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You should study the Rules of the Road book and use the following set of possible questions to test yourself.

Q. What does the amber light mean at traffic lights?

A. It means stop unless you are too close to the stop line to stop safely.

Q. How should you approach traffic lights?

A. Approach with caution, been prepared to stop if the lights change suddenly.

Q. What would you do if you came to a junction and you were not sure who had the right of way?

A. You would stop and give way to all traffic.

Q. When do you use your indicators?

A. When moving off or changing direction, after you have checked your mirrors.

Q. What is the correct position on the road?

A. On the left side, as close to the left as possible. Do not drive too close to the white line.

Q. Give examples of when you should dip your headlights at night?

A. Meeting oncoming traffic, driving behind other traffic, in well lit up areas, in fog or snow.

Q. What do a clearway sign mean?

A. Do not stop or park in this area during clearway hours.

Q. What does a single yellow line at the edge of the road mean?

A. No parking during business hours.

Q. What does a double yellow line mean?

A. No parking at any time.

Q. What do zigzag lines on a zebra crossing mean?

A. Never park or overtake in this area - only stop to allow pedestrians to cross.

Q. What is the minimum tyre thread depth?

A. 1.6mm

Q. When would you be unfit to drive?

A. When under the influence of alcohol or drugs or over tired or fatigued.

Q. What do single or double white lines in the centre of the road mean?

A. Keep to the left, no overtaking, no parking opposite, no U-turns.

Q. What is the rule of the box junction?

A. Do not enter the box unless your exit is clear, except when turning right you may go into the centre to wait to turn right if you are sure you will not block other traffic.

Q. What traffic should you give way to as you approach a roundabout?

A. All traffic on the roundabout.

Q. What observation should you do when approaching all junctions and roundabouts?

A. Look right, left and right again, at every junction and roundabout.

Q. When can you overtake on the left?

A. (1) When traffic in front of you is turning right.

(2) When traffic in the right-hand lane is moving slowly you may overtake on the left.

(3) When you are turning left yourself.

Q. What does a flashing amber light mean at a pelican crossing?

A. It means pedestrians have the right of way but if there are none you may proceed with caution.

Q. What does a flashing amber arrow mean at traffic lights?

A. It means you must yield right of way to traffic on the road you are approaching.

Q. What does a yield right of way sign mean?

A. It means you must give way to all traffic on the road you are approaching.

Q. What is the maximum speed limit in this country?

A. 100km/h on national roads, 120km/h on motorways. 80km/h on regional and local roads. 50km/h and 60km/h in towns and cities. 30km/h in high risk areas, e.g. schools.

Q. Do you always have to stop at Stop Signs?

A. You must always stop at Stop Signs, it is the law.

Q. If you were driving along at night and were dazzled by an oncoming vehicle, what should you do?

A. You should slow down and stop if still dazzled also look into the left to check for pedestrians, parked vehicles and cyclists or animals on the road.

Q. What does a green arrow at traffic lights mean?

A. It means you may go in the direction of the arrow, a full green light means you may go in any direction, you should not wait for an arrow at lights if the road ahead is clear you should go.

Q. Where there are parked cars where should you drive?

A. You should be the width of a door from parked cars and also cyclists and you should only overtake cyclists if you can safely clear them and not while they are overtaking parked vehicles.

Q. How should you turn right out of a one-way street?

A. Check your mirrors, indicate right, check mirrors again, move into the right lane, to turn right you should not turn right from the left lane.

Q. Name three people you must stop for?

A. Garda, Traffic Wardens and School Wardens.

Q. How should you enter a Motorway?

A. Enter via a slip lane yielding right of way to traffic on the Motorway and adjusting your speed to merge safely.

Q. What should you do if you breakdown on the Motorway?

A. Pull over to the hard shoulder, put on hazard warning lights, and look for the nearest Motorway phone to phone for assistance.

Q. Who is not allowed on the Motorway?

A. Pedestrians, cyclists, animals, L-drivers, vehicles under 50cc, vehicles travelling under 50km/h, invalid carriages.

Q. When do pedestrians have the right of way?

A. (ALWAYS) When they are crossing the road at a junction, when they are already crossing the road ( if feet are on the street let them complete).

