



Heavy Goods Information Kit (Bus)



For Information Phone Noel on 086 268 2305

268 2305 or visit www.hynesquinn.com

Covering Test Centres in:
***Longford, Athlone, Cavan, Roscommon,
Carrick on Shannon & Sligo***

Possible Test Questions

1. **How would you know a zebra crossing at night?**
Flashing Beacons and Zig Zag lines.
2. **When can you overtake on the left?**
When you are turning left, when the vehicle ahead is turning right, or when traffic on the right is moving more slowly
3. **What are the rules at a box junction?**
Never enter unless you can clear it without stopping. It is permitted to enter if you are waiting to make a right turn
4. **When should you dip your headlights?**
a.) When meeting on coming traffic at night. **b.)** When driving in a built up area. **c.)** At the beginning and end of lighting up hours. **d.)** when there is dense fog or snow. **e.)** when following close behind other traffic at night. **f.)** generally to avoid inconvenience to other road users.
5. **Describe a pedestrian street?**
A red circle with a white inside but with no writing, with a sign saying Pedestrian Zone.
6. **What does a single yellow line mean?**
No parking during business hours
7. **What does a double yellow line mean?**
No parking at any time
8. **What does a broken yellow line mean?**
Indicates the edge of the road and usually the beginning of the hard shoulder.
9. **What is the hard shoulder used for?**
The hard shoulder is not an extra traffic lane and should only be used in an emergency or by pedestrians or cyclists. However a vehicle may move in temporarily to allow faster moving vehicles to overtake.
10. **When approaching an amber light at a set of traffic light what should you do?**
Stop if it is safe to do so
11. **What road markings are found at the no-entry end of a one way street?**
A continuous white line in front of a broken white line
12. **What are the restrictions when driving on a motorway?**
a.) No learner drivers. **b.)** No vehicles under 50cc. **c.)** No invalid carriages. **d.)** No tracked vehicles. **e.)** No Animals. **f.)** No pedestrians. **g.)** No cyclists.
13. **What are the differences between a motorway and a dual carriageway?**
No right turn on a motorway, no stopping on a motorway, no crossroads on a motorway, no U turns on a motorway and you must ensure you have enough fuel, water and oil to complete your journey on a motorway.
14. **What is the national speed limit for cars and trucks?**
100kph for cars, 80 kph for trucks
15. **What is a clearway?**
Stopping and parking prohibited at the times shown on the information plate.
16. **How would you check if your brake lights were working properly?**
Ask someone to stand behind the car to check while you press the brake pedal. If alone, drive up in front of a reflective surface such as a wall or window and try see the reflection.

17. Where can you not park?

Within 15m of a zebra crossing, bus stop or taxi rank, near a school entrance, fire brigade or ambulance station, within 5m of a junction, in a with flow bus lane during hours of operation, in a contra flow bus lane, at a loading bay during hours of working, at a corner, brow of a hill, bend, hump back bridge and anywhere it would inconvenience other road users.

18. What is Aquaplaning?

When bald or worn out tyres cause the car to slide on a film of water.

19. What is the legal parking for a.) a Kerb b.) a Junction c.) a Zebra Crossing?

Kerb = 45cm Junction = 5m Zebra Crossing = 15m

20. Name three kinds of road signs?

a.) Warning b.) Information c.) Regulatory

21. What is a contra flow bus lane?

It runs in the opposite flow of traffic using the same carriageway

22. At a junction of equal importance whom do you give way to?

Traffic on your right or traffic already on the junction.

23. If a blind person were crossing the road, how would you know He/She was deaf also?

There would be two reflective bands on His/Her white stick.

24. What shape and colour is a warning sign?

Diamond shape, yellow and black.

25. What should be kept clean on your car?

Lights, reflectors, windows, mirrors and registration plate.

26. When should you use your hazard lights?

When your car has broken down or at a hazardous situation where it would be beneficial to other road users, or at the scene of an accident.

27. What does a broken white line mean?

A broken white line divides the centre of the road and can only be crossed when it is safe to do so.

28. How would you approach a green light that has been green from the first time you saw it?

Approach with caution, in case you have to stop if it changes, preferably in 3rd gear.

29. What should you do before you take off?

Check your mirrors, signal and check your blind spot.

