



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Transportation
Land Transportation Office



FILIPINO DRIVER'S MANUAL 2018

Vol. 1



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LAND TRANSPORTATION AND
TRAFFIC CODE

**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

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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

RC	DL CODE	DL CLASSIFICATION		VEHICLE CATEGORY	CLUTCH	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
		NON-PROFESSIONAL	PROFESSIONAL				
1	A			L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7	MT/AT	Motorcycle L1- two wheels with a maximum design speed not exceeding 50 kph L2- three wheels with a maximum design speed not exceeding 50 kph L3- two wheels with a maximum design speed exceeding 50 kph Tricycle L4- motorcycle with side cars with a maximum design speed exceeding 50 kph L5- three wheels symmetrically arranged with a maximum speed exceeding 50 kph L6- four wheels whose unladen mass is not more than 350 kg with maximum design speed not exceeding 45 kph L7- four wheels whose unladen mass is not more than 550 kg with maximum design speed not exceeding 45 kph	 
	A1	✓	✓				

RC	DL CODE	DL CLASSIFICATION		VEHICLE CATEGORY	CLUTCH	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
		NON-PROFESSIONAL	PROFESSIONAL				
2	B, B1, B2	✓	✓	M1, M2, N1	MT/AT	M1- Vehicles up to 5,000 kgs GVW with not more than 8 passenger seats. M2- Vehicles up to 5,000 kgs GVW with more than 8 passenger seats. N1- Vehicles up to 3,500 kgs GVW for carriage of goods	   
	C		✓	N2, N3	MT/AT	Vehicles exceeding 3,500 kgs GVW for the carriage of goods	
3	D		✓	M3	MT/AT	Vehicles above 5,000 kgs GVW with more than 8 passenger seats	

Driver's License Classification and Vehicle Category

RC	DL CODE	DL CLASSIFICATION		VEHICLE CATEGORY	CLUTCH	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
		NON-PROFESSIONAL	PROFESSIONAL				
4	B, B1, B2	✓	✓	M1, M2, N1	AT	M1- Automatic clutch up to 5,000 kgs GVW with not more than 8 passenger 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	
5	C		✓	N2, N3	AT	Automatic Clutch exceeding 3,500 kgs GVW for the carriage of goods.	
	D		✓	M3	AT	Automatic clutch above 5,000 kgs GVW with more than 8 passenger seats	

RC	DL CODE	DL CLASSIFICATION		VEHICLE CATEGORY	CLUTCH	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	IMAGE
		NON-PROFESSIONAL	PROFESSIONAL				
6	BE		✓	O1	MT/AT	Articulated Vehicle not more than 750 kgs GVW	
7	BE		✓	O2	MT/AT	Articulated Vehicle exceeding 750 up to 3,500 kgs GVW	
8	CE		✓	O3, O4	MT/AT	Articulated Vehicle exceeding 3,500 kgs GVW	



MEDICAL CONDITIONS AND DRIVING INDICATIONS

Condition	Indication/Driving Requirement
1	<u>Drive only with corrective lenses</u> <i>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.</i>
2	<u>Drive only with special equipment for upper limbs and/or lower limbs</u> <i>This is indicated in the driver's license of a licensee with impairment at the upper limb and/or lower limb.</i>
3	<u>Drive customized motor vehicle only</u> <i>This is indicated in the driver's license of a licensee to drive especially designed motor vehicles only and duly registered with LTO.</i>
4	<u>Drive only during daylight</u> <i>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.</i>
5	<u>Drive only with hearing aid</u> <i>This is indicated in the driver's license of a licensee with impaired hearing.</i>



Qualifications and Documentary Requirements STUDENT-DRIVER'S PERMIT (SP)

Qualifications and Documentary Requirements STUDENT-DRIVER'S PERMIT (SP)

Item	Qualifications	Requirements	NEW	RENEWAL	MISC
1	Filipinos at least 16 years old	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	√	n/a	n/a
	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	Passport and Valid Visa for at least six months or, PSA/NSO Certificate of Birth if born in the Philippines	√	n/a	n/a
2	Physically and mentally fit	Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic	√	√	n/a
3	Able to read and write in Filipino, English or any major dialect		√	√	√
4	No unsettled traffic violation	DL -LETAS Interface Clearance	√	√	√
5	Completed a 15-hour Theoretical Driving Course	Valid Certificate of Completion	√	n/a	n/a
6	Pass the Online Examination - New and Delinquent	Proof of Passing the examination	√	√	n/a
7		Other Requirements:			
		TIN, if employed	√	√	√
		Proof of Payment	√	√	√
		Duly Accomplished APL e-Form	√	√	√
8	Miscellaneous Transactions – Additional				
	Change of Status	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.	n/a	√	√
	Change of Address	Proof of New Address	n/a	√	√
	Change of Driving Conditions	Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic	n/a	√	√
	Change of Other Personal Details	PSA/NSO Certificate of Birth In case of change in citizenship or nationality, Passport/Immigration Card issued by Bureau of Immigration and Deportation	n/a	√	√
	Duplicate	Affidavit of Loss	n/a	√	√



Qualifications and Documentary Requirements CONDUCTOR'S LICENSE (CL)

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

Qualifications and Documentary Requirements New Driver's License

Qualifications and Documentary Requirements NEW DRIVER'S LICENSE

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



Qualifications and Documentary Requirements NEW DRIVER'S LICENSE

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

Qualifications and Documentary Requirements Renewal of Driver's License and Table of Training for Special Types of Vehicles

Qualifications and Documentary Requirements RENEWAL OF DRIVER'S LICENSE

Item	Qualifications	Requirements	NPDL	PDL	HPDL
			A, A, B, B1, B2	C, CE, D, BE	C, CE, D, BE
1	Valid, Expired or Delinquent DL	Driver's License	√	√	√
2	Physically and Mentally Fit	Medical Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic	√	√	√
3	No pending criminal cases	NBI or police clearance	n/a	√	√
4	No unsettled Traffic Violation	LTO DL-LETAS Clearance interface, DEP compliance if applicable	√	√	√
5	For Delinquent DL - Pass the Online Examination	Proof of Passing the Examination	√	√	√
6	For Delinquent DL - Pass the Practical Driving Test		√	√	√
7	Complete the Driving Enhancement Program (DEP)	Proof of Completion	√	√	√
		Other Requirements			
8		Proof of payment	√	√	√
9		Duly accomplished APL e-Form	√	√	√
10		Foreigners- Valid Working Visa	n/a	√	√
11	Special Training for Special purpose vehicle	Proof of Training	n/a	√	√

TABLE OF TRAINING FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF VEHICLES

Vehicle Type	Certificate of Training from Training Institutions
Ambulance	Ambulance Training Course
Firetrucks	National Fire Training Institute
Armored Car	Armored Services Association of the Philippines or other related association
School Service	Land Transportation Office (LTO) or Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board (LTFRB)
Carrier of Hazardous Cargo	Accredited TESDA Training Centers



