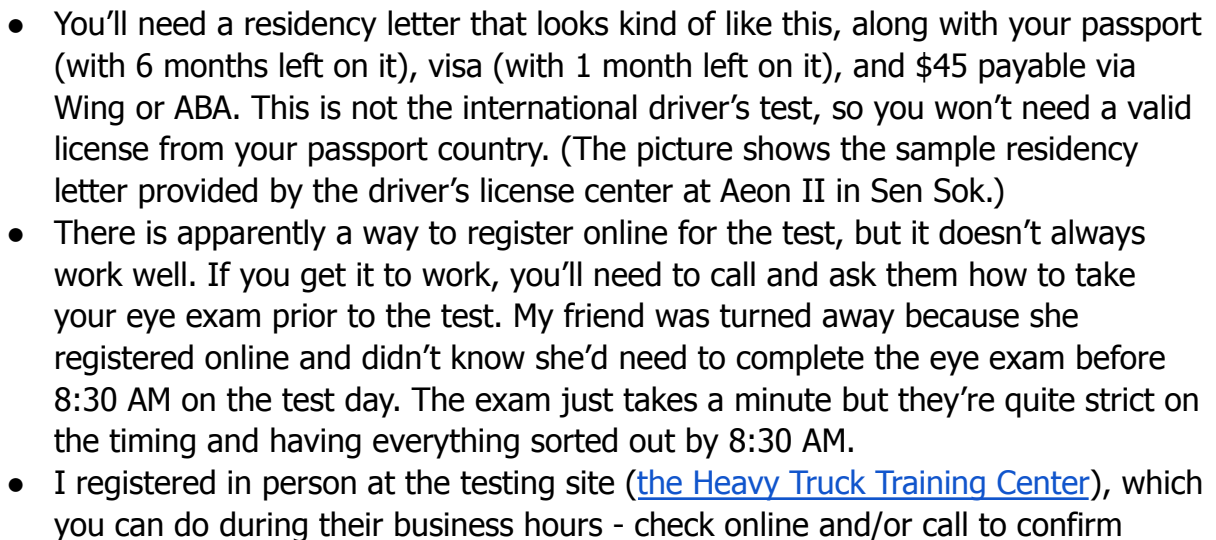


Registering for the driving test



they'll be open when you want to go. (When I registered, it was open Mon-Thur excluding holidays.) Be warned that it's well outside the city and if you take a tuk-tuk, you should ask the driver to stick around since there aren't many drivers in that area.

To pass the written test...

- Download "Driving Rules 2" app. I used the theory section, the challenge section (helpful because it tells you the correct answer whenever you miss a question), and the practice test section.
- Review my notes (starting on page 5, after the driving test advice) and add your own.
- You'll need to get used to the wording in the practice questions and theory explanations. The correct answers will be repeated verbatim from the theory section/practice questions, alongside 2 incorrect answers. They don't always make sense, but you can memorize them.
- A passing score = 35/40
- If you fail the written test, you can retake it any day the center is open (normally Mon-Thur) around 9 AM. Arrive by 8:30 for the retake so you can register and pay the additional fee. (Not sure of the fee since I didn't have to retake it.)
- Once you pass the written test, you can move onto the driving test.

