. R.A. No. 10586 - Anti-Drunk and Drugged
      Driving Act of 2013
   f. R.A. No. 10913 - Anti-Distracted Driving Act
   g. R.A. No. 10916 - Road Speed Limiter Act of 2016
   h. R.A. No. 10930 - Rationalizing and Strengthening the
      Policy Regarding Driver’s License
      Amending Section 23 of Republic Act
      No. 4136

7) Traffic violations, fines & penalties
   a. Violations in connection with Licensing
   b. Violations in connection with Motor Vehicle
      Registration/Renewal/ Operation
   c. Violations in connection with Dimension,
      Specifications, Weight and Load Limits
   d. Violations in connection with Franchise

IV. DEFENSIVE DRIVING

1) Defensive driving- attitude & behavior

2) Driver perception & awareness
   a. SIPDE and PIEV
      Scanning process
      Leaving yourself an out
   b. Factors affecting concentration
      Man made (distracted driving)
      Physiological
c. Factors affecting driving skills
   Fatigue, drugs & alcohol

d. Speed management
   Limits (maximum & minimum)
   Three (3) second rule

3) Safe positioning & distances
   a. Eye clearance and Distance test
      Looking 10 to 15 seconds ahead
      The necessity of mastering clearances
      both horizontal and vertical
   b. Lane positioning
      Overtaking lanes
      Slow & fast lanes
      Motorcycle/bus/truck lanes
   c. Following distance
   d. Stopping distance
   e. Blind spots
      Mirror adjustments
      Head checks

4) Safe overtaking
   a. Observation
   b. Planning
   c. Judgment

5) Driving in different road & weather conditions
   a. Light
      Day
      Glare
      Dusk/dawn
      Night
   b. Road
      Main
      Highway
      City / Municipal
      Rural / Barangay Roads
c. Slopes & curves / Mountain Driving
   Uphill / downhill
   Winding/zigzag

d. Weather
   Light rains
   Hydroplaning
   Heavy rains
   Flash floods

e. Other road conditions
   Foggy
   Dusty
   Road constructions

6) Sharing the road
   a. Driving alongside pedestrian, skateboarders, cyclists, bikers, motorcycles, bus, trucks

7) Road Rage, Anger Management and Stress Management

V. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

1) Preventive maintenance
2) Periodic maintenance

VI. HANDLING EMERGENCIES

1) Emergency Situations
   Tire blowout
   Overheat
   Loss of brake, brake fade and sticking brake
   Tire skid
   Fire
   Roll over

2) Accident
3) First Aid
PART II: PRACTICAL

A. MODEL TEST TRACK /ROUTE
   Name parts of the Model test track/route
   Explain the directional arrows.
   State the importance of road markings.
   Move car from one point to another safely.

B. DRIVING ON THE ROAD
   Starting off, driving ahead and stopping
   Positioning in different environments
   Choice of speed in different situations
   Driving on uphills and downhills
   Driving through bends
   Approaching and crossing railway
   Lane shift and choice of lanes
   Turning in order to drive in opposite direction
   Passing stationary vehicles and pedestrians
   Meeting oncoming traffic
   Driving ahead of or behind other road – users
   Overtaking and passing
   Approaching different kinds of junction with or without
   signals and with or without restricted view
   Driving in different kinds of junction
   Driving in dark and dim situations
   Meeting oncoming traffic
   Stopping
   Use of lights in day time
   Dealing with pedestrians, motorcycles and cyclist
   Dealing with trucks, buses, jeepneys and other
   public utility vehicles
   Rush hour and heavy traffic techniques
   Merging with traffic and driving off from a heavy traffic

C. PARKING ON LEVEL GROUND, DOWNHILL, UPHILL WITH CURB AND WITHOUT CURB
PART I: THEORETICAL

INTRODUCTION TO DRIVING

1) Organization and Mandate of LTO, LTFRB, MMDA, HPG and other law enforcement agencies

2) Importance/Role of the heavy vehicle as part of the transportation system
   a. Regulations governing operation of Heavy Vehicles
   b. Role of Drivers with DL code C, CE, D (RC 3,5,8) to socio-economic development of the country
   c. Workplace Communication

3.) Requirements for driver’s license application
   a. Driver’s license classification
   b. Qualifications
   c. Documentary requirements
   d. Vehicle category
   e. Written examination and actual driving test

4) The driver’s duties & responsibilities
   a. Physical and mental wellness
      Hygiene, health & safety
      Drugs and alcohol use
      Fatigue
      Early-to-bed/early-to-rise
      Exercise
      Personality
      Good moral and right conducts
      Importance of God-fearing and family loving
b. Passengers and Cargo handling

1. Bus
   - Courteous communication with passengers
   - PWD and Senior Citizen care
   - Pregnant Women
   - Child and student care
   - Emergency procedures
   - Gender Sensitivity Awareness

2. Truck
   - Cargo and goods handling
     (loading and unloading)
   - Strapping/covering/restraining of cargo
     (methods, techniques and procedures)
   - Dealing with hazardous materials
   - Emergency procedures

c. Dealing with law enforcers
   - Duties of drivers when apprehended
   - Rights of the driver
   - Proper conduct of apprehending officer

d. Proper uniform / Attire of a driver
II. PRE-DRIVING ORIENTATION

1) Walk around check (exterior)
   a. Systematic inspection of the vehicle using BLOWBAGA
   b. Cleanliness for both interior and exterior

2) Vehicle checks (interior)
   a. Documents
      Updated Official Receipt and Certificate of Registration (OR/CR)
      Driver’s License
      Certificate of Public Convenience (For-Hire)
      Manifest (passenger or cargo)
      Trip Report or Dispatch Report
      Necessary Permit
      Insurance Policy
   b. Accessories
      First aid box
      Tool box
      Early warning device
      Fire Extinguisher
      Dry cloth
      GI wire
      Water
      Extra oil
      Extra brake fluid

3) Pre-start routine
   a. Closing & locking doors
   b. Right sitting position
   c. Adjustment of steering wheel
   d. Adjustment of mirrors
   e. Wearing of seatbelt

4) Starting the engine
5) Identifying switches & controls
   a. Window controls
   b. Turn signal level & headlight switch
   c. Windshield wiper & washer switch
   d. Aircon controls
   e. Emergency flasher switch/ hazard light switch
   f. Horn

6) Handling of steering wheel
   a. 9-and-3 or 10-and-2 hand position
   b. Hand over hand &/or push & pull

7) Pedals and its uses
   a. Clutch
   b. Brake
   c. Accelerator

8) Vehicle’s essential parts and functions
   a. Essential parts identification and functions that may
      be useful during road breakdowns and emergencies
   b. Electrical System
   c. Cooling System
   d. Air Supply System

9) Basic types of retarders
   a. Exhaust
   b. Engine
   c. Hydraulic
   d. Electric

10) Shifting gear procedure

11) Starting procedure

12) Stopping procedure

13) Left & right turning
    a. Observing TLSL (think, look, signal, & look again)
    b. Head check
14) Identifying instrument panel
   a. Gauges & meters
   b. Warning lights & indicators

15) Post driving routine
   a. BLOWBAGA application
   b. Lost-and-found items
   c. Damaged goods and/or cargo left overs
   d. General condition of the vehicle
   e. Preparing job order/request
   f. Walk around check
   g. Uphill and downhill parking
   h. Security of the vehicle at the parking area

III. TRAFFIC LAWS & REGULATIONS

1.) Road Traffic Signs & Markers
   a. Regulatory signs
   b. Warning signs
   c. Guide/Informative signs
   d. Signs on expressways
   e. Traffic Instructions signs
   f. Roadworks signs
   g. Hazard Markers

2) Composition of Road Pavement Markings
   a. Longitudinal lines
   b. Traverse lines
   c. Other lines
   d. Object markings
   e. Raised pavement markings
   f. Other markings

3) Road traffic signals
Getting Ready to Drive
Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

4) Right of way rules
   a. First to stop, first to go
   b. Pedestrian lane
   c. Emergency vehicles
      Ambulance
      Fire truck
   d. Other right of way rules in accordance with R.A. No. 4136-
      Land Transportation and Traffic Code and Administrative
      Order No. 2014-01

5) Expressway rules and regulations

6) Transportation road safety law
   a. R.A. No. 4136 - Land Transportation and Traffic Code
      Joint Administrative Order No. 2014-01
   b. R.A. No. 8749 - Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999
   c. R.A No. 8750 - Seat Belts Use Act of 1999
   d. R.A. No. 8794 - Motor Vehicle User’s Charge Law
   e. R.A. No.10586 - Anti-Drunk and Drugged
      Driving Act of 2013
   f. R.A. No. 10913 - Anti-Distracted Driving Act
   g. R.A. No. 10916 - Road Speed Limiter Act of 2016
   h. R.A. No. 10930 - Rationalizing and Strengthening the
      Policy Regarding Driver’s License
      Amending Section 23 of Republic Act
      No. 4136

7) Traffic violations, fines & penalties
   a. Violations in connection with Licensing
   b. Violations in connection with Motor Vehicle
      Registration/Renewal/Operation
   c. Violations in connection with Dimension,
      Specifications, Weight and Load Limits
   d. Violations in connection with Franchise

IV. DEFENSIVE DRIVING

1) Defensive driving- attitude & behavior

2) Driver perception & awareness
   a. SIPDE and PIEV
Course Content of Driving School - Heavy Vehicles

b. Factors affecting concentration
   Man made (distracted driving)
   Physiological

c. Factors affecting driving skills
   Fatigue, drugs & alcohol

d. Speed management
   Limits (maximum & minimum)
   Six second rule

3) Safe positioning & distances
   a. Eye clearance and Distance test
      3 to 6 seconds rule
      The necessity of mastering clearances both horizontal and vertical
   b. Lane positioning
      Overtaking lanes
      Slow & fast lanes
      Motorcycle/bus/truck lanes
   c. Following distance
   d. Stopping distance
   e. Blind spots
      Mirror adjustments
      Head checks

4) Safe overtaking
   a. Observation
   b. Planning
   c. Judgment

5) Driving in different road & weather conditions
   a. Light
      Day
      Glare
      Dusk/dawn
      Night
   b. Road
      Main
      Highway
      City / Municipal
      Rural / Barangay Roads
c. Slopes & curves / Mountain Driving
   Uphill / downhill
   Winding/zigzag

d. Weather
   Light rains
   Hydroplaning
   Heavy rains
   Flash floods

e. Other road conditions
   Foggy
   Dusty
   Road constructions

6.) Sharing the road
   Driving alongside pedestrians, skateboarders, cyclists, bikers, motorcycles, buses, trucks

7.) Driving Passenger Bus and Straight Trucks
   a. Understanding different parts of straight trucks, articulated and passenger bus
   b. Understanding different types of driving hazards

8.) Road Rage and Stress Management

V. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
   1.) Preventive maintenance
   2.) Periodic maintenance

VI. HANDLING EMERGENCIES
   1.) Emergency Situations
      Tire blowout
      Overheat
      Loss of brake, brake fade and sticking brake
      Tire skid
      Dealing anti-hijacking/carjacking incident
      Fire vehicle
      Roll over vehicle
   2.) Accident
   3.) First Aid

WRITTEN EXAM
PART II: PRACTICAL

A. MODEL TEST TRACK /ROUTE
   Name parts of the Model test track/route
   Explain the directional arrows.
   State the importance of road markings.
   Move vehicle from one point to another safely.

B. DRIVING ON THE ROAD
   Starting off, driving ahead and stopping
   Positioning in different environments
   Choice of speed in different situations
   Driving on uphills and downhills
   Driving through bends
   Approaching and crossing railway
   Lane shift and choice of lanes
   Turning in order to drive in opposite direction
   Passing stationary vehicles and pedestrians
   Meeting oncoming traffic
   Driving ahead of or behind other road – users
   Overtaking and passing
   Approaching different kinds of junction with or without
   signals and with or without restricted view
   Driving in different kinds of junction
   Driving in dark and dim situations
   Meeting oncoming traffic
   Stopping
   Use of lights in day time
   Dealing with pedestrians, motorcycles and cyclist
   Dealing with trucks, buses, jeepneys and other Public
   Utility Vehicles
   Rush hour and heavy traffic techniques
   Merging with traffic and driving off from a heavy traffic
   Parking on level ground, uphill, downhill, with curb and
   without curb
A. Regulatory Signs

Signs that inform road users of traffic laws and regulations which, if disregarded, will constitute an offense.

1. Priority Signs

STOP SIGN - driver must stop at designated STOP LINE. No parking within 6 meters.

GIVE WAY SIGN - yield to the vehicles on right side of intersection.

LEFT TURNER MUST GIVE WAY
2. Directional Signs

These signs indicate the direction(s) in which the motorist is obliged to follow.
3. Prohibitive / Restriction Signs

No entry for all types of vehicles
**NO PEDESTRIAN CROSSING** - pedestrians are not allowed to cross the road.

**USE OVERPASS OR USE PED XING** - pedestrians must use an overpass or pedestrian crossing.

**NO RIGHT TURN** or **NO LEFT TURN** - vehicles are not allowed to turn left or right.

**NO U TURN** - vehicles are not allowed to make a U-TURN.

**NO OVERTAKING ZONE**
4. Speed Signs

- Maximum speed restriction
- End of speed restriction
- Minimum speed restriction

5. Parking and Stopping Signs

- Allowable parking and loading zone at a given time and place
- No stopping anytime
- No loading and unloading zone
- No Parking on Fire Hydrant within 4 meters
- No waiting
BUS-PUJ STOP ZONE - parking is not allowed

PUJ STOP ZONE - parking is not allowed

No stopping or parking anytime within the yellow box

No parking anytime from Monday to Friday

RIGHT TURNER CROSS AT BROKEN LINES - vehicles from the left lane may cross the broken line to turn right within the BUS/PUJ zone.
6. Miscellaneous Signs

No entry for vehicles with gross axle load of more 2 tons

No entry for vehicles with gross axle load of more than 2 tons

No entry for vehicles with more than 10 meters in length

No entry for vehicles with more than 2 meters of width

No entry for vehicles with 3.5 meters in height

No entry for vehicles with gross vehicle mass of more than 5 tons

USE SEAT BELT sign is used pursuant to RA 8750, the Seat Belt Law.

Be aware of pedestrian crossing

Be aware of children crossing

Be aware of Persons with Disabilities crossing

Bike lane ahead
B. Warning Signs

Signs used to warn motorists of potentially hazardous conditions on or adjacent to the road. It advises motorists of road conditions that require caution and may call for a reduction in speed, in the interest of safety and that of other road users.