Qualifications and Documentary Requirements: Minimum age Experience / Training Requirements for Professional Driver's License

Qualifications and Documentary Requirements

ADDITIONAL DL CODE OR VEHICLE CATEGORY

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



Qualifications and Documentary Requirements: Miscellaneous Transactions

Qualifications and Documentary Requirements MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

Item	Qualifications	Requirements	NPDL or PDL		From NPDL to PDL Change of DL Classification		NPDL or PDL				
			Renewal of Delinquent DL with valid FDL	Additional DL Code or Vehicle Category	A, B, B1, B2	BE, C, CE, D	FDL Conversion	Duplicate	Dropping of Vehicle Category	Change of Driving Conditions	Revision of Records
		Section >>>	9.3	9.5.1	9.5.2		9.5.3	9.5.4	9.5.5		9.5.6
1	Physically and mentally fit to operate a motor vehicle	Certificate from Accredited Medical Clinic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			if applicable	
2	Able to read and write in Filipino, English or any major dialect		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Holder of a Valid Foreign Driver's License	Valid FDL	✓			✓	✓				
4	Holder of Valid or Expired or Delinquent DL	Valid or Expired or Delinquent DL	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
5	No any unsettled traffic violation	LTO-LETAS Clearance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Pass the theoretical and practical examination	Proof of Passing theoretical examination and practical driving test	✓	✓	✓	✓					
7	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	a. Proof of DEP completion b. Proof of passing practical driving test	✓				✓				
8	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	Valid visa					✓				
9	In case of expired foreign DL, the applicant must pass the theoretical examination and practical driving test	Proof of DEP completion					✓				



Qualifications and Documentary Requirements: Miscellaneous Transactions

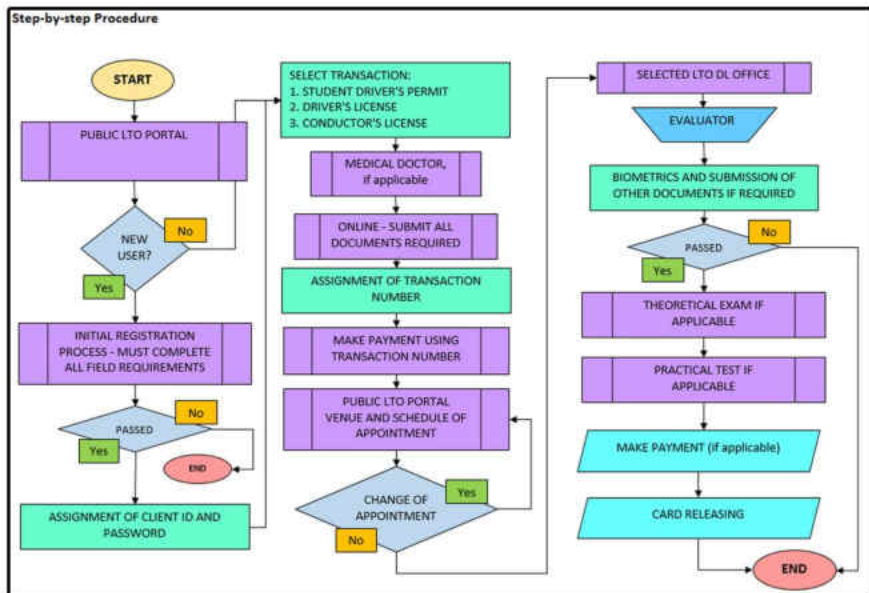
Qualifications and Documentary Requirements MISCELLANEOUS TRANSACTIONS

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



LTO Portal Flow Chart

LTO PORTAL FLOW CHART





Fees and Other Charges

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES			
NEW	PARTICULARS	STUDENT-DRIVER'S PERMIT	CONDUCTOR'S / DRIVER'S LICENSE
	Application Fee	100.00	100.00
	Computer Fee	67.63	67.63
	Permit / License Fee	150.00	585.00
	Computer Fee	--	67.63
	TOTAL	317.63	820.26

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES			
RENEWAL	PARTICULARS	STUDENT-DRIVER'S PERMIT	CONDUCTOR'S / DRIVER'S LICENSE
	Application Fee	100.00	100.00
	Computer Fee	67.63	67.63
	Permit / License Fee	150.00	585.00
	Computer Fee	--	67.63
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		
RENEWAL OF DELINQUENT LICENSE	PARTICULARS	CONDUCTOR'S / DRIVER'S LICENSE
	Application Fee	100.00
	Computer Fee	67.63
	Permit / License Fee	585.00
	Computer Fee	67.63*
	Penalty	225.00
	TOTAL	1,045.26

*Computer Fee is subject to change



Fees and Other Charges

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES						
REQUEST FOR LICENSE CHANGE CLASSIFICATION (Non-Pro to Pro & Pro to Non-Pro)	PARTICULARS	VALID		EXPIRED		FOR DELINQUENT LICENSE NON-PRO to PRO / PRO to NON-PRO (with written and practical exam)
		Pro to Non-Pro	Non-Pro to Pro	Pro to Non-Pro (practical driving exam only)	Non-Pro to Pro (with written & practical exam)	
	Application Fee	--	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Computer Fee	--	67.63	67.63	67.63	67.63
	Replacement Fee	225.00	225.00	--	--	--
	Renewal Fee	--	--	585.00	585.00	585.00
	Computer Fee	67.63	67.63	67.63	67.63	67.63
	Change Classification	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TOTAL		392.63	560.26	920.26 + penalty	920.26 + penalty	920.26 + penalty

REQUEST FOR LICENSE CHANGE CLASSIFICATION Additional Penalty fees	if due for renewal license fee = 585.00	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	PARTICULARS	VALID PROFESSIONAL	VALID NON-PROFESSIONAL	DUE FOR RENEWAL
	Application Fee	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Computer Fee	67.63	67.63	67.63
	Replacement Fee	225.00	225.00	--
	Renewal Fee	--	--	585.00
	Additional Restriction Fee	100.00 / RC	100.00 / RC	100.00 / RC
	Computer Fee	67.63	67.63	67.63
TOTAL		560.26	560.26	920.26
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

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES						
APPLICATION FOR DUPLICATE LICENSE (Valid license)	PARTICULARS	NON-PROFESSIONAL / PROFESSIONAL	CONDUCTORS	DUPLICATE LICENSE WITH REVISION OF RECORDS		DUPLICATE STUDENT PERMIT
				NON-PRO/PRO	CONDUCTORS	
	Replacement Fee	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	
	Certification Fee	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Clearance Fee	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
	Duplicate Fee	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	Revision of Records			100.00	100.00	
	Computer Fee	67.63	67.63	67.63	67.63	67.63
	TOTAL	472.63	472.63	572.63	572.63	217.63
* Not included in Dept. Order No. 2008-38						

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES		
APPLICATION FOR REVISION OF RECORDS (Valid license)	PARTICULARS	CONDUCTOR'S / DRIVER'S LICENSE (Professional & Non-Professional)
	Replacement Fee	225.00
	Revision Fee	100.00
	Computer Fee	67.63
	TOTAL	392.63