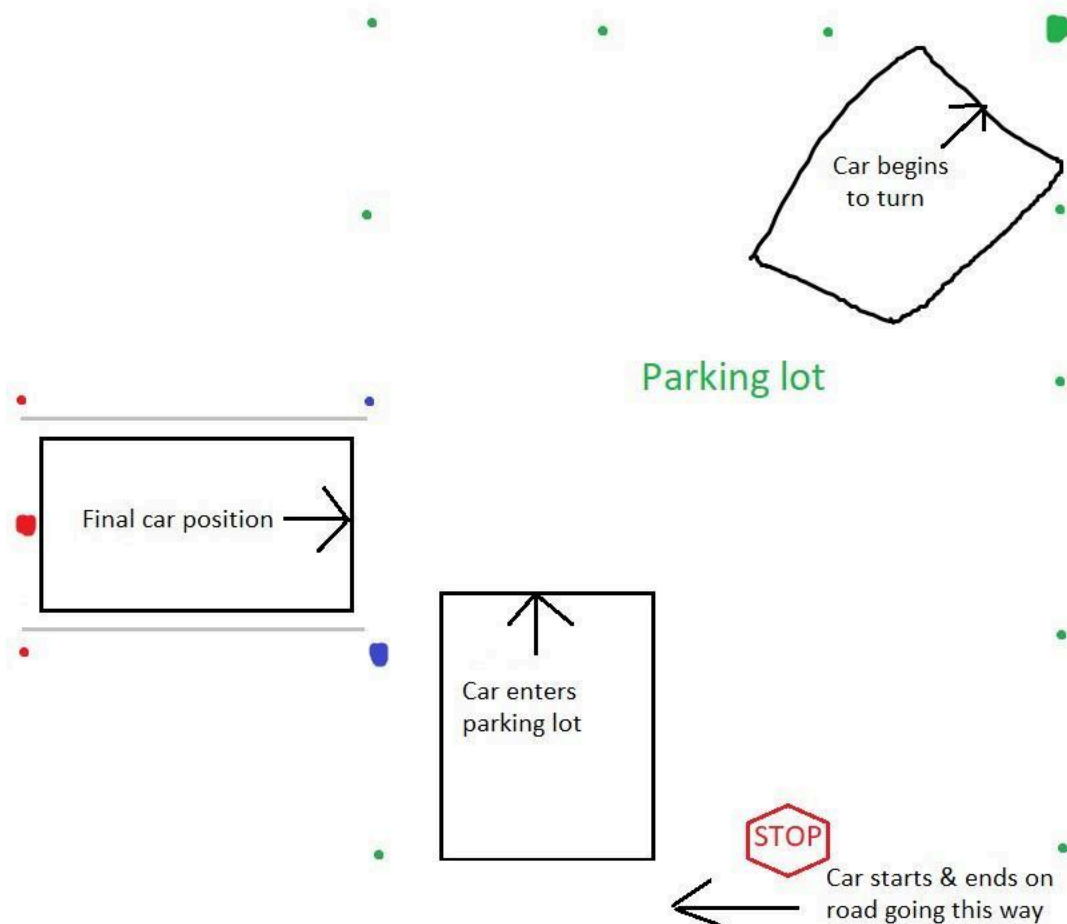
To pass the driving test...

- Familiarize yourself with the course (see below). You'll be alone in the car, but staff will stand near the most important sections to observe you and can point you in the right direction if needed. I failed my first attempt because I forgot what was coming next (a tight S-curve, but 2 other turns were possible at that intersection) and I went too far forward to make the turn. No backing up or correcting allowed, except once while parallel parking!
- Make sure you stop completely at all the stop signs and intersections. One person advised me to stop for a full 5 seconds; another said 2 seconds. There's one break in the sidewalk near the gazebo where some of the staff sit. This is not considered an intersection and you don't have to stop there. They tell you to pay attention to all signs but I don't remember any other ones that affect how we need to drive.
- There's no minimum speed. It's OK to inch along. Most people do.
- I recommend renting a car from them to practice on the course: 1 hour = \$20, and you can pay for 30-minute increments (cash only).
 - When you book your exam, ask what time drivers are allowed to practice. When I took the test (May 2022), practice was allowed around 7-8:30 AM Mon-Thur or there was some weekend availability.
 - If you speak Khmer, you can also book an instructor to sit in the car with you and guide you: likewise \$20 per hour in 30-minute increments. I didn't do this but it really helped my friend.
 - If you don't speak Khmer, there are driving schools with English-speaking staff. It seems like the driving school students have an easier time passing - I'm sure there's a kickback. I met an American guy who passed on his first try after 30 minutes with a driving school. I didn't ask what he paid.
- The two hardest parts are the T-parking (reverse perpendicular parking) and P-parking (parallel parking). Each of these has 2 possible locations, labeled "A" and "B" on the course map. The staff will direct you toward whichever one is open at the time. See my diagrams and notes that follow.
- If you fail the driving test, you can retake it around 10 AM any day the center is open (normally Mon-Thur) within 3 months of passing your written test. After 3 months you'll have to start over with the written test. Arrive by 8:30 AM so you can register and pay the additional \$15 fee for the retake.



How to park:

- Be familiar with the course (above) and the diagrams that follow.
 - The course is marked "B" not because it's the course for the class B driver's license (which is true) but because there's an A and B version of that course. Notice the A and B spots for T-parking, top left (reverse perpendicular parking) and for P-parking, bottom left (parallel parking).
- 2 general notes on my diagrams:
 - Arrows inside cars point toward the front of the car.
 - Colors shown in these diagrams don't reflect the real-life colors. I think the real poles are red and white, and the cones are orange.