1. Horizontal Signs

These signs are used to indicate the type of road curve ahead of the motorist.

- **SHARP TURN**
- **REVERSE TURN (DOUBLE BEND)**
- **REVERSE CURVE (DOUBLE CURVE)**
- **REVERSE CURVE**
- **WINDING ROAD**
- **HAIRPIN BEND**
2. Intersection Signs

Signs when one approaches an intersection or junction.

Intersection ahead

T-Junction ahead

Y-Junction ahead

Roundabout ahead (Rotunda)

Sideroad junction ahead

Approach to Intersection

Approach to intersection side road

Approach to intersection merging traffic
3. Advance Warning / Traffic Control Device Signs

Signs when one approaches an intersection or junction.

Traffic Lights Ahead - driver must not park or stop within six (6) meters of this sign as it reduces visibility for other drivers.

Stop sign ahead
Give way sign ahead

4. Road Width Signs

Road narrows ahead
Narrow bridge ahead
2-way road ahead
End of 2-way road ahead
5. Road Obstacle Signs

- Opening bridge ahead
- Uneven road ahead
- Hump ahead
- Downhill sign
- Uphill sign
- Spill way sign
- Flood-prone area
- Landslide-prone area
- Slippery when wet
- Animal crossing ahead
- Low-flying airplane zone
6. Pedestrian Signs

- Pedestrian crossing ahead
  ![Pedestrian crossing sign]

- Be aware and stop for children crossing ahead
  ![Children crossing sign]

- Be aware and stop for Persons with Disabilities ahead
  ![Person with disabilities sign]

- Advice to pedestrian to cross at designated areas
  ![Crossing sign]

- Be aware and slowdown on bike lane ahead
  ![Bike lane sign]
7. Railway Level Crossing Signs

Railroad crossing- vehicles must stop or give the right of way

Railway crossing advance warning

Alternative railway crossing position in an area that can be easily seen
8. Supplementary Signs

- Preferred maximum speed during normal, weather, traffic conditions
- Additional sign on road works ahead
- Signs of PWD’s, senior citizens, schools and playgrounds
- For PUJ / buses
- WHEN WET - combined with the Slippery Road warning sign
- Distance to next hazard area

9. Other Warning Signs

- VERTICAL CLEARANCE
  - Maximum height of a vehicle must be 5.2 meters or less
  - Maximum height of a vehicle must be 4.8 meters or less
C. Guide / Informative Signs

1. Advance Direction Signs

These signs indicate the direction(s) in which the motorist is obliged to follow.

2. Intersection Direction Signs

Visible in less than 1 kilometer before an intersection

3. Reassurance Direction Signs

Approximate distance of a particular exit
4. Fingerboard Direction Signs

Provides direction to towns, tourist spots, geographic interests at less important intersections

- Legaspi City
- Lipa Rd
- Pagsanjan Falls

5. Street Name Signs

Informs the road users the names of roads and streets they are passing or entering.

- Bonifacio Dr
- Quezon Ave
- Roxas Blvd
- Rodriguez Sr Blvd
- Mabini St
- R Magaysay Blvd
- Taft Ave
- Bonifacio Dr 1-350
- Kalayaan Ave
- Guillermo Ave
6. Town Names & Geographical Feature Signs

Signs that convey the general information of interest, such as geographical locations

- Batangas
- Mountain Province
- Laguna de Bay
- Makati City
- Pasig City

7. Service Signs

- Service Center
- Turn Left
- Hospital
- First Aid, Ambulance, Hospital
- Telephone
- Gasoline Station
- Parking Area
- Accommodation, Hotel, Motel
- Caravan Site
- Camping Area
- Information Center
- Refreshment
- Restaurants, Cafes
- Rest Area, Picnic Ground
- Directions of Airport
- Truck Parking
- Rest Rooms
- Disabled Service
- Litter Bin
8. Tourist Information & Tourist Destination Signs

- FORT SANTIAGO
- TAAL LAKE
- NATIONAL MUSEUM TURN RIGHT 300 m
- SCENIC LOOKOUT ON RIGHT 300 m

9. Route Markers

Identification route number of arterial and national highway and direction of the route.

Philippine Highway Network

In the Philippines, distance is measured from Zero Kilometer Post in each Province which should be somewhere near the Provincial Building. In Luzon, distance is measured between each Provincial Zero KM Post and the Zero Kilometer Post is in Luneta Park, Manila.
10. Asian Highway Route Markers

Our country-assigned number is AH26. This is to identify the general direction of arterial roads of the Asian Highways that have significance as “through” routes.

Advance directional signs with route marker shield

Asian Highway Leg Marker Sign
D. Signs on Expressways

These signs are essential for the driver to have an advance information to ensure that they can position their vehicles in the correct lanes.

1. Expressway Approach Signs

Installed in advance or at the nearest intersection or interchange leading to the expressway.

2. Expressway Information Signs

- PROHIBITED ON EXPRESSWAY-prohibits traveling on an expressway.
- LANE DIRECTION used to guide the motorists into correct lanes leading to an intersection or an interchange.
- TOLL CHARGES-inform motorists the amount of toll charges required to pay at the toll plaza.
3. Advance Exit Signs

Placed in advance of an exit toll

4. Expressway Exit Direction Signs

Exit signs posted overhead before the exit ramp of the interchange.

5. Expressway Service Signs

Distance and direction to rest areas
Distance and direction to various expressway services
6. Start And End Of Expressway Signs

7. Expressway Traffic Instruction and Regulatory Signs

These special signs are normally seen exclusively for expressways

Special signs that can be seen 200 meters from the toll exit
E. Traffic Instruction Signs

These signs instruct the motorists to follow a direction or to obey a course of action. It is in conjunction with regulatory or warning signs to form a standard treatment, and to support the operation of traffic rules.

Supplementary Signs

Movement Instruction Signs

Driver must slow down  Stop on a designated stop line  Vehicle may turn left or right if the intersection is clear
Vehicles with more than 4.8 meters in height must detour.

Driver must give way to pedestrians.

Turn right on green light only.

Approaching dead end.

TRAK AT BUS MAMALAGI SA KANAN MALIBAN KUNG LULUSOT means to stay on right lane unless passing other vehicles.
Road is closed to all vehicles
Drivers to form one lane only
Directional sign for trucks and buses

F. Hazard Markers

These are used to emphasize to the approaching driver a marked change in the direction of travel and the presence of an obstruction.

Type of Hazard Markers

ONE-WAY HAZARD MARKERS indicate to the approaching driver the direction to be followed at the end of the road.
CHEVRON SIGNS guide the drivers through a change in horizontal alignment of the road.

TWO-WAY HAZARD MARKERS - warn the driver ahead that the road ahead is about to change direction.

Sign used on a wide column of an overpass structure, median island

WIDTH MARKERS - narrowing vehicle width clearance

OBSTRUCTION MARKERS - road closure ahead
G. Road Work Signs
PAVEMENT MARKINGS

They are in the form of lines, symbols, messages, or numerals, and may be set into the surface of, applied upon, or attached to the pavement. In some cases, pavement markings are used as a supplement to other traffic control devices, such as traffic signals and road signs. It simply guides traffic or gives advance warning or may impose restrictions supported by traffic regulations.

A. LONGITUDINAL LINES

1. CENTER LINE (OR SEPARATION LINE)- crossing of solid white lines requires special care and is discouraged.

2. LANE LINE- changing of lane is allowed provided that it is safe to do so and will not result to obstruction.
3. **BARRIER LINE DOUBLE SOLID YELLOW LINES**
   never cross to pass another vehicle unless permitted.

**SINGLE SOLID YELLOW LINE**
means overtaking is prohibited on both directions.

**SOLID YELLOW LANE ON LEFT OF TRAFFIC DIRECTION**-
a driver must not stop at the side a road marked with a continuous yellow edge line.
BROKEN YELLOW LINE means passing is allowed.

BROKEN AND SOLID YELLOW LINES—overtaking is permitted on the side of the broken line but not on side of solid line.

4. EDGE LINE—used to outline separate the outside edge of the pavement from the shoulder.
CONTINUITY LINE- when a driver see a continuity lines on the left side means the lane is ending or exiting and that the driver must change lanes if the driver wants to continue in the current direction. Continuity lines on the right mean that the lane will continue unaffected.

TRANSITION LINES- are used to guide the traffic safely past obstructions on roadways such as islands, median strips, bridge piers or indicate changes in the width of the traveled portion of the roadway and an increase or reduction in traffic lanes.
B. TRAVERSE LINES

1. **STOP LINES** – vehicles are required to stop before the white line.

2. **GIVE WAY or HOLDING LINES** are markings consisting of a two adjacent broken white lines across the carriageway at which drivers must give way to all traffic in accordance with the standard sign.

3. **PEDESTRIAN INTERSECTION**
   - **NON-SIGNALIZED**
   - **SIGNALIZED**

4. **ROUNDABOUT HOLDING LINES** - vehicle within the rotunda have the right-of-way over vehicles which are just about to enter.
C. Other Lines

**TURN LINE** is used to guide vehicles through a turning movement at intersections.

**PARKING BAY** is used to park but take note of PWD parking spaces.

**LOADING AND UNLOADING BAY LANE LINE** is an unbroken white line used to indicate the proper location of loading and unloading zone of public utility vehicles preferably with parking restriction.
DO NOT BLOCK INTERSECTION lines consist of yellow box within the intersection and yellow diagonal lines forming an “X” inside the box. The box should be open or no vehicle should stay inside the box to avoid obstruction to other vehicles.

BUS AND PUJ LANE LINE is an unbroken yellow line used to separate other vehicles from buses and PUJ's and supplemented by raised pavement markers on concrete pavements.
D. Object Markings

OBJECTS WITHIN THE ROADWAY

MARKINGS ON CURBS

OBJECTS ADJACENT TO THE ROADWAY
E. Raised Pavement Markers

Substitution of lane lines

CAT’S EYES

F. Other Markings

APPROACH MARKINGS TO ISLANDS AND OBSTRUCTIONS
CHEVRON markings are often used to guide traffic into the right turning lanes separated by an island, such as a corner island at a signalized intersection.

RUMBLE STRIPS are thermoplastic lane marking designed to aid and provide motorist with visual, audio and motion warnings on the road. Rumble Strips are highly visible horizontal lines on the road that produce a humming sound and ample bumpy ride to the motorists when ran over.
Pavement Markings

RAILROAD CROSSING AHEAD

MOTORCYCLE LANE - lane allotted for motorcycle riders and can be shared by other vehicles. Riders are not allowed to stay on other lanes unless instructed by enforcers or the rider is turning into an intersection and must signal his/her intention within 100 meters.

BUS LANE - designated lanes for buses. Bus drivers are not allowed to use other lanes except when instructed by enforcers or when turning into an intersection.
FOR BICYCLES ONLY – painted in the pavement by a solid white line along either side of street.

PAVEMENT ARROWS - used for lane control and in white color.

SPEED LIMIT AT 60KPH - a speed limit of pavement markings to supplement the speed limit posted on the road side.
A. Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

B. Before Starting to Drive

C. Starting to Drive
   • Steering
   • Backing
   • Reversing or Backing Up

D. Driving On the Road
   • Traffic Lights and Signals
   • Braking Distances
   • Following Distances
     Speed Restrictions
   • Right of Way
   • Turning
   • Hand Signals on Starting, Stopping or Turning
   • Overtaking and Passing
   • Parking
   • Expressway Rules and Regulations

E. Proactive Vehicle Maintenance
   • Basic Vehicle Parts and Basic Troubleshooting
   • Visible Smoke Emmission and its Probable Causes
A. Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

Before operating a vehicle, make a round check of the following:

**BLOW BAGA**

- Battery
- Lights
- Oil
- Water
- Brake
- Air
- Gas
- Accessories

A simple do-it-yourself motor vehicle inspection to avoid road crash and breakdowns.
Battery
Always make sure that your battery is clean and free of corrosion. The battery clamps are tightly fastened and properly covered. Preferably, use a maintenance-free battery.

Lights
Keep your lights clear of dirt. Use of LED or HID (high-intensity discharge) lamps for headlights and tail lights is allowed as long as it adheres to the parameters set by authorities. Check the directional and brake lights before the trip. If possible, switch to low beam lights if you are within 200 meters of the car in front of you.

Oil
Check for leaks regularly. Follow the recommended manufacturer’s change oil interval. Check ball joint greasing, fluids and steering oil or gear oil.

Water (Coolant)
Check for water leaks regularly. Maintain the correct water level of the coolant reservoir. Avoid overfilling the reservoir to maintain correct back pressure. Replace radiator cap if required to avoid overheating.
Brakes

Check brake components regularly. Test the brakes when the engine is running. Regularly check the parking brake components including the allowable thickness of rotors and brake pads. Check leaks on brake fluid pipes.

Air

Always follow the tire manufacturer’s PSI tire pressure. Infl ate or deflate when the tires are cold. Check for wheel or tire anomalies such as bubbles, sidewall cracks, irregular tread wear, imbalance tread depth. Apply the principle of tire rotation.
Gas
Make sure you always have enough fuel for your trip. Regularly check for leaks, and do not overfill the fuel tank. Replace fuel tank cap as necessary.

Accessories
Regularly check the following:

- Body for damages / scratches
- Electrical components
- Spare tire and Jack
- Doors and windows
- Wiper
- Side and rear view mirrors
Driving Fundamentals

Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

- Cluster Instrument
- Seatbelt
- First Aid Kit if required
- Fire Extinguisher
- Early Warning Device
- AC Components
- Basic Tools
- Engine Components

Essential Parts of Air Supply

1. Air Compressor – The primary function of air compressor is to generate a compressed air into the system that requires air supply to operate. Some drivers mistakenly identify engine air compressors as air condition compressors. Engine air compressors does not have magnetic clutch.

2. Air pressure regulator – regulators are required to primarily regulate the pressure given into the air dryer to avoid unnecessary burst of air pipes and lines.

3. Air dryer or air purifier – The air generated from air compressors includes oil (from the engine) and moist (water vapor). Air dryer purifies the generated air and removes oil and water substance.

4. Four-way valve – Valve that controls the direction of compressed air to serve the front and rear brakes, the parking brake and accessories attached to the system such as front and rear door cylinders.