Q. Describe the road markings of a no entry road?

A. A continuous white line with a broken white line behind it.

Q. How should you overtake?

A. Clear view ahead, check your mirrors, indicate, mirror, manoeuvre.

Q. What is the Two Second Rule?

A. Two Second Rule is the gap between you and the vehicle in front, it gives up enough time to stop if the vehicle in front stops suddenly, in dry conditions. In wet conditions the gap should be doubled (4 seconds).

Q. How does the Two Second Rule work?

A. Pick a stationary point, e.g., lamp post, road marking, once the vehicle in front passes the point, count two seconds (only a fool breaks the Two Second Rule). You should not reach the chosen point before you have finished counting the Two Seconds. If you have already passed the point, you are driving too close to the vehicle in front and need to pull back, and re-check. In wet conditions double the distance (4 seconds).

### **Jeep & Trailer Questions**

Q. What is the DGVW maximum weight of a trailer that can be drawn with a BE licence?

A. 3500kg (3.5ton)

Q. Where do you check the maximum weight that can be drawn by a jeep & trailer?

A. On the VIN plate, stamped on the drawing vehicle (train weight).

Q. What is the maximum speed limit for a jeep & trailer on all roads?

A. 80 km per hour.

## MIRRORS

Sequence for Mirrors

### MSMM

M Mirror

S Signal

M Mirror

M Manoeuvre

### TURNING LEFT

Check middle and left mirror. After the signal check mirrors again before completing the manoeuvre.

### AT TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Before moving again check left mirror (for cyclists coming up on your inside).

### OVERTAKING

Check your mirrors before moving back in.

### TURING RIGHT

Check middle and right mirror. After the signal check mirrors again before completing the manoeuvre.

If you have been waiting a while, check right mirror again.

### ON THE STRAIGHT

Check middle mirror each time you change gear.

### CHANGING LANE

Check mirrors, signal and check blind areas before changing lanes.

### OBSERVATION

On approach to the mouth of the junction scan both sides for pedestrians. When moving from the junction look in the direction that you are moving.

Use your road signs.

Look into your road as you approach.

### Example:

Traffic lights on T Junction and you are turning left, lean forward and look into the road on your right. (Always think about someone who might jump the lights or misread the road).

### MOVING OFF FROM PARKED

Check mirrors and engage 1<sup>st</sup> gear

Indicate

Check over right shoulder

Handbrake down

Move off

### STOPPING TO PARK

Check mirrors & indicate

Brake gently (keep hands on the wheel)

Clutch down

Handbrake up

Neutral

Feet up and cancel indicator

## TECHNICAL CHECKS

You will be asked how a check would be performed on three of the following:

**Tyres:** Check the pressures when the tyres are cold. Check the tread depth and check the sidewalls of the tyres for cuts or bulges.

**Lights:** Check by turning each set of lights on and see if they are working, main beam, dipped beam, side lights, rear tail lights, brake lights, fog lights, reversing lights.

**Reflectors:** Check that they are not damaged or broken and they are clean.

**Indicators:** Check by turning on each side and see if they are working.

**Engine Oil:** Check by ensuring the car is on level ground, switch off engine and wait approximately ten minutes then pull out the dipstick, wipe clean, re-insert and pull out and check level on dipstick.

**Coolant:** The coolant is checked by looking at the coolant reservoir which is see through, it has a min and max mark, the level should be between the two marks when the engine is cold.

**Windscreen Washer Fluid:** Check by looking in the windscreen washer fluid reservoir and top up if necessary.

**Steering:** Check power steering fluid reservoir look for max and min mark then check level. When engine is running check if steering moves freely. Also check front tyres are wearing evenly, if they are not you may need to get steering aligned.

**Brakes:** Check brake fluid reservoir, look for max and min mark then check level. Also, in a controlled space at approximately 45km, making sure no-one is behind you, press the brake pedal sharply to see if the brakes are stopping you and pulling evenly on each side.

**Horn:** Check horn by pressing to hear if it is working.

## SECONDARY CONTROLS

You will be asked to demonstrate how to operate the following:

- Front windscreen washer
- Rear screen washer
- Demist front, side and rear windows
- Fog lights
- Hazard lights