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES		
RENEWAL OF LICENSE OF OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (OFW)	PARTICULARS	DRIVER'S LICENSE (Professional & Non-Professional)
		Renewal Fee
	TOTAL	585.00 + Penalty if expired
Penalty Fees (Professional & Non-Professional)	1 day to 1 year	75.00
	1 year & 1 day to 2 years	150.00
	2 years & 1 day to 10 years	225.00

FEES AND OTHER CHARGES						
APPLICATION FOR CONVERSION (FOREIGN LICENSE TO PHILIPPINE LICENSE)	PARTICULARS	NON-PROFESSIONAL		PROFESSIONAL	with Philippine Driver's License (CONTINUITY)	
		(valid foreign license, no examination)	(expired foreign license, with written & practical exam)	(valid / expired foreign license with written and practical exam)	without revision of records	with revision of records
	License Fee	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00	585.00
	Application Fee	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Computer Fee	67.63	67.63	67.63	67.63	67.63
	Conversion Fee	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Computer Fee		67.63	67.63		
	Revision of Records					100.00
	TOTAL	852.63	920.26	920.26	852.63	952.63

Volume 1**CHAPTER**

Getting Ready to Drive

- 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



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



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

- 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)



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

- 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
 - b. R.A. No. 10054- Motorcycle Helmet Act of 2009
 - 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



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Motorcycle

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- Light Vehicles

COURSE CONTENT OF DRIVING SCHOOL MODULE FOR **LIGHT VEHICLES**

PART I: THEORETICAL

INTRODUCTION TO DRIVING

- 1) Organization and Mandate of LTO, LTRFB, 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



Course Content of Driving School- Light Vehicles

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Light Vehicles

- 5) Identifying switches & controls
 - a. Window controls
 - b. Turn signal lever & 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 TLSSL (think, look, signal, & look again)
 - b. Head check

- 13) Identifying instrument panel
 - a. Gauges & meters
 - b. Warning lights & indicators



Course Content of Driving School- Light Vehicles

- 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
R.A. No. 4136- Land Transportation and Traffic
Code and Joint Administrative Order No. 2014-01



Course Content of Driving School- Light Vehicles

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Light Vehicles

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Light Vehicles

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



Course Content of Driving School- Light Vehicles

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 uphill and downhill

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



Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

COURSE CONTENT OF DRIVING SCHOOL MODULE FOR **HEAVY** 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 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



Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

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



Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

- 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



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



Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

- 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



Course Content of Driving School- Heavy Vehicles

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 uphill and downhill

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

Road Traffic Signs

ROAD TRAFFIC SIGNS

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



Road Traffic Signs

2. Directional Signs

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



VEHICLES MAY PASS
EITHER SIDE



Road Traffic Signs

3. Prohibitive / Restriction Signs

No entry for all types of vehicles



NO CARS



NO JEEPNEYS



NO BUSES



NO TRUCKS



NO BICYCLES



NO MOTORCYCLES



NO TRICYCLES



NO VEHICLES
WITH TRAILER



NO ANIMAL DRAWN
VEHICLES



NO PUSHCARTS

Road Traffic Signs

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



Road Traffic Signs

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





Road Traffic Signs

BUS-PUJ STOP ZONE - parking is not allowed



BUS STOP ZONE - parking is not allowed



PUJ STOP ZONE - parking is not allowed



NO PARKING: TOW-AWAY ZONE - parked vehicle will be towed



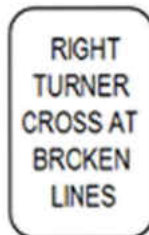
No stopping or parking anytime within the yellow box



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.



Road Traffic Signs

6. Miscellaneous Signs

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



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



No entry for vehicles with more than 10 meters in length



No entry for vehicles with more 2 meters of width



No entry for vehicles with 3.5 meters in height



No blowing of horns



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



Be aware of pedestrian crossing



Bike lane ahead



Be aware of children crossing



Be aware of Persons with Disabilities crossing



Road Traffic Signs

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

Road Traffic Signs

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

Road Traffic Signs

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

Road Traffic Signs

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

Road Traffic Signs

6. Pedestrian Signs

Pedestrian crossing ahead



Be aware and stop for children crossing ahead



Be aware and stop for Persons with Disabilities ahead



Advice to pedestrian to cross at designated areas



Be aware and slowdown on bike lane ahead



Road Traffic Signs

7. Railway Level Crossing Signs

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



Railway crossing advance warning

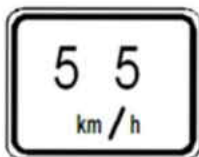


Alternative railway crossing position in an area that can be easily seen



Road Traffic Signs

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

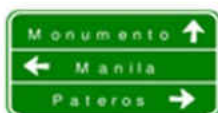
Maximum height of a vehicle must be 4.8 meters or less

Road Traffic Signs

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





Road Traffic Signs

4. Fingerboard Direction Signs

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



5. Street Name Signs

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



Road Traffic Signs

6. Town Names & Geographical Feature Signs

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



7. Service Signs



Road Traffic Signs

8. Tourist Information & Tourist Destination Signs



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.



Road Traffic Signs

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



Road Traffic Signs

D. Signs on Expressways

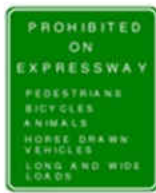
These signs are essential for the driver to have an advance information to ensure that they can position their vehicles in the correct lanes.

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	
	P
MOTOR CYCLES	2.0
CARS AND VANS	8.0
CARS With Trailer	10.0
OTHER VEHICLE Under 21	2.00
21 and Over	3.00

TOLL CHARGES-inform motorists the amount of toll charges required to pay at the toll plaza.

Road Traffic Signs

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

Road Traffic Signs

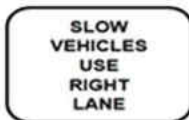
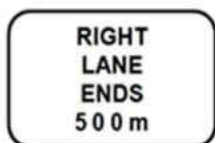
6. Start And End Of Expressway Signs



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



Road Traffic Signs

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

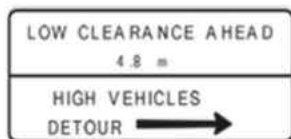
Vehicle may turn left or right if the intersection is clear



SLOW VEHICLES USE RIGHT LANE; MABAGAL NA SASAKYAN MAMALAGI SA KANAN



Road Traffic Signs



LOW CLEARANCE AHEAD HIGH VEHICLES DETOUR

Vehicles with more than 4.8 meters in height must detour



DETOUR FOR ... VEHICLES

Detour directional signs



Driver must give way to pedestrians



Turn right on green light only



TRAK AT BUS MAMALAGI SA KANAN MALIBAN KUNG LULUSOT means to stay on right lane unless passing other vehicles



Approaching dead end



Road Traffic Signs



Road is closed
to all vehicles



Drivers to form
one lane only

Directional sign for trucks
and buses



F. Hazard Markers

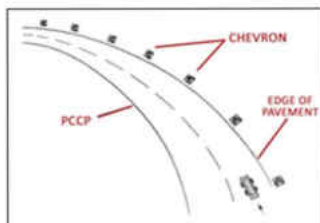
These are used to emphasize to the approaching driver a marked change in the direction of travel and the presence of an obstruction.