5. Air Reservoir tanks – Compressed air are stored on these tanks. These may be coupled with other sensors or one-way valve to restrain the compressed air flowing back into the four way valve.
Documents

Certificate of Registration

Official Receipt

Driver’s License

Certificate of Public Convenience / Franchise
B. Before Starting to Drive

Manual Clutch, be sure that the gear is in neutral position before you start the engine. Know the gear shift operation of your vehicle: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th gear, neutral and reverse.

Automatic Clutch, make sure that the shifting lever is at parking position.

Do not rest your one arm on the window.

Make sure you are seated comfortably.
Adjust the seat so you can reach all controls.
Adjust all the rear-view mirrors so that you can use them without having to lean forward or backward.
Adjust side mirrors.

Remove anything that blocks your view.
Make sure to put your seat belt and that of your passenger.
Lock all doors.
Make sure you have an updated vehicle registration and appropriate Driver’s License.

C. Starting to Drive

STEERING

Hands grip on the steering at a 9:3 or 10:2 position to have a good and full control of the steering wheel. Must be on the right distance and seating position.
BACKING

Success in backing a vehicle depends on correct driving posture, hearing, seeing, steering and speed control.

Things to consider in backing a car

When backing around a corner to the right or out from a driveway, check first the traffic, vehicles and pedestrian.

Turn your body to the right and put your right arm over the back of the seat. Look at the window as well as the rear and front of the vehicle.

While backing, stay at the right side as much as possible.

During all maneuvers make quick traffic checks to the front and sides of the vehicle then continue looking back until the vehicle stops.

Make quick checks over left and right shoulder and look through the mirror or rear view window. Check speed with the other vehicle travelling in the same direction.

Whenever possible, welcome assistance from companions inside the vehicle or a person outside your vehicle to help you back up.
REVERSING OR BACKING UP

Reversing (also known as backing up) is the process of driving a vehicle in the reverse direction in order to maneuver. Rear view mirrors are standard equipment for this endeavor. Extremely large or luxury vehicles have technical aids like backup cameras. Modern vehicles are usually equipped with reverse sensors.

The main problem when reversing is poor visibility resulting in accidents. To prevent occurrence of an accident, the driver must be aware of all the dangers such as:

- Site layout
- Blindspots
- Pedestrians and other vehicles
- Lack of space
- Lack of lighting
- Faulty safety equipment
D. Driving On the Road

TRAFFIC LIGHTS AND SIGNAL

**RED SIGNAL** means you must bring your vehicle to a stop at a clearly marked line. You may proceed unless you are instructed to do so by an authorized Traffic Officer.

**FLASHING RED SIGNAL** means bring your vehicle to a stop and proceed only when it is safe to do so.

**YELLOW / AMBER SIGNAL** indicates that the red signal is about to appear. Prepare to stop.

**FLASHING YELLOW BEACON**
When a flashing yellow signal is incorporated with an overhead beacon or a beacon located directly above a warning sign, it warns you to proceed with caution.

**YELLOW ARROW**
In some traffic signal, a yellow arrow appear after a green arrow. When the yellow arrow appears, it means the red or solid green signal is about to appear. Therefore, stop the vehicle safely. If it cannot be done, proceed with caution.

**GREEN SIGNAL**
A green signal means you can proceed, provided you yield to pedestrian and other road-users lawfully using the intersection.

When making a turn on a green signal, remember that the pedestrian crossing on the green signal have the right of way. Be sure that you do not block the traffic.

When a flashing left or right green arrow together with a green signal is used, it permits the vehicle facing that signal to turn left, turn right or go through while opposing traffic faces a red signal.
BRAKING

PROPER BRAKING

Avoid tail gaiting. Staying too close to the vehicle in front of you leaves no room to maneuver whenever there is an unnecessary traffic on your lane.

Maintain a safe distance when following a vehicle. This will give you adequate space, time to react and to stop safely if necessary.

Give motorcycles the same distance you would give to any other vehicle. Motorcycles are entitled to the same full length and width as all other vehicle on the road.

BRAKING DISTANCE

The distance travelled from the time you start to activate the brakes until you bring the vehicle to a stop. The vehicle running at 100 kph in an ideal condition can travel 60 meters when applying a full brake.

PERCEPTION and REACTION DISTANCE

Allow extra braking distance. It takes a split second for your reflexes to respond and brain to react from the time you see a potential hazard. A vehicle running at 100 kph has a perception distance of 20 meters.

TOTAL STOPPING DISTANCE

Take consideration of your perception distance, reaction distance, and braking distance based on your speed to come into a total stopping distance. A vehicle running at 100 kph has a total stopping distance of 80 meters on a full brake.
FOLLOWING DISTANCE

FOLLOW THE TWO or THREE SECOND RULE . . .

It is very important to avoid following another car too closely, as it gives you less time to react if the driver in front of you decides to brake or turn suddenly. For safety, drivers are advised to maintain a distance of two or three seconds of the car in front. The rule varies on the weight/mass of the vehicle given the same speed. The higher the mass, the longer the time.

The distance is measured in time rather than meter (or other units of measurement) as it can be difficult to judge distances while driving and what counts as a safe distance varies depending on speed.

To judge the minimum safe distance according to the two or three second rule, pick a stationary object on the other side of the road like a lamppost or mailbox. When the car in front of you passes the object, begin counting until you reach the same object.

SPEED RESTRICTIONS

Prescribed rate of speed per Section 35 of R.A 4136

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SPEED</th>
<th>PASSENGER CARS &amp; MOTORCYCLES</th>
<th>MOTOR TRUCKS &amp; BUSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On open roads with no “Blind Corners” not closely bordered by habitations</td>
<td>80km/hour</td>
<td>50km/hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On “Through Streets” or Boulevards, clear of traffic with no “Blind Corners”, when so designated.</td>
<td>40km/hour</td>
<td>30km/hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On city and municipal street with light traffic when not designated “Through Streets”</td>
<td>30km/hour</td>
<td>30km/hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Though crowded streets approaching intersection at “Blind Corners”, passing school zone, passing other vehicle which are stationary or for similar dangerous circumstance.</td>
<td>20km/hour</td>
<td>20km/hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Speed Limit posted in traffic signages shall prevail.
Driving Fundamentals

Driving On the Road

PREScribed RATE OF SPEED PER JOINT MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR 2018-001 DATED 17 JANUARY 2018 OF DOTr, DPWH AND DILG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL ROADS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL PRIMARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat Topography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rolling Topography</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mountainous Topography</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL SECONDARY</th>
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</table>

*Recommended design speed under DPWH design, guidelines, standards and criteria, volume IV (2015 ED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROAD CLASSIFICATION UNDER RA 4136</th>
<th>Maximum Allowable Speed Under RA 4136</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passenger cars, motorcycles and similar vehicles</td>
<td>Motor trucks, buses and similar vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Road</td>
<td>80 KPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through Street</td>
<td>40 KPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowded Street</td>
<td>20 KPH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As set by the Toll Regulatory Board
Driving Fundamentals

Driving On the Road

PRESCRIBED RATE OF SPEED PER SECTION 35 OF RA 4136
KNOWN AS THE LAND TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC CODE.

### PROVINCIAL ROADS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROAD CLASSIFICATION UNDER DPWH MEMORANDUM APRIL 14, 2014</th>
<th>ROAD CLASSIFICATION UNDER RA 4136</th>
<th>Maximum Allowable Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passenger cars, motorcycles and similar vehicles</td>
<td>Motor trucks, buses and similar vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Roads</td>
<td>Open Road</td>
<td>40 KPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Through Street</td>
<td>40 KPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Crowded Street</td>
<td>20 KPH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MUNICIPAL, CITY AND BARANGAY ROADS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROAD CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>Maximum Allowable Speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Passenger cars, motorcycles and similar vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal or City Streets</td>
<td>30 KPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barangay Roads</td>
<td>20 KPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Collector or “Crowded Streets”</td>
<td>20 KPH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXCEPTION TO SPEED RESTRICTION

1. A physician or his driver when the former responds to emergency calls;

2. The driver of a hospital ambulance on the way to and from the place of accident or other emergency;

3. Any driver bringing a wounded or sick person for emergency treatment to a hospital, clinic, or any other similar place;

4. The driver of a motor vehicle belonging to the Armed Forces while in use for official purposes in times of riot, insurrection or invasion;

5. A police patrol vehicle in pursuit of a criminal;

6. A law-enforcement officer who is trying to overtake a violator of traffic laws; and

7. A fire truck in response to a fire incident.
RIGHT OF WAY

Republic Act 4136 define the Right of Way as:

“(a) When two vehicles approach or enter an intersection at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle on the right, except as otherwise hereinafter provided. The driver of any vehicle traveling at an unlawful speed shall forfeit any right of way which he might otherwise have hereunder.

(b) The driver of a vehicle approaching but not having entered an intersection, shall yield the right of way to a vehicle within such intersection or turning therein to the left across the line of travel of such first-mentioned vehicle, provided the driver of the vehicle turning left has given a plainly visible signal of intention to turn as required in this Act.
(c) The driver of any vehicle upon a highway within a business or residential district shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing such highway within a crosswalk, except at intersections where the movement of traffic is being regulated by a peace officer or by traffic signal. Every pedestrian crossing a highway within a business or residential district, at any point other than a crosswalk shall yield the right of way to vehicles upon the highway.

(d) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway shall bring to a full stop such vehicle before traversing any "through highway" or railroad crossing: Provided, That when it is apparent that no hazard exists, the vehicle may be slowed down to five miles per hour instead of bringing it to a full stop."
EXCEPTION TO THE RIGHT OF WAY RULE

The driver of a vehicle entering a highway from a private road or drive shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching on such highway.

The driver of a vehicle upon a highway shall yield the right of way to police or fire truck and ambulances when such vehicles are operated on official business and the driver sound audible signal of their approach.

The driver of a vehicle entering a "through highway" or a "stop intersection" shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching to either direction on such "through highway". Provided, that it shall not be construed as relieving the driver of any vehicle being operated on a "through highway" from the duty of driving with due regard for the safety of vehicles entering such "through highway" nor as protecting the said driver from the consequence of an arbitrary exercise off such right of way.
DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF HIGHWAY

Every person operating a motor vehicle or an animal-drawn vehicle on a highway shall pass to the right when meeting persons or vehicles coming toward him, and to the left when overtaking persons or vehicles going the same direction.

CLASSIFICATION OF ROAD

- National Road
- Provincial Road
- Municipal / City Road
- Barangay Road
MAKING THE RIGHT TURN

Get in the extreme right lane well in advance.

Signal your intention to turn at least 30 meters before the turn.

Check traffic approaching from the left.

At the turn position, keep your vehicle close to the curb or edge of the highway.
MAKING THE LEFT TURN

1. Get in the lane well in advance of the intersection.

2. Switch on your left signal at least 30 meters before the turn and reduce speed.

3. Keep your wheels pointed straight ahead while stopped and waiting to cross the traffic.

4. Make your turn into the lane nearest the center-lane and approach oncoming left-turning vehicle so that they are on your right.

Give room to approaching long vehicles making a turn in an intersection.
LEFT TURN FROM ONE-WAY STREET TO TWO WAY STREET

Signal your intention to turn left. Look behind for traffic when the way is clear. Move into the left-hand lane keeping immediately to the right of the center line. Look ahead to the rear, to the left and to the right before making your turn.

LEFT TURN FROM ONE-WAY STREET TO ONE-WAY STREET

Signal your intention to turn. Move to the lane nearest to the curb that you are turning. Look ahead to the right and the left before starting to make turn. Upon entry into the one-way street, stay nearest to the curb until you reached the correct traffic speed.

LEFT TURN FROM ONE WAY STREET TO ONE WAY STREET ON RED SIGNAL

A left turn from one-way street into a one-way street on a red signal may be done provided that the vehicle is first brought to a full stop and subject to the right-of-way and other road users.
U -TURN

U-Turn is risky and prohibited in some areas. When doing “U” turn, start turning from the extreme right side of the center lane. Check for traffic in both direction and make the proper turn signal. When the way is clear, turn the steering wheel sharply to the left with care while moving forward. Do not change lane until you reached the correct traffic speed.
USING LANES

Changing Lanes

Check traffic ahead, behind and to the sides. Signal at least 30 meters in advance. Check rear view mirror and side mirrors for approaching vehicles. Take a quick glance on the blind spots. Steer into new lane while looking up the middle of the new lane, cancel your signal.

ROUNDABOUT (ROTUNDA)

If you are about to enter a roundabout or rotunda, yield the right-of-way to vehicles already in the roundabout.

Signal your intention and check your side mirror before you exit the roundabout.
HAND SIGNALS ON STARTING, STOPPING OR TURNING

a. The driver of any vehicle upon a highway, before starting, stopping or turning from a direct line, shall first see that such movement can be made in safety, and if any pedestrian may be affected by such movement, shall give a clearly audible signal by sounding the horn, and whenever the operation of any other vehicle approaching or following may be affected by such movement, shall give a signal plainly visible to the driver of such other vehicles of the intention to make such movement.

b. The signal herein required shall be given by means of extending the hand and arm beyond the left side of the vehicle, or by an approved mechanical or electrical signal device.
OVERTAKING AND PASSING

Passing is when the driver of slower vehicles uses passing facilities (such as passing lanes, slow vehicle bays and diagonally marked sealed shoulders) to let faster following vehicles pass. Overtaking is when the driver crosses the centre line and uses the opposing traffic lane to pass a slower vehicle.

RESTRUCTION ON OVERTAKING AND PASSING

As defined in RA 4136

“(a) The driver of a vehicle shall not drive to the left side of the center line of a highway in overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, unless such left side is clearly visible, and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking or passing to be made in safety.

(b) The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake or pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, when approaching the crest of a grade, nor upon a curve in the highway, where the driver’s view along the highway is obstructed within a distance of five hundred feet ahead, except on a highway having two or more lanes for movement of traffic in one direction where the driver of a vehicle may overtake or pass another vehicle: Provided, That on a highway within a business or residential district, having two or more lanes for movement of traffic in one direction, the driver of a vehicle may overtake or pass another vehicle on the right.
(c) The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake or pass any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction, at any railway grade crossing, not at any intersection of highways unless such intersection or crossing is controlled by traffic signal, or unless permitted to do so by a watchman or a peace officer, except on a highway having two or more lanes for movement of traffic in one direction where the driver of a vehicle may overtake or pass another vehicle on the right. It shall not be construed to prohibit a driver overtaking or passing upon the right another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn.