30. In what position should you drive?

As close to the left as possible

31. Describe motorway count down markers?

Blue with 3 bars – 300m Blue with 2 bars – 200m Blue with 1 bar – 100m

32. Can you stop on a double yellow line?

Yes, but only to pick up or drop off.

33. Can you park opposite a solid white line?

No

34. Where would you see flashing red lights?

At a level crossing

- 35. What by law is the minimum tread depth your tyres must have?**
1.6mm.
- 36. What light follows a flashing amber light?**
Green.
- 37. What is the legal alcohol/blood limit for driving?**
50mg per 100ml blood for full car license drivers.
20mg per 100ml blood for all other drivers
- 38. What action would you take if while driving at night an oncoming vehicle failed to dip its headlights?**
Look to the left, slow down and stop if necessary keeping your headlights dipped.
- 39. What regulatory sign do you see as you approach a roundabout?**
A Yield Sign.
- 40. What is the difference between a Zebra Crossing and a Pelican Crossing?**
At a Pelican Crossing the traffic is controlled by the pedestrian pressing a button.
- 41. If while driving on a motorway you felt tired, would it be OK to stop on the hard shoulder and sleep for a while?**
No, you must leave at the next exit.
- 42. Are back seat passengers required by law to wear seat belts?**
Yes.
- 43. Is the driving tester required to wear a seat belt while conducting the driving test?**
No.
- 44. When according to the Rules of the Road should a driver seek the assistance of other road users?**
While reversing where there is a poor view, or if you are involved in an accident and need to warn others.
- 45. When is it permissible to drive in the right hand lane on a dual carriageway?**
Only while overtaking or if you intend to turn right in a short distance ahead.

Heavy Goods Questions - General

1. What braking systems are on most large vehicles?

A 3 way braking system (i.e. Foot Brake, Hand Brake & Engine Brake).

2. What is the engine brake (exhaust brake)?

It operates in the exhaust system; it closes a valve so that an exhaust pressure is built up, which in turn causes a braking effect in the engine. At the same time the control rod on the fuel pump is moved to the stopposition.

3. When is it used?

When going down a steep hill

4. How are the braking systems worked?

By Air and Hydraulic.

5. What should a driver do to build up air pressure and what effects would low pressure have on the vehicle?

The air pressure is built up by starting the engine and revving. If you lose air pressure the brakes will lock on without warning and your vehicle will stop up. The brake pedals will become spongy.

6. How is air supplied and what is a safe air pressure in the air tanks?

By a compressor driven by the engine, the air is stored in air tanks. If the air pressure is at low levels in the tanks it will register on a clock in the cab, a warning light and buzzer will come on. The clock should register not less than 5 ~ 7.5 bars.

7. What should be carried in the cabs of trucks?

Triangle, Spare Tachograph discs, and in buses, the former plus a fire extinguisher and a first aid kit.

8. What checks must a driver do daily?

Oil, Water, Brake Fluid, Air Pressure, Power Steering, Drain Air Tanks and check Road Fuel.

9. What is a vehicle tail swing?

The portion of the vehicle from the rear wheels to the vehicle end swings in the opposite direction when turning left or right, thus colliding with other vehicles overtaking on the inside or parked vehicles, lamp posts or queues of traffic.

10. What must a driver do if a vehicle breaks down?

Place a warning triangle as near to the left as possible. Put the hazard lights on. Place the triangle at least 50 metres from the rear of the vehicle. If immediately around a bend place the triangle before the bend.

Technical Checks (Under the Bonnet)

As part of your Driving Test, you will be asked to explain how a check would be performed on any three of the following:

- 1.) Tyres, 2.) Lights 3.) Reflectors, 4.) Indicators, 5.) Engine Oil, 6.) Coolant, 7.) Windscreen Washer Fluid, 8.) Steering, 9.) Brakes, 10.) Horn.

Access to some of the items listed above will require you to open the bonnet and to close it securely.