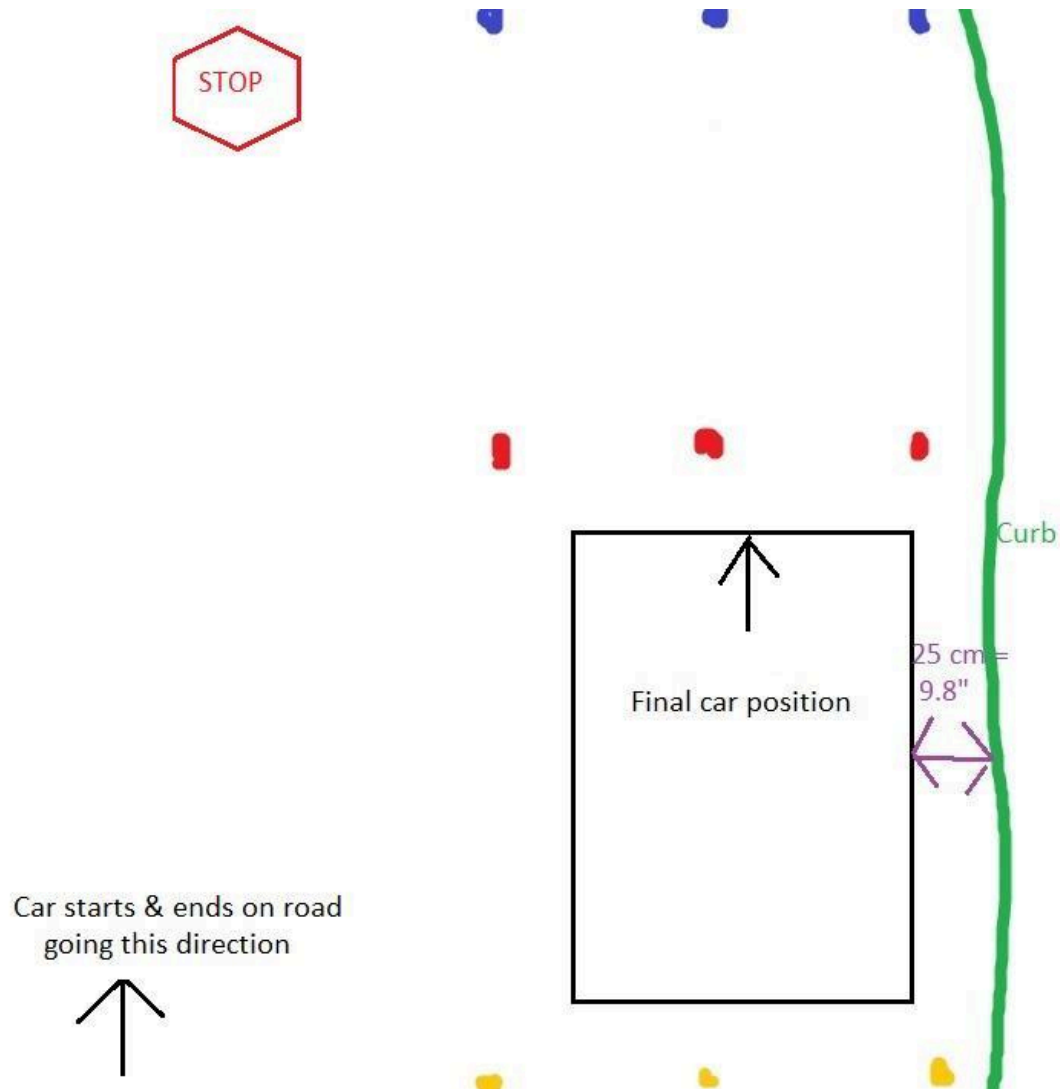


o T-parking (reverse parallel parking):

1. Turn right into the "parking lot."
2. Pull up perpendicular to your parking spot until the front-to-back center of your car (slightly behind your seat) lines up with the center pole (shown in red) behind where your car will end up. The left side of your car should be within half a meter of the front poles (shown in blue) or else you'll either hit a cone (shown in green) in step 4 or won't have enough room to turn into the spot. Hitting any cones or poles is an automatic fail.
3. Come to a complete stop. Turn your wheels all the way to the right.
4. Proceed toward the top right corner of the parking lot (the large green dot) until you see the front right pole (the large blue dot) centered in your rearview mirror. The rear window has a vertical line down the middle, which makes it easy to know when the pole is centered.
5. Come to a complete stop. Turn your wheels all the way to the left.
6. Enter the parking spot and straighten out your wheels, making sure not to hit any of the poles. (straight = 2 full rotations of the

steering wheel if it was all the way to the left or right). Your entire car needs to be inside the white lines (shown here in gray) within the poles. Try to center your car on the center back pole (the large red dot).