(d) The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake or pass, or attempt to pass, any other vehicle, proceeding in the same direction, between any points indicated by the placing of official temporary warning or caution signs indicating that men are working on the highway.

(e) The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake or pass, or attempt to overtake or pass, any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction in any "no-passing or overtaking zone."
PARKING HEADED DOWNHILL

When parking headed downhill, turn front wheels into the curb or toward the sidewalk. When parking on a sloping driveway, turn the wheels so that the vehicle will not roll into street if the brake fail. Always set parking brakes. Leave the vehicle in gear.

ANGLE PARKING

Angle parking is similar to perpendicular parking, except the vehicles are aligned in an angle. Normally the angle is aligned with the direction of vehicles approaching the parking space. It is easier to drive into the parking space in contrast to perpendicular parking.
PARALLEL PARKING

A method of parking a vehicle parallel to the road and in line with other parked vehicles. A parallel parking initially requires driving slightly past the parking space, parallel to the parked vehicle in front of that space, keeping a safe distance, then followed by reversing into that space.

PERPENDICULAR PARKING

It means parking the cars side by side, perpendicular to a wall, curb or something else. This type of parking is usually located in parking bays and garages because many cars can park on limited space.
PARKING PROHIBITED IN SPECIFIED PLACES

As defined in RA 4136, parking is prohibited on highway such as to:

- Within four meters of fire hydrant
- No parking in front of a private driveway
- On a crosswalk
- Within an intersection or within six meters of the intersection of curb lines
On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the curb or edge of the highway

At any place where official signs have been erected prohibiting parking

“Whenever a motor vehicle is parked unattended on any highway, the driver must turn off the ignition switch and stop the motor and notch effectively the hand brake.”
EXPRESSWAY RULES AND REGULATIONS
DRIVING ALONG EXPRESSWAY

1. No person or vehicle shall have any right of ingress or egress to, from or across the Limited Access Facility and to or from abutting lands, except at such designated entry/exit points/interchanges.

2. It is unlawful to remove or cause the removal of right-of-way fences along the sides of the Limited Access Facilities.

3. A person or group of persons is not allowed or permitted to stand, stop, load, unload, or park a vehicle in the Limited Access Facilities except in designated places.

4. In case of vehicle emergency, breakdown or accident, impaired vehicle/s shall be removed from the travel way by authorized towing operators without delay at the expense of the owner and/or driver.

5. The following vehicles are not allowed to enter the Expressway at any time:
   a. Motorcycles (below 400 cc), tricycles, all kinds of scooters and bicycles; exceptions—only 1 back ride is allowed; helmets must be worn at all times.
   b. Vehicles being towed, except those which are being removed from the expressway
   c. Dilapidated and not road-worthy vehicles like vehicles without headlights, tail lights, brake lights, vehicles with misaligned chassis, bald tires, etc.
   d. Smoke belchers (per Clean Air Act R.A. 8749)
   e. Trucks carrying construction aggregates (including sand, gravel and fill materials) not levelled and/or without cover
   f. Vehicles with cargo not battened down and/or not firmly fastened
Driving Fundamentals

Driving On the Road

6. Lane No. 1 (innermost lane) or the lane nearest the Median Barrier or Median shall be used only by vehicles for overtaking another vehicle but within the allowed speed. Overtaking vehicles, however, do not have right-of-way. Cargo trucks, buses, and slow-moving vehicles are NOT allowed in Lane No 1 at all times.

7. The owner/driver of the vehicle shall be responsible for the payment of damages to expressway property such as rail guards, lamp post, perimeter fence, median barrier, building, etc. The dues shall be assessed by the responding/apprehending officer and paid to the Manila North Tollways Corporation.

8. Speed limits (except in areas where specific speed limits are posted) - Minimum: 60 kph / Maximum: 100 kph

Source: Manila North Tollways Corporation
# USE OF EXPRESSWAY LANE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lanes (each direction)</th>
<th>Lane</th>
<th>Permitted vehicles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Four lanes</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vehicles from lane 2 use this lane for passing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Passenger cars, small and medium passenger buses, freight vehicles with under-1.5 ton cargo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large passenger buses and freight vehicles with over-1.5 ton cargo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Special vehicles and construction equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Three lanes</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vehicles from lane 2 use this lane for passing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Passenger cars, passenger buses, freight vehicles with under-1.5 ton cargo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Freight vehicles with over-1.5 ton cargo, special vehicles, construction equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Two lanes</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lane for passing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>All vehicles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Manila North Tollways Corporation
## USE OF EXPRESSWAY LANES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LANES (EACH DIRECTION)</th>
<th>LANE</th>
<th>PERMITTED VEHICLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 lanes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vehicles from lane 2 use this lane for passing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Passenger cars, small and medium passenger buses, freight vehicles with under -1.5 cargo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large passenger bus and freight vehicles with over -1.5 cargo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Special vehicles and construction equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 lanes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vehicles from lane 2 use this lane for passing</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 lanes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lane for passing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>All vehicles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Diagram of expressway lanes and permitted vehicles](image-url)
EXPRESSWAY DRIVING TIPS

1. Look Ahead Enter Slow and Accelerate Fast before merging
2. Drive in Designated Lanes
3. Slow down at the entry and exit tolls
4. Do not press the brake immediately in case of flat (blown) tire
5. Maintain Safe Distance
6. Beware of crosswinds
7. Rest in a safe place when tired or sleepy / Don’t take chances – Do take a break
8. Never challenge a racer
9. Hazard switch on if stopping (for emergencies only)
10. Plan at least 1km ahead of exit toll
11. Slightly press the brake when approaching toll
12. Keep ticket and cash (e-cards) within reach
13. No distractions – avoid chatting and talking with passengers
14. Never stare at the oncoming headlights
15. Never stare or look at the eye of the other driver when overtaking.
16. Say Sorry if mistake is committed
17. Say THANK YOU if right of way is given to you
18. Be calm
19. But aware and alert
## E. PROACTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

### Basic Troubleshooting - Engine Not Starting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Probable Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery is dead</td>
<td>Charge or replace battery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melted fuse or fuse holder</td>
<td>Replace fuse with correct ampere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections loose</td>
<td>Tighten or Clean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulty ignition switch</td>
<td>Replace if needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulty switches</td>
<td>Check operations of switches and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>replace if needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine mechanical problem</td>
<td>Check and ask for expert’s help</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine not cranking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weak battery</td>
<td>Charge or replace battery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections loose</td>
<td>Tighten or Clean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faulty Starter</td>
<td>Tighten or Clean or repair or replace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine cranks too slow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter bendix drive or ring gear</td>
<td>Remove starter and check if repair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damaged</td>
<td>or replacement is required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignition key or switch damaged</td>
<td>Replace ignition switch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starter working but engine not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cranking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ring gear damaged</td>
<td>Remove starter and check if ring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gear requires repair or need</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engine cranking but not starting</td>
<td>Empty fuel</td>
<td>Fill fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Air on the system</td>
<td>Bleed fuel system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fuel intake leak</td>
<td>Check and repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water on the line</td>
<td>Bleed fuel system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALTERNATOR MOTOR

1. Alternator Not Charging – Battery Indicator Light may be blinking.
   a. Alternator Belt loose or broken.
   b. Alternator brush worn out
   c. Internal Circuits grounded
   d. Voltage Regulator worn out

2. Battery Not Charging – Failing to crank the starter motor
   a. Alternator Belt loose or broken
   b. Loose or corroded battery terminals
   c. Negative or ground cable not properly attached to the body
   d. Positive cable to starter not properly attached
   e. Battery expired

3. Battery Overcharging – voltage supply is more than the maximum output resistance.
   a. Voltage regulator negative wires not properly attached.
   b. Low water level on the battery.
   c. Voltage regulator worn out.

4. Alternator Noisy – Internal Noise or irritating grind
   a. Alternator bearing
   b. Internal wires grounded
   c. Shafting and bushing worn out
   d. Pulley worn out
TIRE TIPS

Abnormal wear on either sides of the tire requires wheel alignment, camber alignment or caster alignment or worn kingpin.

1. Camber Angle - the measure in degrees of the difference between the wheels vertical alignment perpendicular to the surface. If a wheel is perfectly perpendicular to the surface, its camber would be 0 degrees.

2. Caster - The angle created by the steering’s pivot point from the front to back of the vehicle. Caster is positive if the line is angled forward, and negative if backward.

3. Wheel Alignment (Toe in or toe out) - If the tires are pointed inward or outward, they will scrub against the surface of the road and cause wear along the edges. Sometimes however, tread life can be sacrificed for performance or stability.

4. Kingpin - heavy vehicles with worn out kingpin may damage the tires and will not reach half of expected tire life.
Under inflated or over inflated tire pressures will severely affect the vehicle’s performance in terms of tire consumption, fuel consumption, braking performance and driving at a high speed.

Do not buy expired “brand new” tires. Generally, brand new tires must be used within five (5) years of manufactured date. Always check load capacity of the tire and never check tire pressure when hot.

Stick to the tire specification of the motor vehicle. Consult tire professionals before upgrading your tire sizes.

Never drive with a flat tire, and if possible, always bring a portable air compressor.

Avoid curbing and drive carefully whenever passing an uneven road.
# VISIBLE SMOKE EMISSION AND ITS PROBABLE CAUSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engine Type</th>
<th>Visible Sign</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>Black or Gray Smoke</td>
<td>Smoke may be coming from incomplete fuel combustion</td>
<td>Clogged air filter Carburetor, choke, fuel injection or emission system malfunction Ignition timing off Blocked manifold Oil leaking in exhaust system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue Smoke</td>
<td>Engine oil being burned</td>
<td>Oil leaking into combustion Worn piston rings, valves or cylinders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Smoke</td>
<td>Coolant and / or water being vaporized in combustion chamber</td>
<td>Engine too cold (no repair needed) Head gasket leaking Cracked block or cylinder head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel</td>
<td>Black or Gray Smoke</td>
<td>Smoke may be coming from incomplete fuel combustion</td>
<td>Faulty injection system Clogged air filter Wrong grade of fuel Timing may need to be adjusted Engine overheating Oil Leaking on exhaust system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue Smoke</td>
<td>Engine oil being burned or atomized</td>
<td>Engine oil level too high Worn piston rings, valves or cylinders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Smoke</td>
<td>Fuel is not burning</td>
<td>Engine too cold (no repair needed) Faulty injection system Incorrect timing Engine overheating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Road Rage
• Defensive Driving
• Dealing with Emergency Situations
• Hazards
ROAD RAGE

An assault provoked by an incident that occurred on a roadway where there is an aggressive driver and a victim.

A driver must not do the following acts:

1. Cutting off other drivers
2. Rude pointing with your middle finger
3. Tailgating
4. Annoying blowing of horn

TIPS TO AVOID ROAD RAGE:

1. It takes two persons to react on road rage.
2. Do not be an aggressive nor a rage victim
3. Keep cool, even other drivers do something that makes another driver angry on purpose or even through acts of physical violence.
4. Take a deep breath
5. Keep distance
6. Avoid retaliation
7. Put away your pride

Always think of consequences of your actions that might follow which can end up emotional setback, losing your car, your license, and having to pay exorbitant damages, lose of career and worst in a jail or in the cemetery.
DEFENSIVE DRIVING

Defensive driving is defined as preventing crashes before they occur. It is the demonstration of an attitude, awareness and driving skills.

Tips for Defensive Driving

Follow the speed limit depending on the weather and traffic conditions.

Look ahead to have an advance planning in instances of accidents, emergencies and the likes.

Follow the Law on Anti-Distracted Driving.

Follow the rules on changing lanes, intersections, stopping, parking even without the presence of traffic signals or traffic enforcers.

Follow the rules on safe distance driving, depending on the length and weight of the vehicle.

Respect the decision of other road users.

Give the right-of-way to pedestrians such as PWDs, Senior Citizens, School Children, Pregnant Women, Street Hawkers, Road Workers and the likes.

Give the right-of-way to priority vehicles even without traffic signs or signals such as emergency vehicles, ascending vehicles, school service, vehicles with lesser steering radius, vehicles that are already turning left, vehicles on yellow box and the likes.
VEHICLE APPROACHING IN YOUR LANE

On undivided roadways, be constantly alert for situations that might cause on-coming vehicles to swerve into your lane, such as:

- drivers attempting to pass another vehicle
- drivers forced into your lane by another vehicle
- worn out lane markings or covered by mud/dust
- drivers swerving to avoid a pedestrian or bicycle
- a drunk, drowsy or disoriented driver
- a driver forced out of its lane due to over speeding

To prevent collision with on-coming vehicle when they steer to your direction consider the following:

- read or analyze the road ahead
- ride to the right
- reduce speed and
- ride off the road

If you are forced to ride off the road and can’t avoid of hitting something, look for the following to lessen the impact:

- something soft like bushes or fence
- something fixed. Try to glance off it or hit it at an angled impact is less dangerous than a head-on-impact.
THE DOCTRINE OF LAST CLEAR CHANCE

States that a person who has the last chance or opportunity of avoiding an accident, despite the negligent acts of his opponent, is considered in law solely responsible for the consequences of the accident.

Example: A motorcycle on the right side of the lane is followed by a taxi while on the other side of the lane is a truck. Then the taxi tries to overtake the motorcycle in front of it by swerving to the other lane thereby facing the upcoming truck. If the truck is at a reasonable distance from the overtaking taxi where the driver of the truck still has the opportunity to avoid the taxi but he did not so, the driver of the truck will be liable under the doctrine of last clear chance. The driver of the truck, who finally caused the accident had the last clear opportunity of avoiding the taxi but he did not take advantage of such opportunity. However, the contributory negligence of the taxi driver will lessen the damages to be paid by the truck driver.

ROAD SHARING

Pedestrians
Drivers should give way to pedestrians at crossings, pavements and intersections. Drivers should slow down where there is a high amount of pedestrian activity and remember that older pedestrians and those with disabilities may need extra time to cross a road. Do not overtake at pedestrian lanes. Do not stop at pedestrian lane.

Motorcyclists/Cyclists
Drivers must be alert on passing motorcyclists/cyclists, by always checking what is in front of their vehicle, behind it and to each side. Always leave plenty of room if overtaking a motorcyclist. Check first if there is cyclists/motorcyclists before opening your car to avoid damage hurting yourself and/or hurt the cyclists. Give way to their designated lane.
DEALING WITH HEAVY/LONG VEHICLES

Keep adequate space with the long/large vehicles. Drivers need to be extra cautious when approaching and passing such vehicle. Do not pass the vehicle unless there is enough time and distance to complete the pass safely.