Mercedes Benz



Windscreen Washer



Power Steering Fluid



Clutch Fluid

If you are using a School vehicle for your test, these photographs may be used as a guide

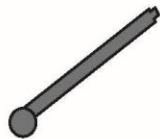
- A.) Coolant**
- B.) Brake Fluid**
- C.) Oil Dipstick (Inside under the engine cover)**
- D.) Oil Filler Cap (Inside under the engine cover)**
- E.) Windscreen Washer Fluid**

Cockpit Drill

Cockpit Drill

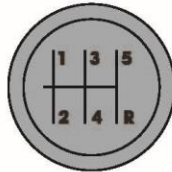
Is the car secure?

1



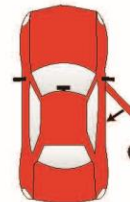
Handbrake on

2



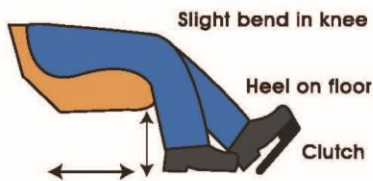
Gears neutral

3

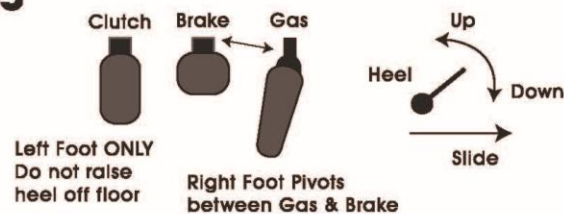


Check doors

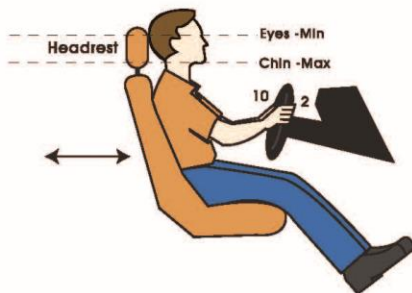
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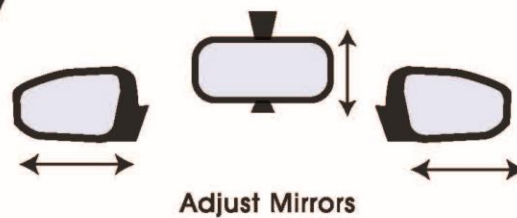
5



6



7



8



GEAR SELECTORS



6 Forward gears

Safe Entry & Exit Procedure



Weight Plate

Inside the door on the foot well

Our Fleet Height

Mercedes Benz Bus- 3.35m

Maximum Legal Dimensions

Maximum Length	Bus 13.50
Maximum Width	2.55m (2.6m refrigerated)
Maximum Height	4.65m

Overhangs

Maximum Rear Overhang	3 m
Maximum Side Overhang	300mm

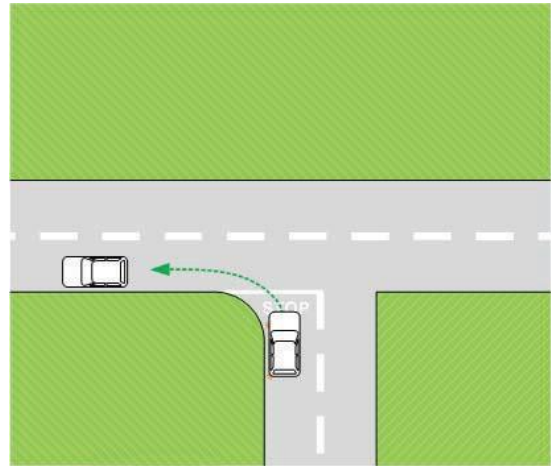
Rear: If overhang at rear exceeds 1 metre then during the day you must have it marked with a red flag or reflective device and at night by a red light and red reflector.