Type of Hazard Markers

ONE-WAY HAZARD MARKERS indicate to the approaching driver the direction to be followed at the end of the road.



Road Traffic Signs



CHEVRON SIGNS guide the drivers through a change in horizontal alignment of the road.

TWO-WAY HAZARD MARKERS- warns 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



Road Traffic Signs

G. Road Work Signs



Pavement Markings

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.



Pavement Markings

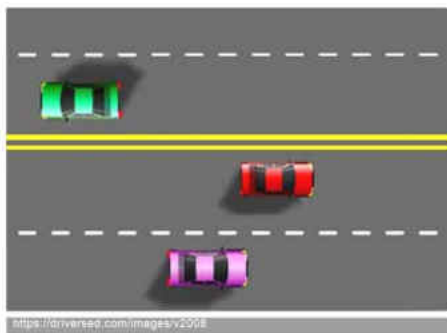
3. **BARRIER LINE
DOUBLE SOLID
YELLOW LINES**
never cross to pass
another vehicle
unless permitted.



**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.



Pavement Markings

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.



Pavement Markings



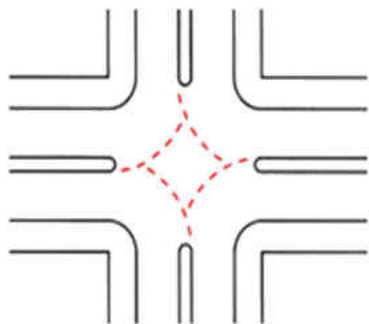
CONTINUITY LINE- when a driver see a continuity lines on the left side means the lane is ending or exiting and that the driver must change lanes if the driver wants to continue in the current direction. Continuity lines on the right mean that the lane will continue unaffected.



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.

Pavement Markings

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.

Pavement Markings



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 PUV LANE LINE is an unbroken yellow line used to separate other vehicles from buses and PUV's and supplemented by raised pavement markers on concrete pavements.

Pavement Markings

D. Object Markings



OBJECTS WITHIN THE ROADWAY



MARKINGS ON CURBS



OBJECTS ADJACENT TO THE ROADWAY

Pavement Markings

E. Raised Pavement Markers

Substitution of lane lines



CAT'S EYES

F. Other Markings



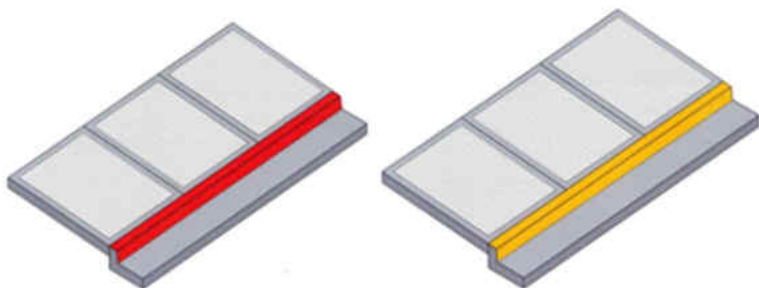
APPROACH MARKINGS TO ISLANDS AND OBSTRUCTIONS

Pavement Markings

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.



Curb Markings for Parking and Loading / Unloading Restrictions

Pavement Markings



RAILROAD CROSSING AHEAD

MOTORCYCLE LANES- 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.



Pavement Markings

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.



Volume 1**CHAPTER****DRIVING FUNDAMENTALS**

- 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



Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

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.

Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

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.



Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

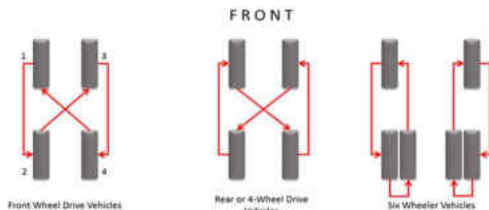
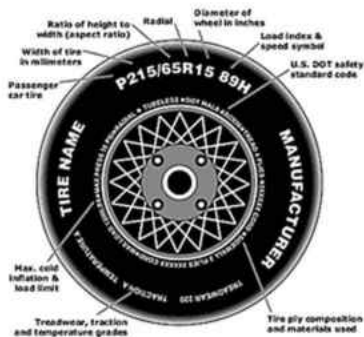
Brakes

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. Inflate 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.



Note: ROTATIONS are applicable for NORMAL WEAR AND TEAR ONLY and may be done every 30,000 km

Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

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

Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents



Cluster Instrument



Seatbelt



First Aid Kit if required



Fire Extinguisher

Image Source:

<https://www.seton.com/to-use-fire-extinguisher-fire-safety-sign-111061.html>



Early Warning Device



AC Components



Basic Tools



Engine Components

Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

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.



Checking Motor Vehicle and Documents

Documents

Republic of the Philippines
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS
 LAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
 Field Office - Marikina City District Office

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION CR No. **5372**-6 DATE **07/03/2007**

REGISTRATION NO. 0728-000000	PLATE NO.	ENGINE NO.	OWNER NO.
CONCENTRATION MOTORCYCLE without Side Car	DISPLACEMENT 200	NET CYCLES	FUEL GAS
WEIGHT GROSS 80 NET 40	SEATING SEAT 40	SEATING SEAT 40	SEATING SEAT 40

REGISTERED TO: 000-000-000-000

VEHICLE AND DRIVER LICENSE TAX: 3141 CR DATE: 02/07/2006 TAX: 345.00

REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: **REYNALDO BERRIOYA**
 CHIEF OF OFFICE

Certificate of Registration

Republic of the Philippines
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS
 LAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE

OFFICIAL RECEIPT 956143355 DATE: 02/07/2006

PAYMENT DETAILS	BREAKDOWN OF PAYMENT
REGISTRATION TAX	345.00
VEHICLE AND DRIVER LICENSE TAX	3141.00
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID	3486.00

TOTAL AMOUNT PAID: 3486.00

Official Receipt

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 LAND TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
NON-PROFESSIONAL DRIVER'S LICENSE

License No. 20221834

REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: *[Signature]*

Official Receipt for Driver's License

REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: *[Signature]*

Driver's License

Republic of the Philippines
 Land Transportation Office
Certificate of Public Convenience / Franchise

REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE: *[Signature]*

Certificate of Public Convenience / Franchise



Before Starting to Drive

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.



Automatic Clutch & Brake



Manual Clutch & Brake



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 9:30 or 10:30 position to have a good and full control of the steering wheel. Must be on the right distance and seating position.



Before Starting to Drive

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.



<http://wikihow.com>



<https://wikihow.com>

Before Starting to Drive

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 a 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





Driving On the Road

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.



Driving On the Road

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.



Driving On the Road

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

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

Note: Speed Limit posted in traffic signages shall prevail.