Leave extra space if going uphill and stopping behind a large vehicle. There is a tendency that it may roll back when the driver releases the brakes.

HAULING VEHICLES

Never pass a hauling truck that is turning left or right off the highway. Cargo may block all or some of the lanes.
EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Upon the approach of any police, fire department vehicle, or of an ambulance giving audible signal, the driver of other vehicles shall immediately give way to the emergency vehicle or clear of any intersection of highways, and shall stop and remain as such position, unless otherwise directed by a peace officer, until such vehicle shall have passed.

ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

If stop by an enforcement officer, safely pull off immediately to extreme right.

Stay in the driver’s seat. Do not get out of the vehicle unless asked to do so.

Keep your hands visible. Sit calmly and follow the officer’s instructions.

Always be ready to present your driver’s license and motor vehicle registration.
Dealing with Emergency Situations

DEALING WITH EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Emergency Braking

1. When brake fails, pump the brake pedal several times rapidly to build up brake fluid pressure. But, for the car equipped with anti-lock braking system, do not pump the brake.
2. Downshift to a lower gear.
3. Sound your horn and flash your lights if you cannot slow your vehicle in order to alarm pedestrians or drivers.

Slippery Road

The different substances contained in a dry road such as layer of tar, rubber, and oil mix up becomes slippery when the road becomes wet.

The driver must do the following:

Be aware, calm and ready.
As much as possible do not step on the brake.
Reduce speed, by releasing the accelerator pedal.
Gently step on the brakes after passing, to dry the brake pads, rotors, linings and drums.
SKIDDING
Most skids happen when a driver tries to turn quickly or stop suddenly on a downhill, curb or slippery pavement (wet, gravel, sand on the highway)
Do not use your brake, if possible.
Take off your foot on the gas pedal.
Turn the wheel only enough to keep pointed in the direction you want to go.
Then, straighten the wheels to bring the vehicle under control.

TIRE BLOWOUT
Take your foot off the accelerator pedal
Do not slam on the brakes
Hold on to your steering wheel
Slow down gradually
Apply the brake softly whenever the vehicle is under control
Pull the vehicle to the safe side of the road once you have slowed to a safe speed

JAMMED GAS PEDAL
Shift to neutral.
Do not slam the brake, just press to slow the vehicle.
Do not shut off the engine, you may lose the ability to steer the vehicle.
Pull the vehicle to a safe stop position.
SUBMERGED VEHICLES
Get out of the vehicle immediately. The vehicle will only float on the surface for about 30 - 60 seconds if you crash in a river or other body of water.

ROAD CRASH
Stop
Turn on hazard flashers
Check yourself and your passengers or other road users.
Take photos of the accident
Call on your local law enforcement.

FIRE
Call for assistance
Do not put water on diesel or gasoline
Apply fire extinguisher when the fire still small
If you cannot extinguish the fire, leave the vehicle.
AVOIDING A COLLISION WITH THE VEHICLE AHEAD AND THE VEHICLE BEHIND

How to avoid a collision with the vehicle ahead

**Stay back.** When conditions are unfavorable, increase the number of second of distance between you and the vehicle ahead.

**The Two-second / Three-second rule.** Use the two-or-more second rule to establish the necessary distance between you and the vehicle ahead. When the rear bumper of the vehicle ahead of you passes a stationary marker, count “one thousand and one, one thousand and two”. The moment you finish counting should be the time you reach the maker. You are too close when you pass the marker before you finish counting.

**Stay alert.** Watch for signal or signs of the driver’s intentions.

**Start stopping sooner.** Delayed braking leads to panic stops, something you would not want to happen.

**VEHICLE AHEAD**
HOW TO AVOID A COLLISION WITH A VEHICLE BEHIND:

Signal your intention. Use your brake lights and signal lights to communicate. Give the driver behind you the time to adjust on your intentions.

Stop smoothly. Keep ample distance from the vehicle ahead of you.

Allow tailgaters to pass you before slowing down.

PAVEMENT DROP-OFF

You effort to steer back onto the road if your front wheel has dropped off the pavement can send you swerving into the path of an oncoming vehicle unless you follow these steps:

- do not panic and do not slam the brake;
- slow down to a safe speed, keeping your vehicle on a straight course;
- check for opening in traffic and steer slowly back onto the pavement at a slight angle; and
- straighten the wheel position immediately as the front wheels contact the pavement.
HOW TO AVOID AN INTERSECTION COLLISION

Most intersection collision occur because drivers fail to follow the right-of-way regulations.

Scenario:
A motorist is approaching an intersection. However, there are several elements that obstructs his/her way. Signage, pedestrians, approaching or idle vehicles.

So, the big question is: WHO GOES FIRST?

At an intersection
Where there is no traffic sign or signal the vehicle on the left shall yield to the vehicle on the right.

At a give-way sign intersection
When you approach such a sign at an intersection, you must give the right-of-way to any other vehicle in or closely approaching the intersection.

At a stop sign intersection
Vehicle approaching such sign must come to a full stop and yield the right-of-way to vehicle in or approaching the intersection. If two vehicles stop at sign the same time, the vehicle on the left must yield to the vehicle on the right.

At an intersection with a traffic control device
If your light is green, you may proceed but only after yielding to other vehicle and pedestrians lawfully within the intersection. On intersection allowing a right turn on red light, proceed only after stopping and yielding to pedestrian and to cross-traffic vehicle. Never do a rolling stop.
HAZARDS

Refers to any temporary structures, road construction materials, scrap materials, even trees and bushes that may cause an accident to vehicles.

Drivers must take appropriate precautions with driving conditions that are hazardous like:

**Fixed Hazards** - permanent conditions and situations along the roadway which includes restricted vision areas such as curves, hills and hidden driveways, intersections and merging roadways.

**Dynamic Hazards** - hazards change through the day, School children and other pedestrians, Left turning vehicles and Emergency Vehicles.

Drivers have the duty to maintain control of their vehicle by being alert, paying attention and being able to stop quickly.
Check all brakes and lights if functioning properly. Avoid distractions while driving.
Texting, receiving calls and use of gadgets are prohibited by law while driving.
CHAPTER V
Rights, Duties and Responsibilities of Drivers

• General Responsibilities of a Driver

• Other Responsibilities of a Driver:
  - Bus, Taxis, Jeepney, UV Express and TNVS Drivers
  - Motorcycle Rider/Driver
  - School Bus Driver
  - Taxi, TNVS and UV Express
  - Tricycle rider/driver
  - Truck Driver

• Right of Driver During Apprehension

• Common Traffic Violations of Public Utility Vehicle Drivers that Causes Heavy Traffic
GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF A DRIVER

1. Must have secure an appropriate driver’s license to carry it at all times while driving a motor vehicle.

2. Must know, follow and abide the land transportation laws, rules and regulations.

3. Must be a defensive driver.

4. Ensure that the vehicle he is driving is duly registered, roadworthy and emission compliant.

5. Secure and safeguard the vehicle until it is returned to the designated location.

6. Regularly conduct proper motor vehicle pre-trip inspection (BLOWBAGAS)

7. Ensure that the vehicle is kept clean, tidy and in good working condition at all times.

8. Knowledgeable on what to do and act in case of accident or incident.

9. Know his rights and privilege as holder of a driver’s license.

10. Always observe road safety, discipline and courtesy

11. Must be in a healthy condition and no contagious disease that can affect him and his passenger/s.

12. Return “lost and found” items.
OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF A BUS, TAXIS, JEEPNEY, UV EXPRESS AND TNVS DRIVERS

1. Respect the privacy of the passenger.
2. Collect the authorized fare.
3. Display the duly authorized fare matrix.
4. Issue official fare receipt/ticket.
5. Return the full amount of ticket fare whenever the trip was cut.
6. Give discounts to PWDs, Students and Senior Citizen in accordance with the law.
7. Assist passengers during loading and unloading of heavy baggage.
8. Convey passengers no more than the sitting capacity of the vehicle.
9. Accommodate Person with Disability (PWDs), Pregnant Women and Senior Citizen and be seated at designated seats.
10. Request the passenger to fasten their seatbelt.
11. Inform passenger on the prohibition of SMOKING on a public utility vehicle.
12. Inform the passenger not to distract the driver while the vehicle is in motion.
13. Convey passenger at the correct loading/unloading zone.
14. Be polite and courteous.
15. Assist passengers who are in need of immediate and emergency action.
OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF A MOTORCYCLE RIDER/DRIVER

1. Ensure to wear Standard Protective Motorcycle Helmet and other safety protective gears.

2. The back rider must also wear protective helmet and safety gear.

3. Must ensure a child below 18 years old of the following:
   a. the child’s arms should be able to reach around and grasp the waist of the rider;
   b. the child is wearing a standard protective helmet or gear; and
   c. the child can comfortably reach his/her feet on the foot peg.

4. SWITCH ON the headlights when riding the motorcycle.

5. Passengers and their belongings are safely and efficiently transported to their destinations.

6. Must ensure that the accessories conform with the standard such as
   a. Custom-made top box (e.g. pizza or fast food deliveries) does not exceed 2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet and duly inspected by and registered to LTO and does not obstruct the view of side mirrors.
   b. Top box can only carry a maximum capacity of two (2) helmets
   c. Saddle bags are not higher than the seat of the motorcycle and must follow the correct width of no more than 14 inches from the sides of the motorcycle and its length shall not exceed the tail end or tail lights.
OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SCHOOL BUS DRIVER

1. Safely transport students from home to school or vice versa.

2. See to it that all passengers are seated properly before moving off.

3. Ensure or check all students are on board before starting the trip.

4. Refrain from deviating the authorized route.

5. Completely check the vehicle for any sleeping students before moving off to garage.

6. Maintain a complete list of student passengers and their guardians’ contact numbers.

7. Report to school coordinators all unusual instances that happened during the trip.

8. Keep the ignition key upon himself whenever the school service is parked.

9. Maintain a roadworthy and emission-compliant school service.
OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF A TAXI, TNVS AND UV EXPRESS DRIVERS

1. Oblige and follow the passenger’s suggested route provided that it is in accordance with the traffic rules and regulations.

2. Refuse additional passengers except approved by the onboard passenger.

3. Avoid negotiation on the fare before, during or after the trip.

4. Carry passengers safely and conveniently in a shortest time possible.
OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF A TRICYCLE RIDER/DRIVER

1. Operate the tricycle within the authorized route as approved by the LGU.

2. Passengers and their belongings are safely and efficiently transported to their destinations.

3. Side car is properly lighted at night.

4. No unnecessary accessories such as excessive lights, loud horns, noisy muffler and other decorations are attached on the motorcycle or side car.
OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF A TRUCK DRIVER

1. Ensure that legal documents of delivery goods are carried.

2. Properly account the goods before and after the trip.

3. Check goods conformity to width, weight and height restrictions.

4. Ensure that goods are properly secured and safe.

5. Ensure that perishable goods are delivered on time.

6. Safety gadgets are properly in place.

7. Driver has sufficient knowledge and completed training on handling of cargoes.
RIGHTS OF DRIVER DURING APPREHENSION

1. Right to know the complete name and rank of the Apprehending Traffic Officer.
2. Right to know the exact alleged traffic violation.
3. Right to know on how and when to pay the violation.
4. Right to contest within a prescribed period.
5. Right to request and to see traffic mission/deployment order.
6. Right to explain the circumstances behind the apprehension.

COMMON TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS OF PUBLIC UTILITY VEHICLE DRIVERS THAT CAUSES HEAVY TRAFFIC

Drivers must avoid the following:

1. Stopping (loading and unloading passengers) outside of stopping zone and disregarding other motorists the right of way.
2. Violating Traffic Lights or Signals where driver beat the red light upon seeing the yellow flashing light.
3. Distracted driving by talking or chatting with passengers, eating, receiving phone calls or composing text messages.
4. Speeding as a result of inducing and convincing passengers that they will reach their destinations ahead of time.
5. Swerving through indiscriminate and unsafe changing of lanes.
6. Tail gaiting on super highways
7. Counter Flow
8. Unlawful stopping on pedestrian crosswalk to wait for possible passengers.
9. Delaying movement on GO signal traffic light to wait for passengers.
10. Open Door
• Conductor’s License

• Driver’s License (Non-Professional)
  ♦ Light Vehicle

• Driver’s License (Professional)
  ♦ Light Vehicle
1. How much is the fare discount granted to PWD and the Senior Citizens pursuant to R.A. 9994 (Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010) and R.A 9442 (Magna Carta for Disabled Persons)?
   Answer: 20% discount of the prescribed fare for both the PWD and the Senior Citizens

2. Aside from pedestrian crossing lane, parking is also prohibited at:
   Answer: The intersection and within 6 meters and next to the side of another vehicle parked or double parking

3. By law, the front seat of ‘FOR HIRE’ buses are reserved for:
   Answer: Person with disability (PWD) and Senior Citizens

4. Always carry a pair of Early Warning Device (EWD) on vehicles with 4 wheels or more and use them when stalled due to motor vehicle defects. How do you use EWD?
   Answer: Put the EWD for a distance of 4 meters in front and 4 meters at the rear of the stalled vehicle

5. When riding on a Public Utility Vehicle with 4 wheels or more, ‘seatbelt’ must be worn by the driver and passengers in the front seat:
   Answer: At all times, in any kind of the road regardless of the destinations

6. What documents should be carried while driving a “For Hire” vehicle?
   Answer: Professional Driver’s License, Conductor’s License, Photocopy of Valid Franchise/Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC), Certificate of Registration (OR) and current Official Receipt (OR) of payment from the LTO

7. Where is the designated area for loading and unloading of passengers?
   Answer: At any ‘designated loading and unloading zone

8. If there are passengers about to board or alight within the city proper, where is the correct place to stop?
   Answer: At any place where there is a bus stop sign.
9. The 'Conductor’s License' cannot be used in:
   Answer: Driving a motor vehicle during emergency and as alternate when driver is not feeling well

10. What is the appropriate attire for a Conductor?
    Answer: Uniforms issued by their company for easy identification

11. One of the primary duty of the Conductor is to:
    Answer: Assist the passengers in boarding/alighting with their baggage

12. What should you do as a Conductor if the bus is involved in an accident and you were not hurt?
    Answer: Attend to the injured passengers and ask for help