EU Drivers Hours Rules

EU DRIVERS HOURS RULES – MAIN LIMITS FOR DRIVERS	
Maximum period of driving without a break	4½ hours
Daily driving time	Maximum of 9 hours, which may be extended to 10 hours but no more than twice a week
Weekly / Fortnightly Driving	Maximum of 56 hours in one week but a total of 90 hours over a fortnight
Break	After a driving period of 4½ hours, you must take a break of at least 45 minutes (unless you take a rest period). This break can be divided into 2 parts – the first at least 15 minutes long and the second at least 30 minutes – and taken during the 4½-hour driving period.
Daily rest	You must take a new daily rest period within 24 hours of the end of the previous daily rest period. A regular daily rest is at least 11 hours long. A reduced daily rest period is less than 11 hours, but at least 9 hours. You may opt to take a reduced daily rest period of at least 9 hours but less than 11 hours. You may only take a maximum of 3 reduced daily rest periods between any 2 weekly rest periods.
Split daily rest	A regular daily rest period may be taken in 2 periods, the first of which must be an uninterrupted period of at least 3 hours and the second an uninterrupted period of at least 9 hours.
Daily rest concession for multi-manning	If you are engaged in multi-manning, you must take a rest period of at least 9 hours' rest within 30 hours of the end of a daily or weekly rest period.
Daily rest concession for ferry/train rest	If you accompany a vehicle that is transported by ferry or train, and take a regular daily rest period (at least 11 hours), that period may be interrupted no more than twice by other activities of no more than 1 hour in total.
Weekly rest	<p>A weekly rest period must start by the end of 6 x 24-hour periods after the previous weekly rest period finished.</p> <p>In any 2 consecutive weeks you must take at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 regular weekly rest periods (of at least 45 hours each), or • 1 regular weekly rest period and 1 reduced weekly rest period (of at least 24 hours) <p>A weekly rest period that falls between 2 weeks' work may be counted in either week, but not in both. If over two working weeks, you take 1 full weekly rest period and then 1 reduced period, you must take compensating rest before the end of the third week after you took the reduced rest and add it to another rest period of at least 9 hours.</p>
Driver centre field details (analogue tachograph charts)	<p>Record sheets must contain the :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) surname and first name of driver; b) date and place where the use of the sheet begins and the date and place where the sheet ends; c) registration number of each vehicle to which the driver is assigned at the start of the first journey that is recorded on the sheet and then, if there is a change of vehicle, during the use of the sheet; d) odometer reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the start of the first journey, • at the end of the last journey, and • if there is a change of vehicle during a working day, on the vehicle to which the driver was assigned and on the vehicle to which the driver is changing; and e) time of any change of vehicle.

Turning Left

Before any type of maneuver or slowing down you must give signal of intention in good time. Always check mirrors and assess the traffic behind, signal for left turn, prepare the car for slowing down and stopping at the junction. Position your vehicle close to the left hand side of the road and look into the junction in which you are going to turn. After completing the maneuver always check mirrors in the new road for following traffic



Common Areas for Mistakes in Turning Left

- Speed on the approach to a left hand turn
- Select the wrong gear for the corner
- Holding the wrong position (i.e. out to far) when signaling to turn left
- Moving right (while signaling left) just before the turn
- Incorrect observation
- Proceeding when it is not safe to do so
- Failing to look into the road in which you intend to travel
- Failing to maintain the correct position after the turn is completed on the new road

Turning Right

Well before you intend to make your right turn you must check your mirrors to have a clear picture of the following traffic, which is very important when turning right as you will be changing position on the road. The correct procedure is Mirrors, Signal, Position, Speed, Mirrors & Manoeuvre.

MIRROR:

Check mirrors first to check traffic behind.

SIGNAL:

Always signal in good time and check that you can change position safely on the road.

MIRRORS:

Check Mirrors Again.

MANOEUVRE:

Take up position to the right just left of the centre of the road and maintain signal. Proceed when clear road ahead and do not cut corners. Never cross if you have to rush.

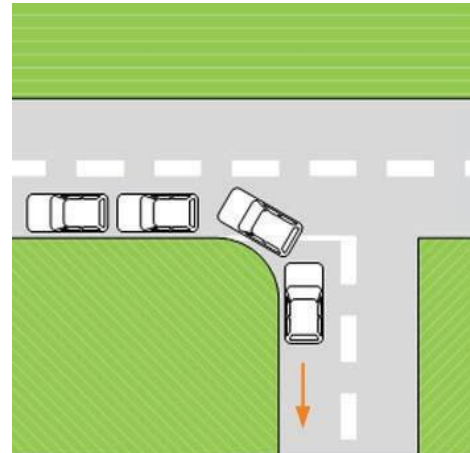


Common Areas for Mistakes in Turning Right

- Incorrect observation
- Waiting unduly for oncoming traffic
- Proceeding when not safe to do so
- Cutting of right hand corners
- Failing to maintain the correct position after turn on the new road
- Over-steering, thus leading to incorrect position
- Moving out without proper observation
- Waiting to turn right in the wrong holding position
- Failing to take possession of the junction when it would be safe and correct to do so
- Not understanding filter traffic lights