7. Come to a complete stop and wait for a thumbs-up from the staff.
8. Go straight forward until your car is halfway out of the spot, then turn your wheels all the way to the right to leave the spot and continue toward the parking lot exit.
9. Make sure you come to a complete stop at the "parking lot" exit before returning to the "road" and driving to the parallel parking spot.



2. **P-parking (parallel parking)**

1. Pull up to the spot ahead of where you're trying to go (parallel to the poles shown here in red and blue).
2. Put on your turn signal. Back up until the farther right "Toyota" sticker in your back right window aligns with the front left pole (shown in red). Essentially, back up until the front left pole is just barely visible through your back right window.
3. Stop and turn your wheels all the way to the right.
4. Turn your side mirrors down. Watching out the left mirror (driver's side), back up until you see the 3rd pole come into view (the far right pole in back, shown here in yellow).
5. Stop and turn your wheels straight (2 rotations of the steering wheel).

6. Back up until you see your right side mirror perfectly aligned with (blocking) the front left pole (shown in red).
7. Stop and turn your wheels all the way to the left.
8. Back up until the car is parallel to the curb.
9. It should be within 9.8" (25 cm) of the curb. If it's not, you're allowed to go forward (and maybe back?) once to correct it.
10. Hitting the curb is not an automatic fail. However, you will fail if you go up onto the curb or if you hit a pole.
11. Come to a full stop and wait for a thumbs-up from the staff.
12. Turn your wheels all the way to the left and pull forward out of the parking spot into the "road."
13. Don't forget to come to a complete stop at the stop sign at the end of the block. This is the end of the driving test.

Written test notes

Miscellaneous:

How is the accurate order of priority rights determined? Traffic police agents' mandatory signs, traffic lights, traffic markings, traffic signs, and traffic regulations.

Most important safe factors of vehicle: wheels, brakes, steering wheel, and lights

Can drivers talk on the phone while driving? Yes, with headphones.

Can drivers drive up with a breast traveling on the road or on the same lane? Cannot.

Can motorists drive up with a breast traveling on the same lane? Cannot.

When entering a vehicle, before departure, adjust the seat position and winding mirror, wear seat belt, check gear shift, start engine to check front & back lights, engage gear, release front brake, and depart slowly.

Pavements are important for walking.

Motos can carry max 300 kg

Trailers with 2 seats opposite each other can hold max 4 people

Centrifugal force can make vehicles turn over on a bendy road.

To adjust the gear up and down with ease, disconnect the clutch 2x.

Main reasons making wheels swerve off dry roads: speed up, drive fast, apply brake firmly, and steer firmly.

Why are back wheels slippery? Speed up a lot.

Why are front wheels slippery? Drive too fast on a not-flat road.

Driving outside built-up area, leave at least 2 minutes distance.

Engaging the gear shift down then your motorcycle twitches and the back wheel is stuck is caused by the failure of slowing down sufficiently.

To avoid slipping on a sandy or stony road, slow down, hold the steer firmly, don't apply the brakes or engage the gear down or turn sharply.

Driving a motorcycle, look ahead in far distance to know the situation of bending road, ascent/descent, and light signs of drivers in front of you.

Driving a motorcycle and the steer shakes, possibly caused by buckled wheels, loose radius, loose ball bearings, flat, or loaded too heavy at the back and steering ball bearing is improperly.

Ages and Licenses:

- Children under 10 can sit at the front seat in the cabin.
- 10+ can sit in the front seat next to the driver
- Age 15 citizen can drive motorcycle <125cc
- Age 18 citizen can take test for light-duty vehicle, also A and B
- Age 22 citizen can take test for A, B, and C
- Age 24 citizen can take test for A-E
- There are 5 kinds of national driving licenses
- A = the only bicycle/tricycle license, for 125cc+
- B = small size vehicle, not authorized to drive A
- C = not authorized to drive A

Alcohol:

- Prohibited: 0.25 mg/liter of air or 0.5 per liter of blood and up.
- Sentenced to jail: 0.40 mg/liter of air

Backing up:

- Before getting in a vehicle to move backward, look behind the vehicle carefully, make sure nothing will happen, then get in and drive backward slowly and carefully.