Driving On the Road

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

NATIONAL ROADS	
NATIONAL PRIMARY	
Flat Topography	80 KPH
Rolling Topography	60 KPH
Mountainous Topography	50 KPH
NATIONAL SECONDARY	
Flat Topography	70 KPH
Rolling Topography	60 KPH
Mountainous Topography	40 KPH

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

ROAD CLASSIFICATION UNDER RA 4136	Maximum Allowable Speed Under RA 4136	
	Passenger cars, motorcycles and similar vehicles	Motor trucks, buses and similar vehicles
Open Road	80 KPH	50 KPH
Through Street	40 KPH	30 KPH
Crowded Street	20 KPH	20 KPH

*As set by the Toll Regulatory Board



Driving On the Road

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

PROVINCIAL ROADS			
ROAD CLASSIFICATION UNDER DPWH MEMORANDUM APRIL 14, 2014	ROAD CLASSIFICATION UNDER RA 4136	Maximum Allowable Speed	
		Passenger cars, motorcycles and similar vehicles	Motor trucks, buses and similar vehicles
Provincial Roads	Open Road	40 KPH	30 KPH
	Through Street	40 KPH	30 KPH
	Crowded Street	20 KPH	20 KPH

MUNICIPAL, CITY AND BARANGAY ROADS		
ROAD CLASSIFICATION	Maximum Allowable Speed	
	Passenger cars, motorcycles and similar vehicles	Motor trucks, buses and similar vehicles
Municipal or City Streets	30 KPH	30 KPH
Barangay Roads	20 KPH	20 KPH
Road Collector or "Crowded Streets"	20 KPH	20 KPH

Driving On the Road

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.

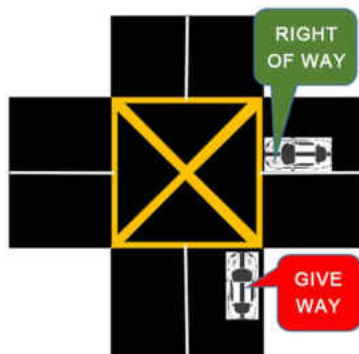


Driving On the Road

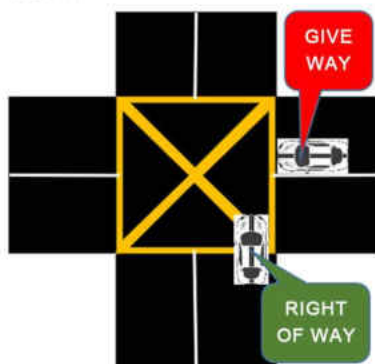
RIGHT OF WAY

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.



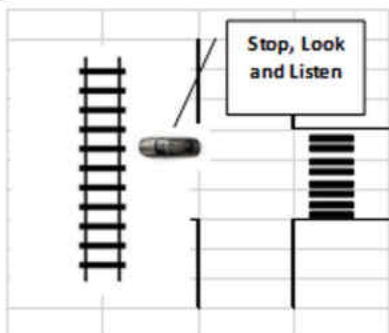


Driving On the Road

(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. "





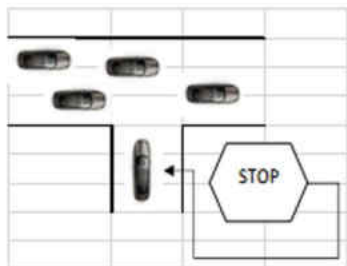
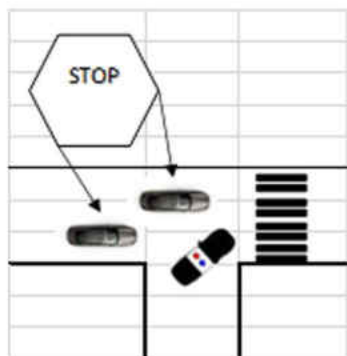
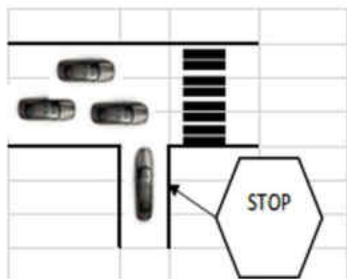
Driving On the Road

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.

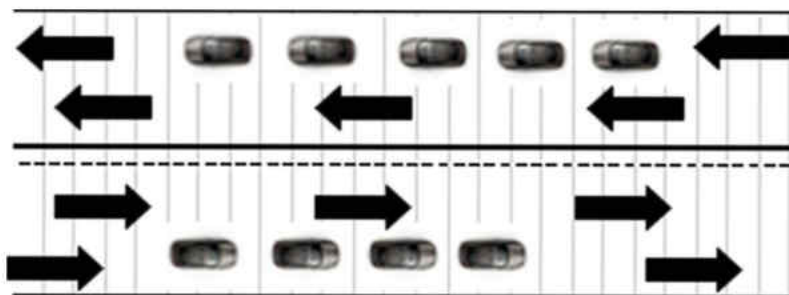
The driver of a vehicle entering a "through highway" or a "stop intersection" shall yield the right of way to all vehicles approaching to either direction on such "through highway". Provided, that it shall not be construed as relieving the driver of any vehicle being operated on a "through highway" from 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 the Road

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



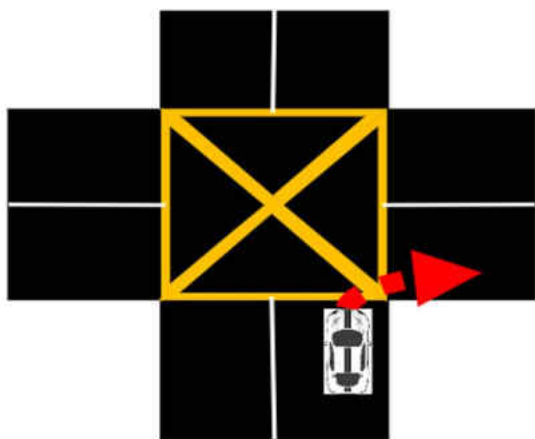
Municipal / City Road



Barangay Road

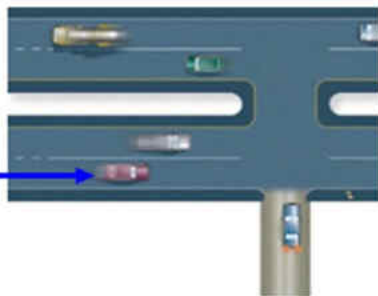
Driving On the Road

TURNING



MAKING THE RIGHT TURN

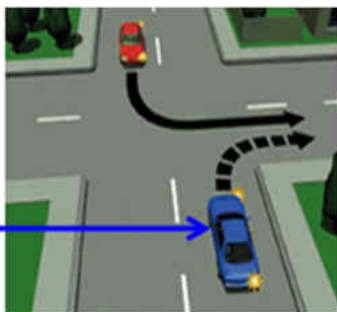
Get in the extreme right lane well in advance.



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.