Reversing Around a Corner

Do not be careless when reversing. Give way to all other traffic and always look into the road you intend reversing into to make sure you do not disrupt any body else. Reverse slowly maintaining progress straight back until your rear wheels are in line with the start of the corner. When your wheels are level start turning into the corner, pulling the steering wheel left for a left corner and right for a right corner, looking around for nearby traffic. As you round the corner you can start to straighten your wheels again. Keep to your own side.



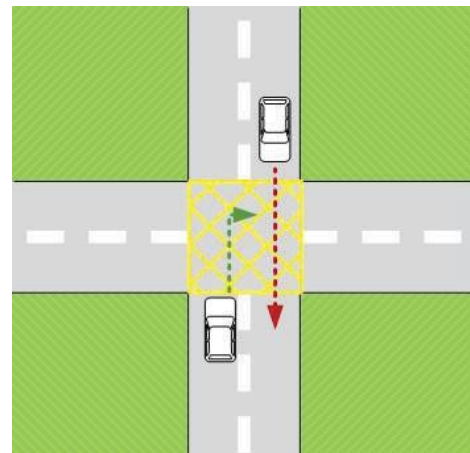
This should be done with:

- Observation
- Manoeuvrability
- Control

Box Junction

You should never enter and wait in a yellow box unless your exit road is clear. One exception to the rule is that you can enter and wait in a yellow box if you are turning right and your exit road is clear

Even if you are turning right, don't enter and stop on it, if so you would obstruct other traffic which has the right of way.



Hill Start

During your test you will be expected to demonstrate a hill start. Your examiner will ask you in words such as these, "Some where safe and convenient, I would like you to pull in on the left please"

This means that you must check your mirrors and signal your intention to pull in, always making sure not to inconvenience others, paying special attention to pedestrians and cyclists.

After stopping you should:

- Apply the handbrake
- Select Neutral
- Cancel your signal

Note: Never stop your truck/bus on the hand brake. Your truck/bus should always be stopped fully on the foot brake and then apply the hand brake.

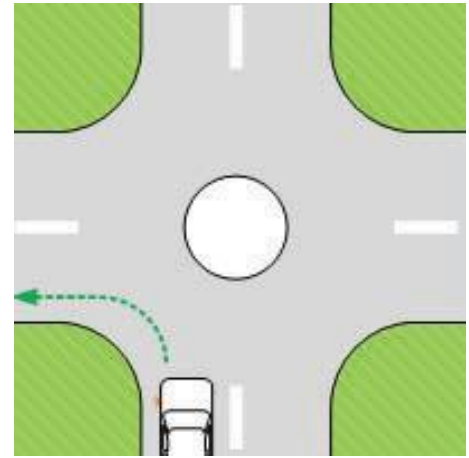
Moving away on a hill

Remember this is much the same as moving away from any ordinary position. Gears + Signal + Mirrors. Do not let the truck/bus roll back. Take off nice and smooth, with your pulling out signal on.

Roundabouts

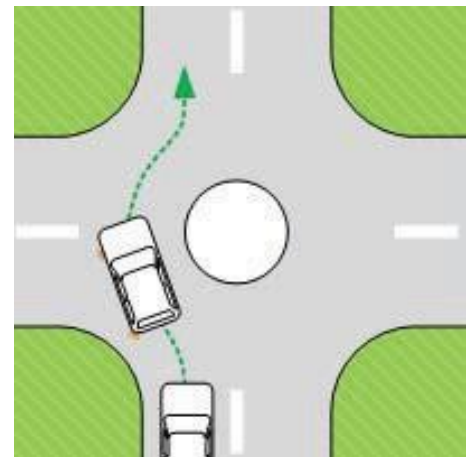
1st Exit: Left or exit before 12 o'clock

Approach and enter the roundabout in the left hand lane, signalling a left hand turn in good time and proceed to leave at that exit. Always give way to traffic on your right already on the roundabout.