Breakdowns and collisions:

- If brakes stop working, slow down by downshifting the gear and then applying the hand brake
- After a collision, get out of the vehicle, recover, and inform the local traffic police
- If you break down and have to stop/park on a road outside the city, put the agency light or triangle sign at least 30 m from the vehicle which can be seen from at least 100 m.
- If you break down on a roadway, push it to the right side and repair it. If I can't repair it, put a sign to alert.

Definitions:

- "road user": vehicle drivers and pedestrians who travel on the road
- "sidewalk":
- "vehicle": Special vehicles, with additional machinery equipped, without people and goods outside the cabin.
- "trailer": Trailer for hooking up with a vehicle.

Distances:

Leave 3 m per 10 km/h in town. Leave 6 m per 10 km/h outside town.

Outside a built-up area:

- At 40 km/h, leave at least 24 m
- At 50 km/h, leave at least 30 m
- At 60 km/h, leave at least 36 m
- At 70 km/h, leave at least 42 m between vehicles .

For large-sized trucks >3.5 tons or 7 m long driving in queue, leave at least 40 m.

Safety distance = at least 2 seconds

Give a turn signal at least 20 m from the turning road

Stopping distances:

- Motorcycle at 30 km/h on flat, dry road: 10 m braking distance
- Motorcycle at 50 km/h: 25 m stopping distance
- >125cc motorcycle at 70 km/h on smooth road: 50 m
- Small-sized vehicles at 90 km/h: 81 m on dry road, 120 m on wet road

Giving way:

- In a narrow road, a light-duty vehicle needs to back up to give way to the heavy-duty one.
- In a narrow road with two vehicles, the cargo truck is the vehicle that backs up to give way
- On a steep and narrow road, the vehicle moving up goes first
- On a narrow bridge, when vehicles are passing and only one can go, the light-duty vehicle goes first
- Slow down or stop on a bridge where animals are crossing; move backward if needed to let them move away

Horns:

- No using air horns in the city or built-up area.
- You can honk in daytime, including when overtaking.
- Don't honk near a hospital or anywhere with no-horn signs.

Lights:

- On the road, no electricity, you're driving using headlights (US = brights) and switch to coating light (US = regular headlights). How shall you pay attention? Slow down, as looking no further.

- When meeting other drivers outside built-up area without electricity at night, turn off headlights and turn on coating lights.
- Use coating lights when heavy rain is falling in a city or built-up area.
- If you see a vehicle's headlights approaching you in oncoming traffic, drive a moderate speed and move right
- Turn on street lights from dusk till dawn, or when rainy or foggy
- Can use headlights at night, no electricity, and alternatively with coating light to seek for overtaking
- Can use coating lights at night or daytime when we can't see clearly (heavy rain/fog), and alternatively with headlight when overtaking
- If parking on a road without electricity at night, use a location light, red light, and plate number light.
- If you see a vehicle with dark yellow lights on duty, pay attention in avoiding and overtaking it
- Switch from coating lights/brights to headlights at 160 m from an oncoming vehicle at night

Loading

- Without a sign, goods can protrude 1 m from the back of a vehicle. With a sign, 3 m?
- Max height 4.2 m
- Max weight on front single axles (2 wheels) = 6 tons
- Max weight per axle (4 wheels) = 10 tons
- Max weight on twin axles (8 wheels) = 19 tons
- Driving on NR4,
 - o 3-axle vehicles (10 wheels) have a max weight of 25 tons.
 - o 4-axle vehicles (? wheels) have a max weight of 35 tons.
 - o 5-axle vehicles (16 wheels) have a max weight of 40 tons.

Maintenance

- While traveling, check the water temperature device process, battery recharged device, and brake signal, including engine oil pressure.
- At the tires, check the air pressure, erosion, swellings, cracked, and punch.
- Every time before getting in, check the wheels not to be flat and the lights to be cleaned.
- Family car tire depth to be left: 1.6 mm.
- Steer: check hardness and not to be tight.
- Gap of brake pedal needing adjusted: 13 mm
- Gap of brake pedal to be adjusted: more than 20 mm.

- In case the brakes using oil pump, realize the oil leak by starting the engine then applying the brake pedal, falling on brake pedal board.
- At the core, check the twist.
- Chassis: breaking a part
- Fuel tank: leakage
- Drive shaft: cracked or bend
- Wheels: cracked or eroded
- Check at tires: erosion, looseness, tightness, or being cracked
- Check semi trailer-towed hooks or trailer every 3 hours while driving

Motorcycles

- Should drive along the right, close to the sidewalk, if no lanes are marked, or on the right lane if 2 opposite direction lanes are marked.
- Outside built-up area, can stop or park on the roadside.