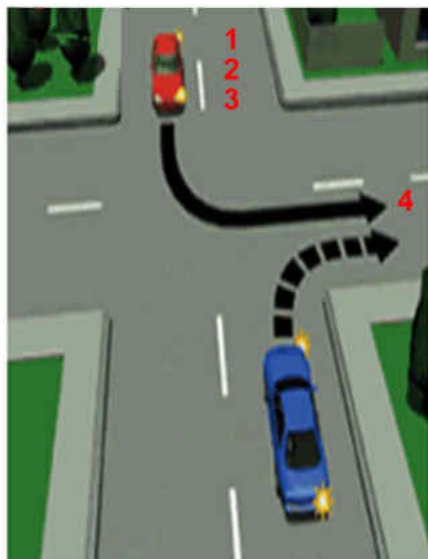
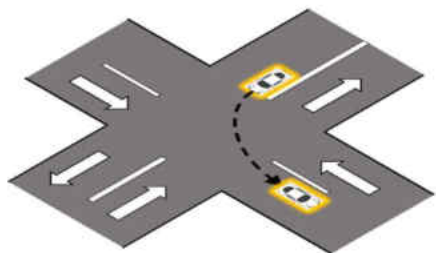


Driving On the Road

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.

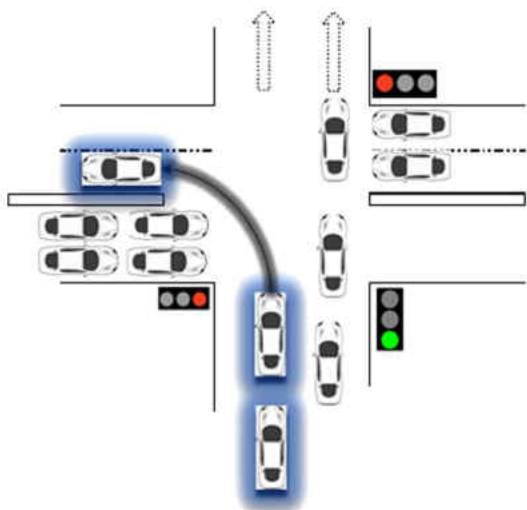




Driving On the Road

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.

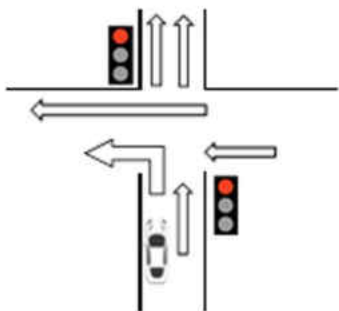
Move to the lane nearest to the curb that you are turning.

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.



Driving On the Road

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.



Driving On the Road

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.

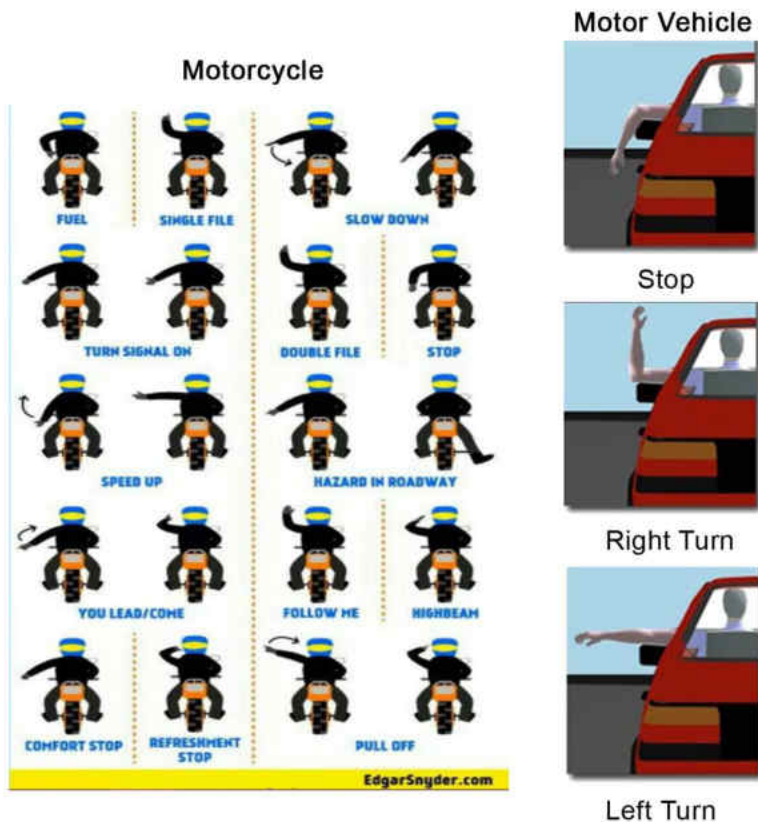




Driving On the Road

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.



Driving On the Road

OVERTAKING AND PASSING

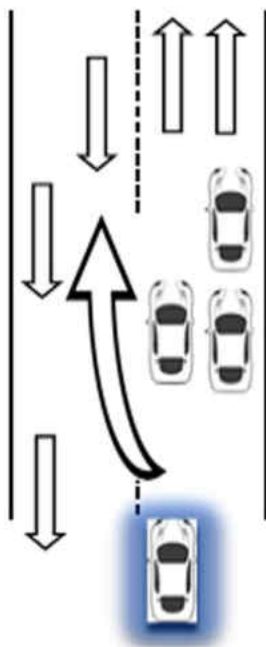
Passing is when the driver of slower vehicles uses passing facilities (such as passing lanes, slow vehicle bays and diagonally marked sealed shoulders) to let faster following vehicles pass. Overtaking is when the driver crosses the centre line and uses the opposing traffic lane to pass a slower vehicle.

RESTRICTION 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.





Driving On the Road

(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."



Driving On the Road

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

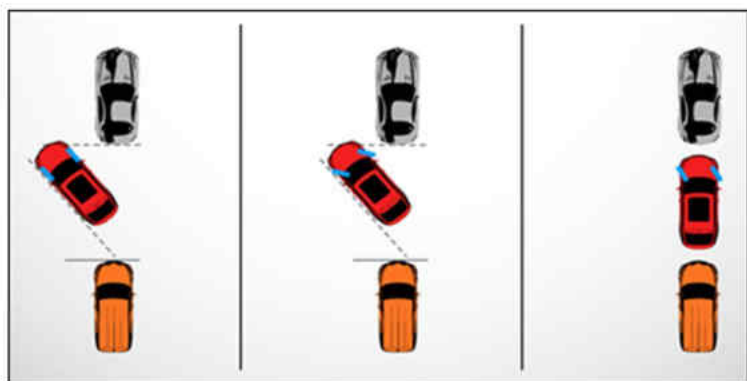
Angle parking is similar to perpendicular parking, except the vehicles are aligned in an angle. Normally the angle is aligned with the direction of vehicles approaching the parking space. It is easier to drive into the parking space in contrast to perpendicular parking.



Driving On the Road

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.



