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Things to do on Test Day

Book the day off work and clear your schedule so you don't have anything else to concentrate on. There is no point in rushing to and from your job when you are doing your test. Take the necessary time to prepare and leave the evening free to enjoy yourself once you pass. Start the day with a good positive approach telling yourself that this is the day you pass your driving test. There is no point in worrying yourself to death over a test that takes less than 1 hour to complete.

You will know if you have prepared properly and you should have confidence and belief in your own abilities. Make sure you eat a good breakfast. Even though you may be nervous eating something is very important. Research has shown that the body needs food to concentrate. Make sure you dress appropriately. Dress for comfort and not for style. Your examiner wants to test your driving ability, not your fashion sense.

Wear a pair of shoes or trainers that you feel comfortable in or the footwear you usually have on when driving. If you need to wear glasses, then wear them. Arrive in plenty of time. You should be present in the test centre at least 15 minutes before the appointed time of your test. If you are late the test will be cancelled and the fee will be forfeited. You must bring your provisional licence. Make sure your car is clean and in good working order.

On the day, car requirements are as follows: The seat belts are in working order. The tax and insurance discs are current. The 'L' plates are visible and not obstructing your view. Your vehicle is in a roadworthy condition (with an NCT Certificate if applicable). The indicators and brake lights are working, clean and clear. You know



how to work the secondary controls, such as wipers, demisters, etc. The tyres are above the minimum thread depth (1.6mm). The seat head rests are in position.

Rules of the road/checks

On entering the test canter just take a seat on the waiting room the examiner will call your name, first thing the examiner will do is to check your learner permit, this is to confirm your identity and also to make sure that your learner permit is current and valid for the category of vehicle you will be driving. The examiner will ask you to sign a form stating that your car is roadworthy and you are insured to drive it during the test. You will be then asked a number of oral questions on the rules of the road and asked to identify some road signs. You will have a list with the most commonly asked questions.

O What colour come after amber?

Ā	Red
	What do double yellow lines on the side of the road mean? No parking at any time.
СО	You are approaching a set of traffic lights and the amber lights mes on, what would you do? Stop if it is safe to do so.
	You are approaching a set of pedestrian lights and the lights are shing amber, what would you do?

Q What do continuous white lines on the middle of the road mean? A No overtaking except in case of emergency.

A Proceed with caution if is safe to do so.

Q What does a broken yellow line along the edge of the a road mean? A It marks the edge of the road where the hard shoulder starts.

Q What is the rule at the yellow box junction? A Don't stop on yellow box unless you turn right and you not blocking the traffic with right of way.

Q Can you overtake on the left? A Yes if the car in front turns right, If I turn left or slow moving traffic.



Q What do zigzag markings either side of a zebra crossing mean? A Do not park in that area and do not overtake on the approach to the crossing.

Q What road users and vehicles are not allowed on motorways? A Learner drivers, Cyclists, pedestrians animals, invalid carriages, vehicle under 50cc and slow vehicle under 50km/h.

Q At roundabout what traffic should you give the right of way? A Give way to traffic from the right and any traffic already on roundabout.

Q At a junction with road of equal importance which traffic would you give right of way?

A Traffic coming from the right and any traffic already crossing at the junction as you are on approach.

Q What a broken white line in the centre of the road mean? A You may cross if it is safe to do so.

Q If you have two lines in the centre of the road which one do you obey?

A The one near you.

Q What does a single yellow line along a kerb mean? A No parking during the business hours.

Q When you use dipped headlights?

A When you meeting traffic at night, when following behind traffic, in lit up area, bad weather, at dawn and dusk.

Q When you may use the right lane of a dual carriageway?

A When you overtake or intend to turn right ahead.

Q Are you allowed to drive on hard shoulder?

A Normal no, but you can use it temporarily to allow faster traffic to overtake if there are no pedestrians or cyclists using it.

Q What is the maximum speed limit on motorway?