13. During peak hours and there are more passengers who are eager to ride but the bus is already full, as a conductor what will you do?
    Answer: Respectfully decline and tell them to wait for another bus

14. What should a Conductor do so that fares are properly collected especially during the initial trip?
    Answer: Prepare enough coins before travelling to have exact change

15. What is a good habit of a Conductor?
    Answer: Clean the bus prior to every trip

16. When is the right time to open the door of the bus?
    Answer: When the bus is put on full stop and, on a loading, and unloading zone

17. Who should be given a fare discount?
    Answer: Senior Citizens, students and disabled persons

18. Who is responsible for the overloading of passengers and cargoes?
    Answer: Driver/ Conductor

19. When is the time wherein passengers are allowed to stand inside the bus while it is in motion?
    Answer: It is not allowed at all time
20. The Conductor has the responsibility first and foremost to the __________.
   Answer: Passengers and baggage

21. Where is the appropriate place for large baggage of passengers?
   Answer: At the baggage compartment

22. What is not allowed to be loaded in a bus?
   Answer: Gasoline, LPG and other hazardous chemicals

23. What must a conductor do if personal belonging of a passenger was left inside the bus?
   Answer: Surrender to your office/terminal for proper turn over

24. If the vehicle broke down on a highway, you should remind the driver to:
   Answer: Park the vehicle off the highway, if possible

25. What is the penalty for overcharging/undercharging of authorized rates for first offense?
   Answer: Fine of Php 5,000

26. Failure to post appropriate signage instructing front seat passengers to wear seat belts when inside a public utility vehicle is penalized by:
   Answer: Fine of Php 3,000 for every violation

27. What should a conductor do so that fares are properly collected especially during the initial trip?
   Answer: Prepare enough coins before travelling to have exact change

28. What is the violation wherein the driver/conductor accepts or carry in his/her/its motor vehicle passengers in excess of the capacity fixed by the LTFRB?
   Answer: Overloading
29. In the Philippines, distance is measured from the ____ in each province which should be somewhere near the provincial building.
   Answer: Kilometer Post

30. What is one of the requirements in a public utility vehicle?
   Answer: Fire extinguisher

31. What are the conductor’s first and foremost responsibility?
   Answer: Passenger’s safety and baggage

32. Is it allowed for passengers to stand at the aisle of the bus?
   Answer: NO

33. Who is responsible for the overloading of passenger and cargo?
   Answer: Driver/conductor

34. One of the duties of a Conductor is:
   Answer: Assist the passengers in boarding and alighting with their baggage

35. The driver and conductor must convey/unload passengers in:
   Answer: Any loading and unloading zone

36. If the bus is involved in an accident, the Conductor if he’s not hurt must:
   Answer: Attend to the injured passengers and ask for help

37. What document should a conductor carry at all times when he is on duty?
   Answer: Conductor’s License

38. How are the traffic lights arranged in the order starting from the top?
   Answer: Red, yellow and green

39. If a motor vehicle is a 61-seater including the driver’s seat, how many passengers are allowed to board in it?
   Answer: 60 passengers
40. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Traffic light ahead

41. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Road works

42. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Pedestrian Crossing

43. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Animals crossing

44. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Slippery road

45. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Round about ahead

46. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Railroad Crossing

47. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Two-way traffic

48. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Danger from falling rocks

49. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Railroad crossing

50. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for all types of vehicles
51. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for buses

52. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for trucks

53. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No Stopping Anytime

54. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Indicates that you must slow down and be ready to stop, if necessary, to let any vehicle, bicyclist, or pedestrian pass

55. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Regulatory sign
1. When can you lend your driver’s license?
   Answer: Under no circumstances

2. Traffic jam can be prevented if you:
   Answer: Keep opposing lanes open

3. If you are parking uphill on a street without a curb, turn the wheels towards the ________:
   Answer: Edge of the street

4. At an intersection with a traffic light, make a left turn only when:
   Answer: The green light is on and there is a left turn light

5. Graft and corruption in the traffic enforcement system can be eliminated by:
   Answer: Self disciplined drivers and obeying traffic rules and regulations

6. On a four (4) lanes road with single white line, you can:
   Answer: Overtake by passing over the solid white line

7. A double solid yellow line with broken white line in between means:
   Answer: Absolutely no overtaking

8. When making a U-turn you should:
   Answer: Check for traffic behind you and indicate your intentions with a left turn signal

9. Signs that are triangular in shape and with a red colored border are called:
   Answer: Caution or warning sign

10. Signs that are round, inverted triangle or octagonal and with red colored boarders are called:
    Answer: Regulatory signs
11. Signs that are round, rectangular with white and blue background are called:
   Answer: Informative signs

12. Single with broken line on a two-lane road means:
   Answer: It separates traffic moving in opposite directions

13. What to do when you approach a crosswalk or pedestrian lane?
   Answer: Stop and yield to pedestrians

14. Driving an unregistered motor vehicle is a violation with a fine of:
   Answer: Fine of Php 10,000

15. What is considered a parking violation?
   Answer: Parking within 5 meters from a signalized intersection

16. Green light at an intersection means:
   Answer: Pedestrians are not allowed to cross the pedestrian lanes

17. Steady red light at an intersection means:
   Answer: Stop at the designated line

18. Flashing yellow light means:
   Answer: Proceed through the intersection with caution

19. The penalty of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol for the first offense:
   Answer: Non-professional driver’s license shall be confiscated and suspended for a period of twelve (12) months upon final conviction by a regular court

20. When a driver of PUV refuses to render service, convey passengers, such violation is penalized with:
   Answer: Fine of Php 1,000
21. If the driver is using a motor vehicle in committing a crime and is convicted, his driver’s license shall be;
Answer: Revoked and will pay a fine

22. The Temporary Operator’s Permit (TOP) authorizes the apprehended driver to operate motor vehicle for a period not exceeding ___  
Answer: 72 hours from the time and date of the issued TOP

23. When do you have a complete/full stop?  
Answer: At a red traffic light

24. On a two-lane road, overtaking is only allowed only at the:  
Answer: Left lane

25. Parking is considered as a violation when a motor vehicle:  
Answer: Park at the entrance and exit of hospital and fire stations

26. Parking is prohibited:  
Answer: Within an intersection

27. When the traffic light is steady green and steady left/right arrow:  
Answer: Vehicles can go straight or vehicles on the right/left can make a left/right turn

28. What is the maximum penalty for driving under the influence of liquor or prohibited drugs?  
Answer: Revocation of license

29. If a driver is found to have a fake or counterfeit license, his driver’s license shall be:  
Answer: Confiscated and cannot secure a driver’s license for six (6) months in an addition to a fine

30. On a wet road, you must:  
Answer: Slow down
31. While driving with a maximum speed and you have to stop suddenly, you should:
   Answer: Apply your brakes gently with steady pressure

32. When another vehicle is following you too close, you should:
   Answer: Slow down gradually and give him the signal to overtake you

33. A driver while on highway shall yield the right of way to:
   Answer: Pedestrians within a crosswalk

34. When parking uphill without a curb, turn your wheels:
   Answer: Towards the edge of the road

35. When parking downhill, you must:
   Answer: Turn your wheels to curb

36. When parking uphill, you must:
   Answer: Turn your wheels away from the curb

37. When you make an abrupt move especially when you are on a wet and possibly slippery road, the one action that can cause you to skid and lose control:
   Answer: Improper braking

38. If your motor vehicle breaks down on the road, what should you do?
   Answer: Switch on the hazard warning lights and display an EWD at least 10 meters behind the stalled device.
39. When driving downhill on a mountain road always:
   Answer: Shift to low gear so the engine braking action can help you control your speed

40. The headlights should be used often as needed to:
   Answer: Make your intentions known to drivers around you

41. At an intersection, if two (2) vehicles arrived at the same time, which vehicle has the right of way?
   Answer: Vehicle on the right

42. When negotiating a curve on a highway at a relatively high speed you should:
   Answer: Decrease your speed further as you enter the curve

43. When planning to overtake a slower vehicle in front of you at night, you should:
   Answer: Flick your dimmer, switch two or three times to signify your intention to the driver of the vehicle that you intend to overtake

44. When a vehicle coming in the opposite direction decides to overtake, how would you avoid head on collision?
   Answer: Reduce your speed right away and give way

45. Driving in heavy rains can be extremely dangerous because visibility is limited. What should you do?
   Answer: When you cannot see more than 20 meters in front of you, turn on your hazard lights/headlights and look for a safe place to park
46. A flashing red signal means:
   Answer: You must stop and then go only when it is safe to do so

47. Your speed while driving at night should keep on:
   Answer: The distance that you can see where you come to a complete stop within the distance that your headlights can light up.

48. One that affects your visibility?
   Answer: Defective or dirty headlights

49. When driving at night, you should:
   Answer: Always turn your headlights on

50. Being passed is normal part of driving and should not be taken as an insult to one’s ability, you should:
   Answer: Slow down and make it easy to stop

51. When oncoming vehicle deliberately crosses the centerline to pass another vehicle, you should be:
   Answer: Alert and be ready to slow down or stop if necessary

52. When an oncoming vehicle crosses the centerline in a straight road you should be:
   Answer: Slow down and keep to right

53. When an oncoming vehicle is forced to cross the centerline to avoid hitting another vehicle which suddenly pulled out from the lane, just:
   Answer: Be alert and be prepared to slow down and give way
54. When an oncoming vehicle crosses the centerline in making a left turn, a driver should:
   Answer: Wait for oncoming traffic to clear up

55. When approaching a flooded area and you have to go through it, what should you do?
   Answer: Proceed at a very slow speed

56. A single solid yellow or white line means:
   Answer: Passing/overtaking is not allowed

57. If two vehicles approach or enter an intersection at approximately the same time, which vehicle has the right of way?
   Answer: The vehicle on the right

58. To avoid intersection collision, a driver must:
   Answer: Know and practice the rules relating to the right of way and proper procedure in crossing an intersection

59. Passing/overtaking is allowed:
   Answer: On highway with two or more lanes

60. A driver on a highway shall yield the right of way to:
   Answer: Police / fire department vehicles and ambulances when such vehicles are on official business

61. A driver on a highway shall yield the right of way to:
   Answer: Pedestrians crossing within a crosswalk
62. The traffic signs warns you that school children may be present in the vicinity:
Answer: Pentagon

63. A driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign in an intersection shall:
Answer: Slow down and yield the right of way to any vehicle in the intersection

64. A flashing red light means:
Answer: Stop

65. When the vehicle you are driving runs off the road or hits an electric post or parked car, your most probable reason is:
Answer: You are driving too fast and lost control of your vehicle

66. When you have to stop at a traffic light:
Answer: Stop before and close to the stop line

67. The traffic sign in an inverted triangle means
Answer: Give Way sign

68. The proper hand signal for a left turn is:
Answer: Left arm straight in horizontal position

69. Using the shoulder of the road to pass the right of the car ahead of you is:
Answer: Against the law

70. The Temporary Operators Permit (TOP) authorizes the apprehended driver to operate motor vehicle for a period not exceeding:
Answer: 72 hours
71. A red flag or red light must be attached to any load that extends over:
   Answer: One meter to the rear-end of the vehicle

72. When a vehicle starts to skid, what should you do:
   Answer: Slow down, ease off the gas pedal and turn your wheels to the direction of the skid

73. To obtain one's driver's license, one must be at least:
   Answer: 18 years old

74. If you are parking uphill without a curb, turn the wheels towards the:
   Answer: Edge of the street

75. If you park facing downhill, always turn your wheels towards the:
   Answer: Edge of the street

76. In the interest of safety, every driver is obliged to do more than the law demand. If in doubt exists at an intersection, one must: (Intersection Safety Rule)
   Answer: Yield the right of way

77. If a driver is driving too fast into a curve, he:
   Answer: Should not slam the brakes

78. Railway crossing are marked with a crossbuck sign and usually with warning lights. These signs and signal mean a driver must stop, slow down and proceed as directed. If full stop is required, stop from the nearest rail at least:
   Answer: 5 meters
79. Never park or stop at the side of the road with a fire hydrant: 
   **Answer:** 5 meters

80. A driver ______ park or stop at the side of the road within 6 meters of a crosswalk because it reduces visibility of pedestrians to the drivers. 
   **Answer:** Should not

81. A driver must park within the curb by putting the car in low gear and setting the parking brake for at least: 
   **Answer:** 30 centimeters

82. When parking uphill with a curb, turn wheels towards the: 
   **Answer:** Center of the street

83. In bad conditions, the 2-second rule should be increased to 
   **Answer:** 4 seconds

84. How close should another car before dim your headlights? 
   **Answer:** 150 meters

85. The effects of alcohol in driving are: 
   **Answer:** Poor coordination of body movements and lack of self-judgment

86. The effects of alcohol in driving are: 
   **Answer:** Poor coordination of body movements and lack of judgement
87. If the driver is turning left, he must: (U-turn Left Rule)  
   Answer: Yield to approaching cars

88. If a driver passes a blind person, he:  
   Answer: Should not sound his horn

89. If you are driving in a curb lane which ends ahead, what would you do first in order to merge without interfering with other traffic?  
   Answer: Change lane to the left

90. A steady red cross means:  
   Answer: You cannot drive on this lane

91. In changing lanes, what should be done first?  
   Answer: Make signal

92. Some drivers are constantly sounding their horns, especially if they are in a hurry which is an offense. When is such a situation allowed?  
   Answer: When it is done as a warning to avoid accident

93. The speed limits signs along the roadways should be thought of as:  
   Answer: The recommended speed under the best condition

94. When following behind another car, it is considered safe rule to allow at least:  
   Answer: One car length per 10 miles or 20 kms.

95. To avoid confusion to other road users, after changing lanes, finishing a turn and overtaking the driver should:  
   Answer: Make sure your signal light turns off after changing lanes, overtaking and finishing a turn
96. Having a driver’s license is a:
   Answer: Privilege

97. Who are required to wear a prescribed helmet?
   Answer: All motorcycle riders are required to wear helmets with ICC sticker at all times

98. When driving with a group of motorcycle riders, a staggered formation:
   Answer: Is recommended at all times

99. If you carry a load it should be:
   Answer: Either over or in front of the rear axle

100. To execute a safe turn, a motorcycle rider should always:
   Answer: Lean the motorcycle in the direction of the curve or turn

101. A pre-trip inspection should be completed:
   Answer: Before operating the motor vehicle

102. The vehicle you are driving is stalled on a two-way (opposite direction) highway, where do you place the Early Warning Device (EWD)?
   Answer: 4 meters at the back and front of the stalled vehicle

103. When do you park or stop should a heavy fog occurs?
   Answer: Park at a rest area or vehicle stop until the fog has lifted.