<http://imgur.com>

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.

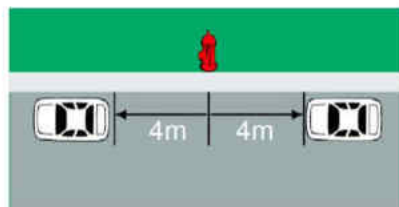


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Driving On the Road

PARKING PROHIBITED IN SPECIFIED PLACES

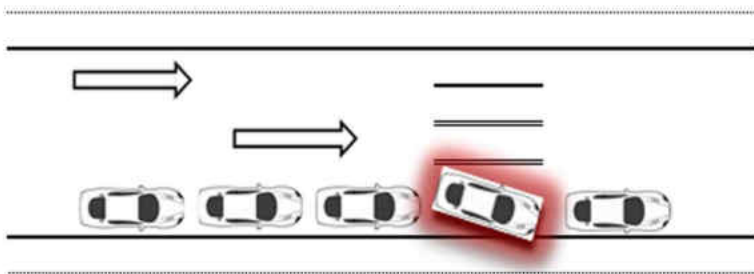
As defined in RA 4136, parking is prohibited on highway such as to:



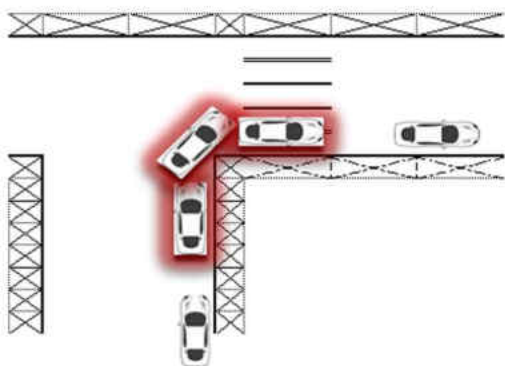
Within four meters of
fire hydrant



No parking in front of
a private driveway

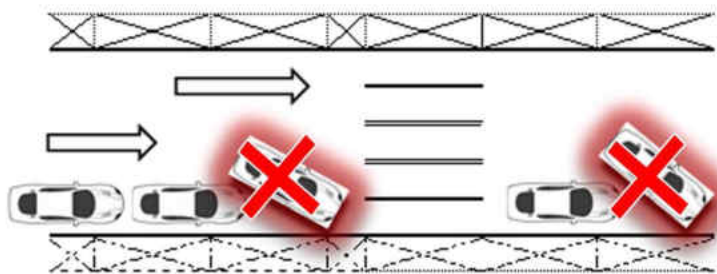


On a crosswalk



Within an intersection
or Within six meters
of the intersection of
curb lines

Driving On the Road



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.”



Driving On the Road

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 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



Driving On the Road

USE OF EXPRESSWAY LANES

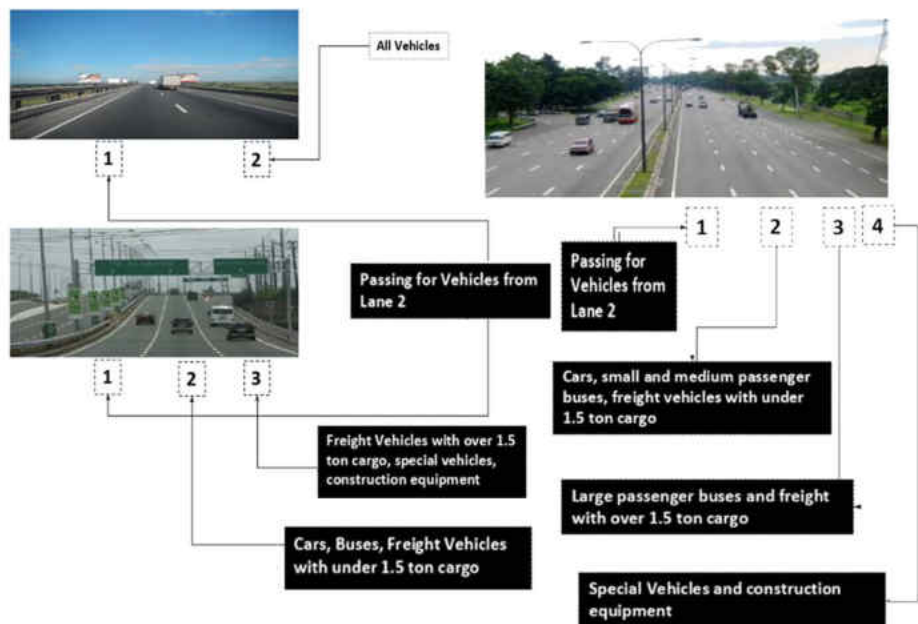
Lanes (each direction)	Lane	Permitted vehicles
Four lanes	1	Vehicles from lane 2 use this lane for passing
	2	Passenger cars, small and medium passenger buses, freight vehicles with under-1.5 ton cargo
	3	Large passenger buses and freight vehicles with over-1.5 ton cargo
	4	Special vehicles and construction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

Source: Manila North Tollways Corporation

Driving On the Road

USE OF EXPRESSWAY LANES

LANES (EACH DIRECTION)	LANE	PERMITTED VEHICLES
4 lanes	1	Vehicles from lane 2 use this lane for passing
	2	Passenger cars, small and medium passenger buses, freight vehicles with under -1.5 cargo
	3	Large passenger bus and freight vehicles with over -1.5 cargo
	4	Special vehicles and construction equipment
3 lanes	1	Vehicles from lane 2 use this lane for passing
	2	Passenger cars, passenger buses, freight vehicles with under -1.5 ton cargo
	3	Freight vehicles with over -1.5 ton cargo, special vehicles, construction equipment
2 lanes	1	Lane for passing
	2	All vehicles





Driving On the Road

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



Proactive Vehicle Maintenance

E. PROACTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

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



Proactive Vehicle Maintenance

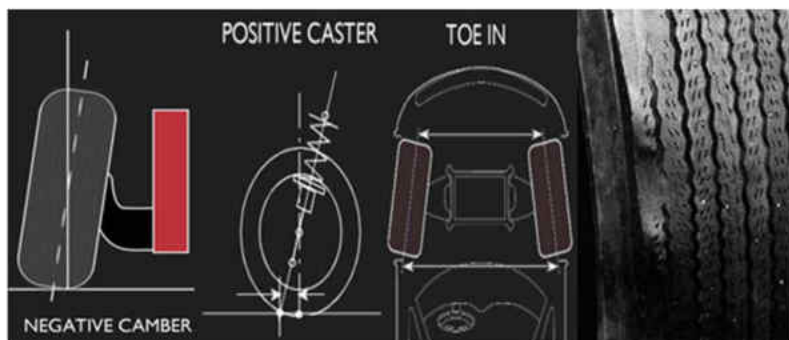
ALTERNATOR MOTOR

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 no 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

Proactive Vehicle Maintenance

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.



Proactive Vehicle Maintenance

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.