A 120km/h



- Q What is the maximum speed limit on national roads?
- A 100km/h
- Q What do flashing red lights up ahead mean?
- A Level crossing ahead.
- Q At traffic lights what does a lighted green arrow mean?
- A You can proceed in the direction of the green arrow.
- Q At traffic lights what does a flashing amber arrow mean?
- A You may proceed with caution and be prepare to give right of way to traffic that might be passing.
- Q At a stop sign that has no white line, where should you stop?
- A At the stop sign.
- Q What position would you take up for a right turn in a one-way street?
- A The extreme right lane.
- Q How would you turn right on a main road?
- A Mirror and signal and then move into the right hand lane when clear, keeping left of the white line in the centre of the road. When a safe gap occurs, complete your turn, never cut corners and give way to pedestrians.
- **Q** How would you know that up ahead is a zebra crossing at night? A By yellow flashing beacons.
- Q What restrictions are there in relation to the use of the horn?
- A It must not be used between the hours of 11.30pm and 7.00am in a built up area, except in an emergency
- Q What should you do if dazzled by lights of an oncoming car?
- A Look away from the lights, slow down and stop if necessary.
- Q What is the safe distance to drive from the car in front of you?
- A 2 seconds
- Q If you saw a red triangle on the road what would it mean?
- A That there is an obstruction on the road ahead.



Q Name three people in authority for whom you must stop?

A A Garda, a school warden, or a person in charge of animals.

Q How close to a junction can you park?

A 5 meters

Q What is the accepted tyre depth?

A 1.6 mm

Q What is a clearway?

A Don't park

Q What distance you should not park before and after a pedestrians crossing?

A 15 meters before and 5 meters after

Q What you must not do when you are being overtaking? A Do not increase your speed

Q Where would you never do a U-turn? A On a one-way street, when there is a solid white line in the middle of the road or when we have no U-turn sign.

Q What means tailgating?
A Driving to close to the vehicle in front.

Q What is coasting and why is it dangerous?

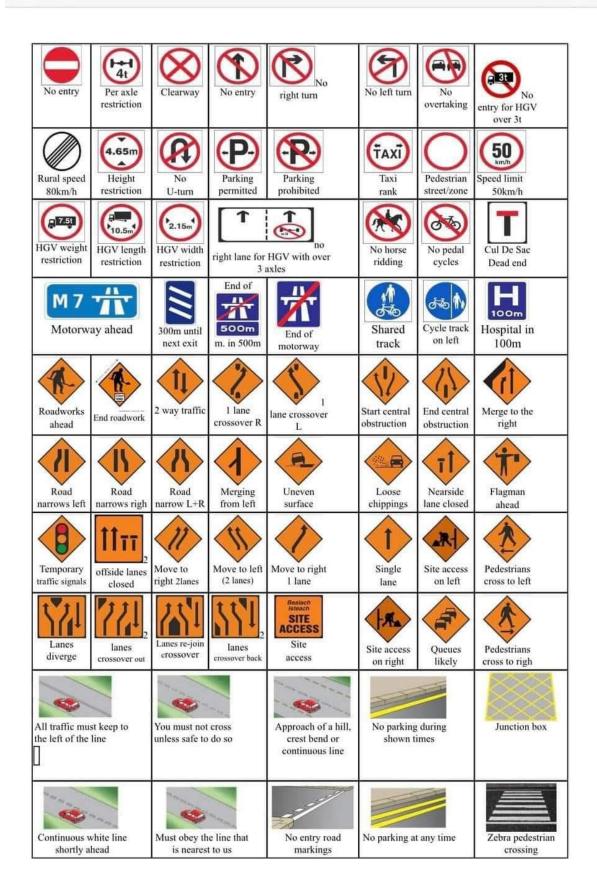
A Coasting is when the vehicle is not driven by the engine, when you keep the clutch pedal down or the gear box is in neutral, it is dangerous because it reduces the drivers control of the vehicle, in specially the braking and steering.