104. When do you drive off of the paved roadway to pass another vehicle?
   Answer: Under no circumstances
105. It is illegal to park:
   Answer: within 4 meters of a fire hydrant and within 6 meters from the intersection

106. Before making a turn, the driver should use the turn signal at what distance?
   Answer: 30 meters

107. As per R.A 4136, the brakes on every vehicle (other than a motorcycle) must:
   Answer: Consist of a good foot and hand brake

108. When are you permitted to double park?
   Answer: Never

109. If the driver will be under medication, he should:
   Answer: Consult a doctor about the effects before driving

110. You are preparing to exit an expressway, when should you start reducing speed?
   Answer: Immediately upon entering the deceleration lane

111. It is not considered safe driving on an expressway when:
   Answer: Driver keep changing lanes without signaling

112. Describes the thinking of a defensive driver.
   Answer: Considers what other drivers might do and is preparing to do

113. At an intersection with traffic signals, if you are not in the proper lane to make a right or left turn you should:
   Answer: Continue to the next intersection to make the desired turn
114. What should you do when you are driving at night?
Answer: Drive within visibility range of your headlight so you can stop in an emergency

115. When you are parked at the side of the road at night, you must:
Answer: Warn others by turning on your 4-way emergency flashers

116. What is not a good trait of a driver?
Answer: Driving recklessly and under the influence of alcohol

117. Chances of being hurt or killed while driving is reduced if one is wearing:
Answer: Seat belts/helmets

118. In adverse driving conditions, the 2-second rule should be increased to:
Answer: 4-second rule

119. A flashing yellow light means:
Answer: Slow down and proceed with caution

120. When do you have to make a full stop?
Answer: At a red traffic light

121. In order to meet one’s social responsibilities of caring for others on the road, a good driver should:
Answer: Always exercise care for pedestrians and other road users around

122. While driving with maximum speed and you have to stop suddenly, you should:
Answer: Apply your brakes gently with steady pressure
123. If two vehicles approach or enter an intersection at approximately the same time, which vehicle has the right-of-way:
Answer: The vehicle on the right

124. The most effective way to deal with a tailgater is to:
Answer: Slow down and let him pass

125. A driver while on a highway, business or residential areas, shall yield the right-of-way to:
Answer: Pedestrian

126. When can you lend your driver’s license?
Answer: Under no circumstances

127. Steady green light at an intersection means:
Answer: Pedestrians are not allowed to cross the pedestrian lanes

128. Traffic jam can be prevented if you:
Answer: Keep opposing lanes open

129. Road crash can be avoided and minimized if the driver:
Answer: Do not disregard traffic signs installed in particular places

130. Signs that are triangular in shape and with a red colored border are called:
Answer: Cautions or warning signs

131. Signs that are round, inverted triangle or octagonal with red colored border are called:
Answer: Regulatory signs
132. What affects your visibility while driving at night?
   Answer: Defective and dirty headlights

133. When approaching a flooded area and you have to go through it, what should you do?
   Answer: Proceed at a very slow speed

134. When driving at night, you should:
   Answer: Always turn your headlights on

135. A driver on a highway shall yield the right-of-way to:
   Answer: Police/fire department vehicles and ambulance when such vehicles are on emergency call

136. Ignoring traffic lights could:
   Answer: Involve you in fatal accident

137. Driving under the influence of alcohol is one of the major causes of vehicular accident because when a driver is drunk, he is:
   Answer: Arrogant, talkative and does not have the judgement and the reflexes to perform things safely

138. A flashing red light means:
   Answer: You must stop and then go only when it is safe to do so

139. This traffic sign states directions and distances?
   Answer: Informative signs
140. A “cross buck” sign means you are approaching a: 
   Answer: Railway crossing

141. The Traffic light or signal that tells you to stop before the intersection is: 
   Answer: Steady Red Light

142. A traffic signal light that warns you that the red light is about to turn on: 
   Answer: Steady yellow light

143. The traffic signal light that means you can go if the intersection is clear: 
   Answer: Steady green light

144. Before entering any intersection and you can see traffic coming from your left and right, you should: 
   Answer: Stop

145. A driver must not park or stop at the side of the road with a “STOP SIGN” or a traffic control signal because it reduces visibility for other drivers, especially when it is within: 
   Answer: 6 meters

146. A driver ________ park or stop at the side of the road within 6 meters of a crosswalk because it reduces the visibility of pedestrians to other drivers. 
   Answer: Should not

147. If you are backing up in a straight line, turn and look behind you over your shoulder at: 
   Answer: Right
148. If in doubt while at an intersection, one must:
   Answer: Yield to the right-of-way

149. If another car enters the intersection at the time you do and it is on your right, you must:
   Answer: Give Way

150. If the driver is turning left, he must:
   Answer: Yield to approaching vehicles

151. When does a U-turn not permitted?
   Answer: When it would interfere with the flow of traffic

152. Keeping one’s distance lessens the risk of accident. One good Rule is to leave a car length or:
   Answer: 2-second rule

153. On the expressway, if a driver tries to drive slower that the traffic, he is a hazard to the cars:
   Answer: Behind

154. In case of a breakdown, what should not be done by a driver?
   Answer: Stay in the car until help comes

155. If you are the first to arrive at the scene of an accident, which of the following should you do:
   Answer: Offer all reasonable assistance

156. On long drives, you should be awake and alert. If you are tired or very sleepy, you should:
   Answer: Park at the designated bay of the road and take a few minutes of nap
157. Drivers have to make decisions:
Answer: Continuously as they drive

158. When you intend to drive slower than another vehicle, you should use:
Answer: Outermost (right) lane

159. It is not a safe place to overtake an:
Answer: intersection and when approaching a bridge or a curve

160. At an intersection with no traffic signals, two cars approach at right angles to each other, which driver must yield?
Answer: The driver who gets there last

161. At an intersection with no traffic signals, two cars approach at right angles to each other, which driver must yield?
Answer: The car on the left

162. What hand signal must a driver give when he wants to stop?
Answer: Left arm held down and hand pointing at the ground

163. What hand signal must a driver give when he wants to turn right?
Answer: Left arm bent at elbow, hand pointing up

164. What hand signal must a driver give when he wants to turn left?
Answer: Left arm held straight horizontally

165. A pre-trip inspection should be completed:
Answer: Before operating the motor vehicle
166. When driving at night you should:
   Answer: Reduce your speed because it is harder to see something lying in the road

167. What documents must you carry along whenever you drive a FOR HIRE vehicle?
   Answer: Valid Franchise/CPC, Driver’s license, and current OR/CR

168. In traffic direction and control, when both the traffic lights and law enforcer are directing traffic, which will you follow to avoid confusion?
   Answer: Traffic enforcers

169. A safe speed to drive your car under adverse conditions depends on:
   Answer: Authorized speed limit

170. Double yellow solid lines:
   Answer: Should not crossed anytime

171. What is recommended as a way of dealing with fatigue on a long trip?
   Answer: Stop periodically for rest and exercise

172. Before making a long trip, a driver should:
   Answer: Prepare tools and repair kit; and plan route and check the condition of the vehicle

173. The license issued to a driver shall entitle him to operate:
   Answer: Only motor vehicle/s specified in the license
174. The most important sense the driver needs in driving is:
Answer: Seeing

175. Using the shoulder of the road to pass the right side of a car ahead is:
Answer: Against the law

176. In adverse driving conditions, the 2-second rule should be increased to:
Answer: 4-second rule

177. The blind spot is the area to your right or left that you do not see in the side view mirror, what will you do before your backup?
Answer: Turn your head to see that the way is clear

178. When you do not see the wheels of the vehicles in front of you, what should you do?
Answer: Slow down and get back to a safer following distance

179. A double solid yellow line means:
Answer: Absolutely no overtaking

180. Whenever you are driving on a highway having a lot of potholes, you should:
Answer: Decrease your speed

181. When you come across a sign telling you “ACCIDENT PRONE AREA”, what should you do?
Answer: Slow down and be more alert than usual
182. When driving on mountain roads during daytime, you should:
   Answer: Blow your horn when approaching a blind curve

183. At an intersection with a traffic light, make a left turn only when:
   Answer: The green and left turn lights are on

184. The purpose of traffic laws, rules and regulations is to:
   Answer: Establish an orderly movement of road users and penalize erring drivers

185. Eating, drinking, reading, or doing anything that may take your attention from driving is:
   Answer: Never allowed

186. You were flagged down due to overspeeding of your motorcycle, however, when you were asked for your driver’s license, you have nothing to show, instead you make an alibi that you left the same at home. What will be your violation?
   Answer: Unlicensed driver

187. You were flagged down due to noisy muffler of your motorcycle, what will you do?
   Answer: Reinstall the stock muffler of your motorcycle

188. You were apprehended because you were engaged in car racing while driving in a super highway, what traffic violation did you commit?
   Answer: Reckless driving
189. Whenever you park, remember to:
Answer: Turn off the engine and engage the hand brake

190. When driving downhill on a mountain road always:
Answer: Shift to low gear

191. When you intend to slow down or stop, you should:
Answer: Step on your brakes lightly to turn on your brake lights

192. It refers to an act penalizing person under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs, and similar substances, and for other purpose.
Answer: R.A. No. 10586

193. An act of operating a motor vehicle while the driver’s BAC level has, after being subjected to an ABA test, reached the level of intoxication.
Answer: Driving under the influence of alcohol

194. It refers to alcoholic beverages classified into beer, wine and distilled spirits, the consumption of which produces intoxication.
Answer: Alcohol

195. It is an equipment that can be determine the BAC level of a person through testing of his breath.
Answer: Alcohol Breath Analyzer
196. A driver of a private motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 4500 kg. a BAC level of _____ or higher shall be conclusive proof that said driver is driving under the influence of alcohol.
Answer: 0.05%

197. It refers to standardized tests to initially assess and determine intoxication.
Answer: Field Sobriety Test

198. It refers to measure of amount of alcohol in a person’s blood.
Answer: Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)

199. For drivers of trucks, buses, motorcycles and public utility vehicles, a BAC level of more than _____ shall be conclusive proof that said driver is driving under the influence of alcohol.
Answer: 0.0%

200. It refers to horizontal or lateral jerking of the driver’s eyes as he or she gazes sideways following a moving object such as pen or the tip of a penlight held by the LEO from a distance of about one (1) foot away from the face of the driver.
Answer: The Eye Test (“horizontal gaze nystagmus”)

201. It shall mean that the LEO has reasonable ground to believe that the person driving the motor vehicle is under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs and/or other similar substances upon personally witnessing a traffic offense committed.
Answer: probable cause
202. A driver found to have been driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs and/or other similar substances, as provided for under section 5 of this Act, shall be penalized if the violation did not result in physical injuries or homicide with:
Answer: three (3) months imprisonment, and a fine ranging from Twenty thousand pesos (Php20,000.00) to Eighty thousand pesos (Php80,000.00)

203. It refers to any land transportation vehicles propelled by any other power than muscular power.
Answer: motor vehicle

204. What is the short title of R.A. No. 10586?
Answer: Anti-Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013

205. A type of field sobriety test that requires the driver to walk heel-to-toe along a straight line for nine (9) steps, turn at the end and return to the point of origin without any difficulty.
Answer: The Walk-and-Turn

206. A type of field sobriety test that requires to stand an either right or left leg with both arms on the side. The driver is instructed to keep the foot raised about six (6) inches off the ground for thirty (30) seconds.
Answer: The One-Leg Stand

207. What should you do to avoid air pollution especially from motor vehicles
Answer: Help enforce the law by having regular motor vehicle check-up and not overloading
208. The Road Users Charge Law (R.A. No. 8794) was enacted by the Philippine Congress to serve as basis for. 
   Answer: Collecting registration fee for motor vehicle

209. When can a driver’s license be lent out?
   Answer: It must not be lent out.

210. What documents should a driver carry all the time when he is driving?
   Answer: Driver’s License, Certificate of Registration and current Official Receipt (OR/CR)

211. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Dangerous bend/curve

212. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Dangerous left bend/curve

213. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Dangerous right bend/curve

214. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Dangerous double left bend/curve
215. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Dangerous double right bend/curve

216. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Approach to intersection

217 Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Danger warning sign
   to indicated road intersection

218. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Approach to intersection side road

219. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Approach to intersection
   merging traffic

220. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Swing bridge

221. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Traffic light ahead

222. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Road works
223. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Pedestrian Crossing

224. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Animals crossing

225. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Road narrows ahead

226. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Uneven road/ bad condition

227. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Steep descent

228. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Steep ascent

229 Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Slippery road

230. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Round about ahead

231. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: Quay/River
232. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Two-way traffic

233. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Danger from falling rocks

234. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Railroad crossing

235. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for all types of vehicles

236. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for cars

237. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for jeepneys

238. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for bicycles

239. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for motorcycles

240. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for tricycles
241 Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for buses

242. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for trucks

243. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for pedestrians

244. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No left turn

245. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No stopping anytime

246. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for animal drawn vehicles

247 Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No right turns

248. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No U-turn
249. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No overtaking

250. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Speed limit sign

251. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 2 meters in width

252. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No blowing of horn

253. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No parking sign

254. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 5 tons

255. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 3.5 meters in height

256. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 2 tons on one axle
257. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 10 meters in length

258. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Hospital sign

259. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: First Aid station

260. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Breakdown station

261. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Telephone booth

262. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Filling station

263. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Hotel or motel

264. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Restaurant
265. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Bus stop sign

266. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: A traffic sign to notify drivers that they must stop before proceeding

267. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Indicates that you must slow down and be ready to stop, if necessary, to let any vehicle, bicyclist, or pedestrian pass

268. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Regulatory sign

269. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Roundabout ahead

270. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Refreshments or Cafeteria
1. Having a driver’s license is a:
   Answer: Privilege

2. A Public Utility Vehicle can only be driven by a holder of a:
   Answer: Professional Driver’s License

3. A steady red cross (“X”) in tollways means:
   Answer: You cannot drive through this lane

4. Drivers of public utility vehicles are prohibited from:
   Answer: Overcharging fares and fast taximeters and cutting trip or going beyond authorized line

5. To avoid confusion to other road users, after changing lanes, finishing a turn and overtaking, the driver should:
   Answer: Make sure your signal light turns off after changing lanes, overtaking and finishing a turn

6. The license of a Public Utility Vehicle driver who refuses to convey passengers shall be:
   Answer: Confiscated and suspended

7. What documents must you carry along whenever you drive a FOR HIRE vehicle?
   Answer: Driver’s license, certificate of registration, current official receipt of payment of the vehicle registration and valid franchise.