Proactive Vehicle Maintenance

VISIBLE SMOKE EMISSION AND ITS PROBABLE CAUSES

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

Volume 1

CHAPTER IV

Road Courtesy and Safety

- Road Rage
- Defensive Driving
- Dealing with Emergency Situations
- Hazards



Road Rage

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

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.



Defensive Driving

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

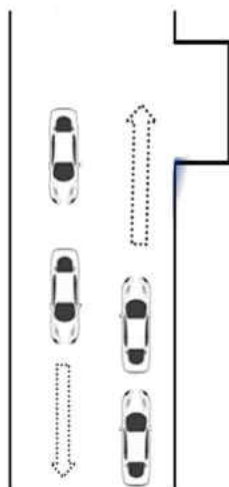


To prevent collision with on-coming vehicle when they steer to your direction consider the following:

- 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.



Defensive Driving

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.



Defensive Driving

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.

Right Turns and Bike Lanes

<p style="text-align: center;">Wrong</p> <p>❗ Driver is not turning from as far right as practicable (CVC 22100)</p> <p>❗ Bike rider should look for turn signal, avoiding driver's blind spot.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Correct</p> <p>✅ Driver must merge into bike lane & turn from curb (CVC 21717)</p> <p>✅ Bike rider should pass on left as driver merges into the bike lane.</p>

Defensive Driving

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.





Dealing with Emergency Situations

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.



Dealing with Emergency Situations

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.



Dealing with Emergency Situations

AVOIDING A COLLISION WITH THE VEHICLE AHEAD AND THE VEHICLE BEHIND

How to avoid a collision with the vehicle ahead

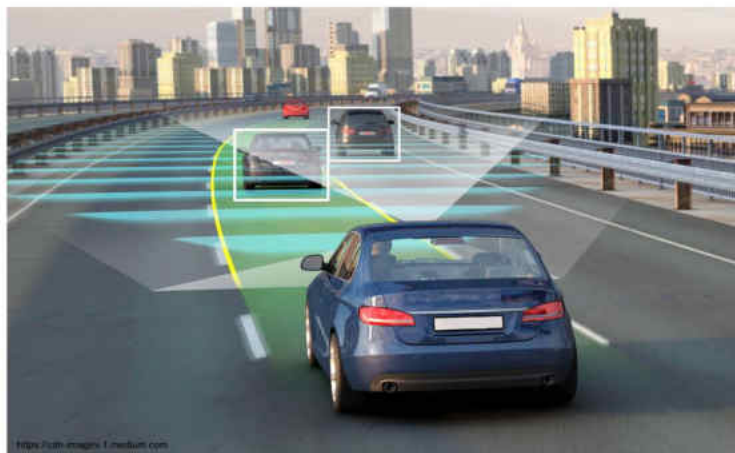
Stay back. When conditions are unfavorable, increase the number of second of distance between you and the vehicle ahead.

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





Dealing with Emergency Situations

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

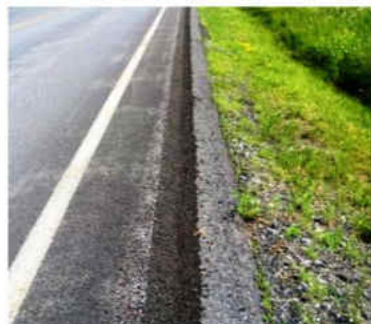
Your effort to steer back onto the road if your front wheel has dropped off the pavement can send you swerving into the path of an oncoming vehicle unless you follow these steps:

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

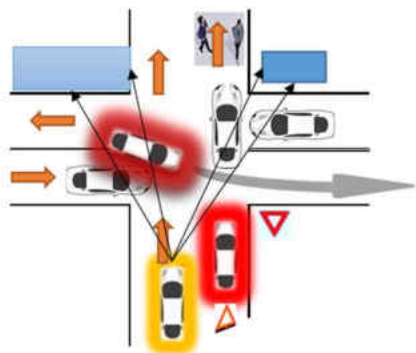
straighten the wheel position immediately as the front wheels contact the pavement.



Dealing with Emergency Situations

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

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.



Volume 1**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 Driver

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/Drivers

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

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

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

Volume 1**CHAPTER VI**

Reviewer

- Conductor's License

- Driver's License (Non-Professional)
 - ◆ Light Vehicle

- Driver's License (Professional)
 - ◆ Light Vehicle



Conductor

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.



Conductor

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



Conductor

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



Conductor

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

Conductor

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





Conductor

51. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: No entry for buses



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



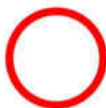
53. Identify the traffic sign:
Answer: No Stopping Anytime



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





Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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 borders are called;
Answer: Regulatory signs



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

- Signs that are round, rectangular with white and blue background are called:
Answer: Informative signs
- Single with broken line on a two-lane road means:
Answer: It separates traffic moving in opposite directions
- What to do when you approach a crosswalk or pedestrian lane?
Answer: Stop and yield to pedestrians
- Driving an unregistered motor vehicle is a violation with a fine of:
Answer: Fine of Php 10,000
- What is considered a parking violation?
Answer: Parking within 5 meters from a signalized intersection
- Green light at an intersection means:
Answer: Pedestrians are not allowed to cross the pedestrian lanes
- Steady red light at an intersection means:
Answer: Stop at the designated line
- Flashing yellow light means:
Answer: Proceed through the intersection with caution
- 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
- When a driver of PUV refuses to render service, convey passengers, such violation is penalized with:
Answer: Fine of Php 1,000



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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: Pedesrians 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.



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

62. The traffic sign 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

Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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 than 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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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 on 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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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





Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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





Light Vehicles: Non-Professional

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



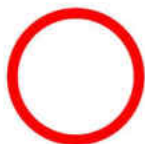
267. Identify the traffic sign:

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





Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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
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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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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:

Answer: Regulatory signs

41. What affects your visibility while driving at night?

Answer: Defective and dirty headlights

42. When approaching a flooded area and you have to go through it, what should you do?

Answer: Proceed at a very slow speed

43. When driving at night, you should:

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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%



Light Vehicles: Professional

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)



Light Vehicles: Professional

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 on 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).

Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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





Light Vehicles: Professional

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





Light Vehicles: Professional

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



Light Vehicles: Professional

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





Light Vehicles: Professional

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



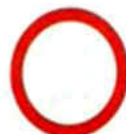
168. Identify the traffic sign:

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



EDITORIAL BOARD



Francis Ray A. Almora, CESO VI

Director, Law Enforcement Service

Emerita O. Soliven

Chief, Traffic Safety Division

Rodelio B. Nicdao

Transportation Regulation Officer II



LAYOUT AND DESIGN:

Lea Marie P. Balmes

Transportation Regulation Officer I



CONTRIBUTORS:

TRAFFIC SAFETY DIVISION

Maria Eliza V. Caguete

Beverly C. Sabela

Supervising Transportation Regulation Officers

Lawrence P. Menis

Transportation Regulation Officer II

Allan L. Garcia

Driving Skills Rater



TRANSPORTATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE
LTO