Overtaking:

- Can use headlights alternatively with coating light to seek for overtaking
- Don't overtake on right unless left car has turn signal on and is stopping or ready to turn left
- Leave at least 1 meter from the other vehicle
- Don't overtake by 3 lines (overtake another vehicle overtaking)
- Don't overtake near or at a turn in the road or intersection or a slippery road
- Can overtake near a dotted line but not a solid line
- No overtaking at road crossing railway with no barriers
- Don't overtake on the bridge
- If another car is trying to overtake you, if possible put on your right turn signal, slow down and move slightly to the right as a sign for it to go ahead and overtake
- After overtaking, put on right turn signal and marge back to the right with care.
- In heavy traffic, if the right lane moves faster than the left, it's not considered overtaking

Parking and stopping

- Stop at zebra or near an intersection to let pedestrians cross. Do not disrupt pedestrians.
- Cannot stop or park vehicles within 2 lines in a city or built-up area on a road with 2 opposite traffic directions
- Drivers can't park if they see a "no stopping" sign, but you can stop by a "no parking" sign
- No parking signs on the street have priority from the sign until the first cross street behind the signs.
- If parking on a road without electricity at night, use a location light, red light, and plate number light.
- Maximum 24 hours road parking
- How do you pay attention while parking your vehicle?
 - Park on the right side paralleling the traffic direction
 - Don't bother the other drivers on the same road
 - Park at the parking with hand brake.
- After parking and before getting out:
 - Apply hand brake
 - Turn off engine
 - Look at back and front so no accident occurs
- **Minimum** distance when parking:
 - 1 m from other parked/stopped vehicles
 - 5 m from intersection or turn road or zebra in city
 - 10 m from...
 - intersection or turn road outside city
 - boulevard and pump shuttle of firetrucks
 - bus stop area (including motorists and tricycles)
 - intersection when dropping off/picking up passengers in built-up areas
 - 20 m from railroad crossing
- **Maximum** 25 cm from curb markings in city or built-up areas
- Stop at all stop signs regardless of cross traffic.
- If you're driving 90 km/h and brake, you'll need 81 m to stop on a dry road and 120 m on a wet road.

Priority:

- Vehicles: fire truck > ambulance > police/military/gendarmerie have priority on public roads
- 2 vehicles in a roundabout with no mandatory direction sign: the right hand vehicle has priority
- On an intersection with the same priority, the right hand vehicle goes first
- National road prioritized over trail
- If you see a priority vehicle in duty using special light sign and special siren, slow down and move to the right

Railways:

- Driving across the railway, slow down.
- When the train whistle blows, stop your vehicle at least 2 m from the barrier and at least 5 m from the railway
- Slow down when approaching a bridge or railway crossing
- Stop or park vehicles at least 20 m from railroad crossing.
- If you break down on a railroad crossing, try not to make obstacles for the train and inform the nearest railway agents

Signs:

- 10 groups:
 - Prohibitory
 - Mandatory
 - Priority
 - Danger
 - Temporary
 - Direction
 - Built-up area
 - Border
 - Road name
 - Service
- Mandatory = blue circle with white edges and white sign/words inside
- Below additional sign = rectangle, white surface with a sign and black character or number.
- What are the road traffic signs? Sign, light sign, mandatory sign of traffic police agents and other signs.
- Vehicles with trailers need glass equilateral triangles with reflecting yellow, installed at the front, both sides of the plate number and at the back of the trailer.
- Use a triangle sign 30 m from fallen cargo if you can't pick them up immediately.

- Special light signs are blue, red, and yellow
- 4 types of traffic signs: traffic lights, traffic signs, traffic markings, and direction signs from traffic police officer.

Speed:

- In town/populated areas, max speed =
 - o Light vehicles and cars: 40 km/h
 - o Bicycles and motorcycles: 30 km/h
- Outside of town/built-up areas, max speed =
 - o Motorcycles over 125 cc and heavy-duty trucks: 70
 - o Family, passenger, and light-duty vehicles: 80
- Maximum speed for tricycles and trailer drawn motos: 40

Towing:

- No towing cables/ropes for vehicles with total weight over 5 tons. Use a long metal rod instead.

Turning:

- Put on turn signal 20 meters from intersection or turn road for cars (?) and motorcycles
- If you see a "no turn left" sign, you can't turn back (U-turn?) either