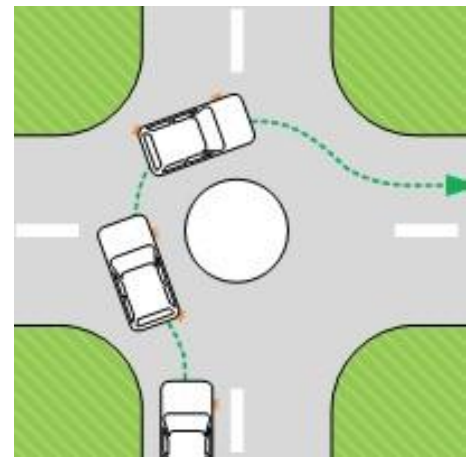
2nd Exit: Straight or a 12 o'clock exit

Approach and enter the roundabout in the left hand lane (or keep left) but do not signal until you have passed the first exit, then signal a left turn and leave at the next exit



3rd & Subsequent Exits or any exit after 12 o'clock

Approach and enter the roundabout on the right hand lane signalling a right turn. Keep in the right hand lane (i.e. next centre of the road). As you pass the exit before the one you intend to leave by signal a left turn, and when your way is clear, move to the left hand lane and leave at the desired exit.



Entrance to Motorway

Special regulations apply to all motorway, these include:

- No Learner Drivers
- No Invalid Carriages
- No Cyclists (pedal)
- No Pedestrians
- No Animals
- No Reversing
- No U-Turns
- No Motorcycles under 50cc
- No vehicles large or small not capable of reaching a max. speed of 50kph
- No Stopping

Also on a motorway you cannot, stop, reverse or make a U-turn. No right turn off a motorway, no cross roads on a motorway. You must ensure you have enough fuel and water to complete your journey.

The same restrictions do not apply on a dual carriageway.