8. Driving under the influence of alcohol is one of the major causes of vehicular accident because when a driver is drunk, he is:
   Answer: Arrogant, talkative and does not have the judgement and the reflexes to perform things safely

9. At rotundas or roundabouts which vehicles have the right of way?
   Answer: Vehicles within the rotundas or roundabouts
10. A pre-trip inspection should be completed:
   Answer: Before operating the motor vehicle

11. The vehicle you are driving is stalled on a two-way (opposite direction) highway, you should place the Early Warning Device (EWD):
   Answer: 4 meters at the back and front of the stalled vehicle

12. When a heavy fog occurs, what should you do:
   Answer: Park at a rest area or vehicle stop until the fog has lifted

13. When may you drive off of the paved roadway to pass another vehicle?
   Answer: Under no circumstances

14. It is illegal to park:
   Answer: within 4 meters of a fire hydrant and within 6 meters from the intersection

15. Before making a turn, the driver should use the turn signal at what distance?
   Answer: 30 meters

16. Whenever you are driving and you have to make or answer a call on your cellular phone you should:
   Answer: Pull over on the side of the road at a safe location to answer or make a call

17. When are you permitted to double park?
   Answer: Never

18. When taking any medicine, you should:
   Answer: Consult your doctor about the effects before driving
19. You are preparing to exit an expressway, when should you start reducing speed?
   Answer: Immediately upon entering the deceleration lane

20. It is not considered safe driving on an expressway when a driver of a motor vehicle:
   Answer: Change lanes without signaling

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22. At an intersection with traffic signals, if you are not in the proper lane to make a right or left turn you should:
   Answer: Continue to the next intersection to make the desired turn

23. What should you do when you are driving at night?
   Answer: Make sure you are driving within visibility range of your headlight so you can stop in an emergency

24. When you are parked at the side of the road at night, you must:
   Answer: Warn others by turning on your 4-way emergency flashers

25. What is not a good trait of a driver?
   Answer: Driving recklessly and under the influence of alcohol or drug

26. Chances of being hurt or killed while driving are reduced if one is wearing:
   Answer: Seat belts
27. Road crash can be avoided and minimized if the driver:
   Answer: Knows and obeys traffic signals, rules and regulations

28. A flashing yellow light means:
   Answer: Slow down and proceed with caution

29. When do you have to make a full stop?
   Answer: At a red traffic light

30. In order to meet one's social responsibilities of caring for others on the road, a good driver should:
   Answer: Always exercise care for pedestrians and other road users

31. While driving with maximum speed and you have to stop suddenly, you should:
   Answer: Apply your brakes gently with steady pressure

32. The proper hand signal for a left turn is:
   Answer: Left arm straight in horizontal position

33. If two vehicles approach or enter an intersection at approximately the same time, which vehicle has the right-of-way:
   Answer: The vehicle on the right

34. The most effective way to deal with a tailgater is to:
   Answer: Slow down and let him pass

35. A driver while on a highway, business or residential areas, shall yield the right-of-way to:
   Answer: Pedestrian
36. When can you lend your driver’s license?
   Answer: Under no circumstances

37. Steady green light at an intersection means:
   Answer: It is the turn of the vehicle on the other side to stop and pedestrians are not allowed to cross the pedestrian lanes

38. Traffic jam can be prevented if you:
   Answer: Keep opposing lanes open

39. Signs that are triangular in shape and with a red colored border are called:
   Answer: Cautions or warning signs

40. Signs that are round, inverted triangle or octagonal with red colored border are called:
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   Answer: Always turn your headlights on

44. A driver on a highway shall yield the right-of-way to:
   Answer: Police/fire department vehicles and ambulance when such vehicles are on emergency call
45. Ignoring traffic lights could:
   Answer: Involve you in fatal accident

46. What is the proper attitude of a good driver?
   Answer: Follow the traffic laws, rules and regulations

47. What should you do when approaching a pedestrian lane?
   Answer: Stop and yield to pedestrians

48. A flashing red light means:
   Answer: You must stop and then go only when it is safe to do so

49. It is considered as one of intentional violation?
   Answer: Driving against the flow of the traffic and overtaking in the shoulder or sidewalks

50. This traffic sign states directions and distances?
   Answer: Informative signs

51. A “cross buck” sign means you are approaching a:
   Answer: Railway crossing

52. The Traffic light or signal that tells you to stop before the intersection is:
   Answer: Steady Red Light

53. A traffic signal light that warns you that the red light is about to turn on:
   Answer: Steady yellow light

54. The traffic signal light that means you can go if the intersection is clear:
   Answer: Steady green light
55. This traffic sign warns you that school children may be present in the vicinity:
Answer: Pentagon

56. Before entering any intersection and you can see traffic coming from your left and right, you should:
Answer: Stop

57. A driver must not park or stop at the side of the road with a “STOP SIGN” or a traffic control signal because it reduces visibility for other drivers, especially when it is within:
Answer: 6m

58. If you are backing up in a straight line, turn and look behind you over your shoulder at:
Answer: Right

59. If in doubt while at an intersection, one must:
Answer: Yield to the right-of-way

60. If another car enters the intersection at the time you do and it is on your right, you must:
Answer: Yield

61. If the driver is turning left, he must:
Answer: Yield to approaching vehicles

62. When making a U-turn, which of the following is not permitted?
Answer: When it would interfere with other traffic
63. Keeping one's distance lessens the risk of accident. One good Rule is to leave a car length or: 
   Answer: 2-second rule

64. On the expressway, if a driver tries to drive slower than the traffic, he is a hazard to the cars: 
   Answer: Behind

65. In case of a breakdown, which of the following should not be done by a driver? 
   Answer: Walk or hitch hike for help

66. If you are the first to arrive at the scene of an accident, which of the following should you do: 
   Answer: Offer all reasonable assistance

67. On long drives, you should be awake and alert. If you are tired or very sleepy, you should: 
   Answer: Park at the designated bay of the road and take a few minutes' nap

68. Drivers have to make decisions: 
   Answer: Continuously as they drive

69. When you intend to drive slower than the other vehicle, you should use the: 
   Answer: Outermost (right) lane

70. It is not a safe place to overtake to: 
   Answer: an intersection and when approaching a bridge or a curve
71. At an intersection with no traffic signals, two cars approach at right angles to each other, which driver must yield?
Answer: The driver who gets there last

72. At an intersection with no traffic signals, two cars approach at right angles to each other, which driver has the right-of-way?
Answer: The car on the right

73. What hand signal must a driver give when he wants to stop?
Answer: Left arm held down and hand pointing at the ground

74. What hand signal must a driver give when he wants to turn right?
Answer: Left arm bent at elbow, hand pointing up

75. What hand signal must a driver give when he wants to turn left?
Answer: Left arm held straight horizontally

76. How much is the fare discounts granted to Senior Citizens pursuant to RA 9994 (Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010) ?
Answer: 20% of the prescribed fare

77. Who are entitled to fare discounts?
Answer: Senior Citizens, PWD and students

78. What should you do if you are requested by a law enforcer to stop?
Answer: Stop and show your driver’s license and other documents if asked by the law enforcer
79. If you are involved in an accident, what should you do?  
   Answer: Notify the nearest hospital and notify the nearest police station

80. If a passenger left some personal belongings in your vehicle, what should you do?  
   Answer: Surrender the belongings to the office/terminal for proper turn over

81. The driver of a public utility vehicle has full responsibility to:  
   Answer: Passengers and their belongings

82. What is the meaning of ‘Yellow Box’ in the middle of the intersection?  
   Answer: Keep the intersection open

83. Wearing of slippers while driving is:  
   Answer: Not allowed at all times

84. The disciplined and careful driver:  
   Answer: Shows respect to other road users at all times

85. Being passed is a normal part of driving and should not be taken as an insult to one’s ability. While being overtaken, a driver must:  
   Answer: Pull the vehicle to the right, slow down and make it easy for the other vehicle to pass

86. In traffic direction and control, when both the traffic lights and traffic enforcer are directing traffic, which will you follow to avoid confusion?  
   Answer: Traffic enforcer
87. If you were apprehended for Disregarding Traffic Sign (DTS), what will you do next time so that you will not be apprehended for the same violation?
   
   Answer: Drive your car according to the required speed and read traffic signs carefully

88. You are driving on a two (2) lane road. A vehicle coming from the opposite direction decides to overtake. Judging by his speed and his distance from you, he will not make it and he is on a head on collision course with you. What will you do?
   
   Answer: Reduce your speed right away and pull over to the right shoulder of the road

89. In order to avoid being apprehended for violation of failure to convey passenger to proper destination, what is the right thing to do?
   
   Answer: Strictly follow your authorized route

90. Driving in heavy rains can be extremely dangerous because of zero visibility. What should you do?
   
   Answer: When you cannot see more than 20m in front of you, turn on your hazard lights/headlights and look for a safe place to park

91. When making a right turn, you must:
   
   Answer: Stay on the outermost lane of the road then signal your intention to turn right at least 30 meters before you intend to make your turn

92. When you intend to turn right or left, signal your intention at least
   
   Answer: 30 meters before you intend to make your turn
93. At an intersection with a traffic light, make a left turn only when:
   Answer: The green light is on and there is a left turn sign

94. While you were driving on the highway, you noticed that a lot of passengers are waiting, yet you still have 3 remaining passengers inside your jeepney, what will you do?
   Answer: Convey all your passengers up to their destinations

95. It is an act penalizing person under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs, and similar substances, and for other purpose.
   Answer: R.A. No. 10586

96. It refers to an act of operating a motor vehicle while the driver's BAC level has, after being subjected to an ABA test, reached the level of intoxication.
   Answer: Driving under the influence of alcohol

97. It refers to alcoholic beverages classified into beer, wine and distilled spirits, the consumption of which produces intoxication.
   Answer: alcohol

98. It refers to the equipment which can determine the BAC level of a person through testing of his breath.
   Answer: Alcohol Breath Analyzer

99. A driver of a private motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight not exceeding 4500 kg. a BAC level of ______ or higher shall be conclusive proof that said driver is driving under the influence of alcohol.
   Answer: 0.05%
100. It refers to standardized tests to initially assess and determine intoxication.
Answer: Field Sobriety Test

101. It refers to measure of amount of alcohol in a person's blood.
Answer: Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)

102. For drivers of trucks, buses, motorcycles and public utility vehicles, a BAC level of more than ____ shall be conclusive proof that said driver is driving under the influence of alcohol.
Answer: 0.0%

103. It refers to horizontal or lateral jerking of the driver’s eyes as he or she gazes sideways following a moving object such as pen or the tip of a penlight held by the LEO from a distance of about one (1) foot away from the face of the driver.
Answer: The Eye Test (“horizontal gaze nystagmus”)

104. It shall mean that the LEO has reasonable ground to believe that the person driving the motor vehicle is under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs and/or other similar substances upon personally witnessing a traffic offense committed.
Answer: probable cause

105. A driver found to have been driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, dangerous drugs and/or other similar substances shall be penalized if the violation did not result in physical injuries or homicide with:
Answer: three (3) months imprisonment, and a fine ranging from Twenty thousand pesos (Php20,000.00) to Eighty thousand pesos (Php80,000.00)
106. It refers to any land transportation vehicles propelled by any other power than muscular power.
   Answer: motor vehicle

107. What is the short title of R.A. No. 10586?
   Answer: Anti- Drunk and Drugged Driving Act of 2013

108. A type of field sobriety test that requires the driver to walk heel-to-toe along a straight line for nine (9) steps, turn at the end and return to the point of origin without any difficulty.
   Answer: The Walk-and-Turn

109. A type of field sobriety test that requires to stand an either right or left leg with both arms on the side. The driver is instructed to keep the foot raised about six (6) inches off the ground for thirty (30) seconds.
   Answer: The One-Leg Stand

110. According to the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 (R.A. No. 8749),
    Answer: Every citizen has the right to breathe clean air.

111. The Road Users Charge Law (R.A. No. 8794) was enacted by the Philippine Congress to serve as basis for.
    Answer: Collecting registration fee for motor vehicle

112. When can a driver’s license be lent out
    Answer: It must not be lent out.

113. What documents should a driver carry all the time when he is driving?.
    Answer: Driver’s License, Certificate of Registration and current Official Receipt (CR and OR).
114. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Dangerous bend/curve

115. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Dangerous left bend/curve

116. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Dangerous right bend/curve

117. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Dangerous double left bend/curve

118. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Dangerous double right bend/curve

119. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Approach to intersection

120. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Danger warning sign to indicated road intersection

121. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Approach to intersection side road

122. Identify the traffic sign:  
   Answer: Approach to intersection merging traffic
123. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Swing bridge

124. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Traffic light ahead

125. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Road works

126. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Pedestrian Crossing

127. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Animals crossing

128. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Road narrows ahead

129. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Uneven road/ bad condition

130. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Steep descent

131. Identify the traffic sign: Answer: Steep ascent
132 Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Slippery road

133. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Round about ahead

134. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Quay/River

135. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Two-way traffic

136. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Danger from falling rocks

137. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Railroad crossing

138. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for all types of vehicles

139. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for cars

140. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for jeepneys
141. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for bicycles

142. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for motorcycles

143. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for tricycles

144. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for buses

145. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for trucks

146. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for pedestrians

147. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No left turn

148. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No stopping anytime

149. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for animal drawn vehicles
150. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No right turn anytime

151. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No U-turn anytime

152. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No overtaking

153. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Speed limit sign

154. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 2 meters in width

155. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No blowing of horn

156. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No parking sign

157. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 5 tons
158. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 3.5 meters in height

159. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 2 tons on one axle

160. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: No entry for vehicles exceeding 10 meters in length

161. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Hospital sign

162. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: First Aid station

163. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Breakdown station

164. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Telephone booth.

165. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Filling station
166. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Hotel or motel

167. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: A traffic sign to notify drivers that they must stop before proceeding

168. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Indicates that you must slow down and be ready to stop, if necessary, to let any vehicle, bicyclist, or pedestrian pass

169. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Regulatory sign

170. Identify the traffic sign:
   Answer: Roundabout ahead