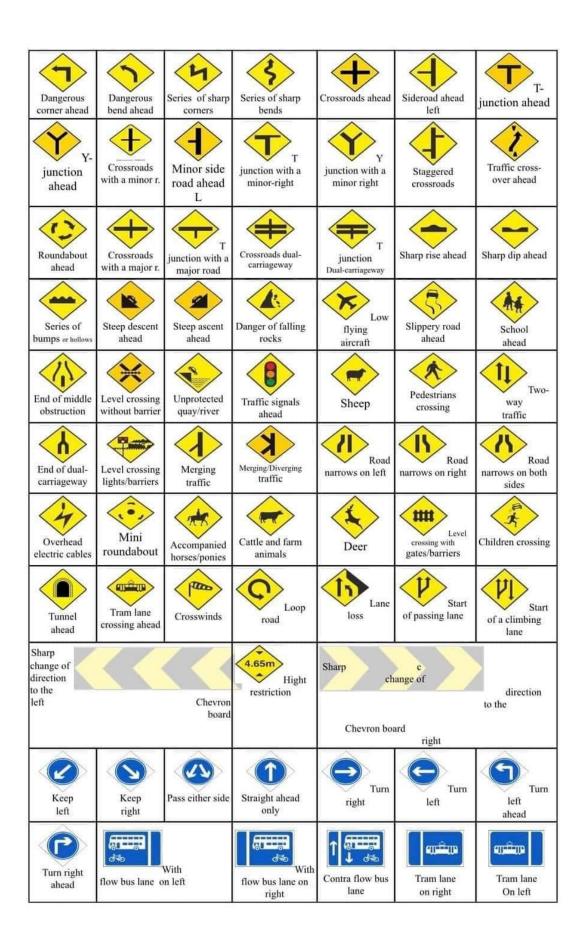
Q What you should check before starting the engine? A That the handbrake is up and gear in neutral or parking.



Done Road signs driving test...







From the 14th of February 2005 if you are doing a driving test for category B (car), EB (car with trailer) and W

(work vehicle) you must explain some technical checks as part of your test. After you have answered some

questions on the Rules of the Road, the instructor/examiner will bring you out to your vehicle. You will be asked

how a technical check would be performed on 3 of the following; Tyres (The minimum legal tread depth in Ireland is 1.6 mm) Washer fluid

Engine oil- to check the oil level is necessary to have the car on the flat surface and the engine to be cold, take the dip stick out clean it with a clean cloth, put it back in, take it out again and the level should be between the marks.

Coolant- to check the level see the lines max and min Brake Fluid- to check the level see the lines max and min

Power steering if your car has one.

After the technical checks your examiner will ask you to step in your car and show that your indicators and brake lights are working.

Ones your examiner will be in the car will ask you to show how to use some of the secondary controls, as wipers, lights, horn, demister of front and back window, hazard lights, etc.

Then he/she will tell you to drive in a normal manner always fallow the road they will give you indications in time if you have to turn, stop, which exit to take at roundabouts or do any manoeuvre.

During the test you will be asked to do a turnabout (not necessary 3 points turn, can be 5 points) after the turnabout will stop you and ask you to demonstrate hand signals (see photo below), will ask you to reverse around a corner and to start on a hill, your driving test can take from 20 min drive up to one h depend on the route that your examiner choose, traffic or your style of driving. During the test your examiner is there to observe not to help you, not to intervene (exceptions danger situations) or to comment your driving, when you are back inside the test centre he/she will give you a feedback of your driving and tells you if is a pass or fail, will ask you for your signature regardless if is a pass or failure. Hopping for a pass though \odot

Adrian Driving School is wishing you to pass your test on first attempt and to drive safe for life!



I want to turn right.



I am going to move out or turn to my right.



I want to turn left.

Note that the car driver points the right forearm and hand with the fingers extended to the left.



I am going to turn to my left.

Note that the car driver moves his arm and hand in an anti-clockwise direction.



I want to go straight on.



I am going to slow down or stop.