Hand Signals

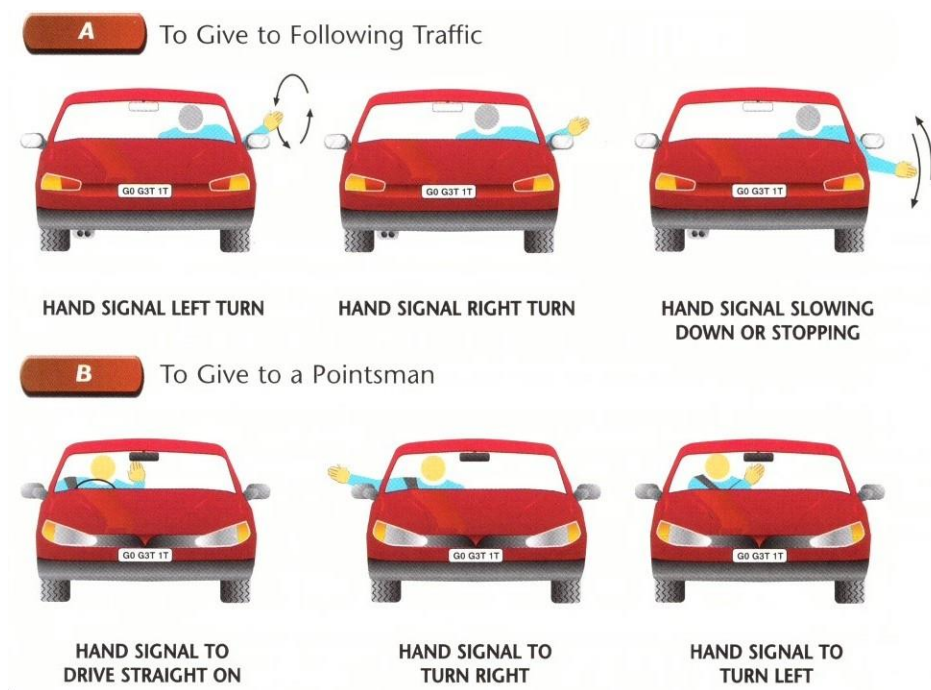


Fig. 13

THE BOX JUNCTION

DO NOT ENTER THE
BOX JUNCTION UNLESS
YOUR EXIT AHEAD IS CLEAR

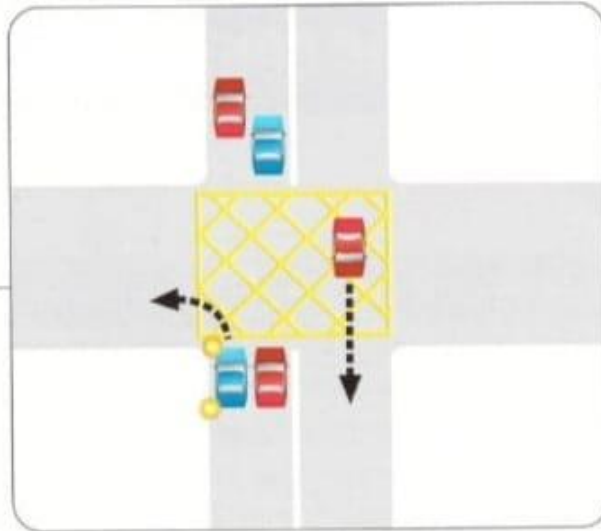


Fig. 14

YOU MAY STOP ON
THE BOX WHEN
TURNING RIGHT, BUT ONLY
WHEN YOU DO NOT
BLOCK TRAFFIC WHICH
HAS RIGHT OF WAY

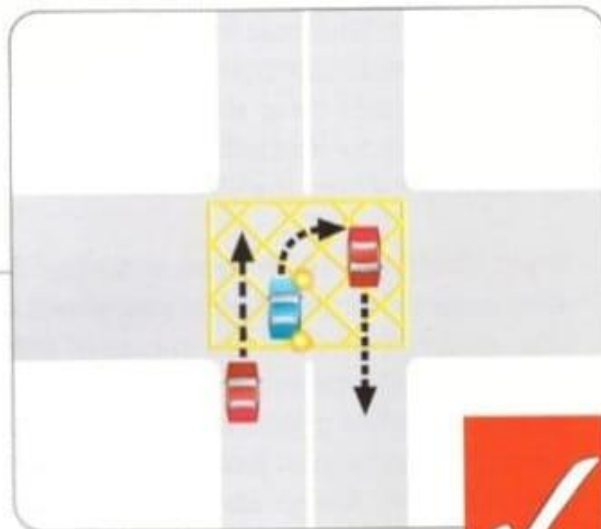


Fig. 15



WARNING SIGNS



JUNCTION AHEAD WITH A MAJOR ROAD OR DUAL CARRIAGEWAY MARKED BY A 'STOP' SIGN OR 'YIELD' RIGHT OF WAY SIGN



CROSSROADS WITH DUAL CARRIAGEWAY



DANGEROUS CORNER AHEAD



DANGEROUS BEND AHEAD



SERIES OF DANGEROUS CORNERS AHEAD



SERIES OF DANGEROUS BENDS AHEAD



ADVANCE WARNING OF A STOP SIGN



ROAD NARROWS DANGEROUSLY AHEAD



HUMP BACK BRIDGE



SHARP DEPRESSION AHEAD



SERIES OF BUMPS OR HOLLOWES AHEAD



ADVANCE WARNING OF A YIELD SIGN



POSSIBLE PRESENCE OF RIDERS ON HORSEBACK AHEAD



WARNING FOR SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN



TWO WAY TRAFFIC



UNPROTECTED CANAL OR RIVER AHEAD



STEEP ASCENT AHEAD



STEEP DESCENT AHEAD



ROADWORKS AHEAD

WARNING SIGNS



LEVEL CROSSING
AHEAD GUARDED
BY GATES OR
LIFTING BARRIERS



LEVEL CROSSING
AHEAD WITH
LIGHTS AND
BARRIERS



ROUNDAABOUT
AHEAD



RESTRICTED
HEADROOM



SLIPPERY ROAD
AHEAD



TRAFFIC SIGNALS
AHEAD



LEVEL CROSSING
UNGUARDED BY
GATES OR LIFTING
BARRIERS



TUNNEL
AHEAD



OVERHEAD
ELECTRIC
CABLES



TRAMWAY
CROSSING
AHEAD



DEER OR WILD
ANIMALS



SHEEP



LOW FLYING
AIRCRAFT



STAGGERED
CROSSROADS



ROAD DIVIDES



CATTLE AND FARM
ANIMALS



DANGER OF
FALLING ROCKS



ROAD
NARROWS LEFT



ROAD NARROWS
RIGHT



Tramrian
TRAM TRACK
SLIPPERY FOR CYCLISTS



LOOP ROAD AHEAD



TRAM LANE WARNING SIGNS FOR PEDESTRIANS

REGULATORY SIGNS



REGULATORY SIGNS

TRAFFIC LANE CONTROL SIGNS IN A TUNNEL



GO (LANE OPEN)



STOP (LANE CLOSED)



MOVE INTO THE LEFT-HAND LANE



MOVE INTO THE RIGHT-HAND LANE



ELECTRONIC VARIABLE SPEED LIMIT SIGN TUNNEL ONLY



IN A TUNNEL GOODS VEHICLES CANNOT USE RIGHT HAND LANE (BY REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF AXLES)



NO ENTRY TO GOODS VEHICLES (BY REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF AXLES)



Except Ambulance

EXCEPT TRAMS

TRAM ONLY STREET



Except Buses

EXCEPT BUSES

BUS ONLY STREET



NO ENTRY FOR PEDESTRIANS TO TRAMWAY



ELECTRONIC PERIODIC SPEED LIMIT SIGN AT SCHOOL



NO ENTRY TO VEHICLES

WARNING SIGNS



LANE LOSS



MERGING TRAFFIC



MERGING-DIVERGING TRAFFIC



DUAL CARRIAGEWAY ENDS



ROAD WORKS SIGN: LANE ON RIGHT CLOSED



START OF CLIMBING LANE



PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AHEAD



CROSS WINDS



MINI ROADABOUT AHEAD



SHARP DEVIATION



JUNCTION AHEAD WITH ROAD OR ROADS OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE



JUNCTION AHEAD WITH ROAD OF LESS IMPORTANCE

ROADWORKS SIGNS



ROADWORKS
AHEAD



TRAFFIC LIGHTS
AHEAD



CROSSOVER
TO RIGHT



ROAD NARROWS
FROM LEFT



DIVERTED TRAFFIC



MAJOR ROADWORKS
AHEAD



DETOUR



FLAGMAN AHEAD



UNEVEN SURFACE
(SOFT VERGE)



LOOSE CHIPPINGS



QUEUES LIKELY

INFORMATION SIGNS



2 km



4 km



SLOW LANE SIGN



HOSPITAL AHEAD



LAY-BY AHEAD SIGN



FERRY SYMBOL

INFORMATION SIGNS



DISABLED
PERSONS
PARKING BAY



CUL-DE-SAC



ALTERNATIVE
ROUTE FOR
HIGH VEHICLES



INDUSTRIAL
ESTATE
SYMBOL



SPEED CAMERA
AHEAD

MOTORWAY SIGNS



END OF
MOTORWAY
500M



END OF
MOTORWAY



MOTORWAY AHEAD SIGN



MOTORWAY AHEAD SIGN



300m to next exit



200m to next exit



100m to next exit

MOTORWAY COUNTDOWN MARKERS

PreTest Driving Report



Applicant:		Date:		Reg No:			
FAULTS	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	FAULTS	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
1. RULES/CHECKS				11. PROGRESS			
2. POSITION	Position vehicle correctly and in good time				Maintain reasonable progress and avoid undue hesitation when		
On the Straight				Moving Off			
On Bends				On the Straight			
In Traffic Lanes				Overtaking			
At Cross Junctions				As Cross Junctions			
At Roundabouts				At Roundabouts			
Turning Right				Turning Right			
Turning Left				Turning Left			
Stopping				Changing Lanes			
Following Traffic				At Traffic Lights			
3. OBSERVATION	Take proper observation			12. VEHICLE CONTROLS	Make proper use of		
Moving Off				Accelerator			
Overtaking				Clutch			
Changing Lanes				Gears			
At Roundabouts				Footbrake			
Turning Right				Steering			
Turning Left				Secondary			
4. REACT TO HAZARDS	React promptly and properly to hazards			Technical Checks			
Reaction				Coupling / Uncoupling			
5. MIRRORS	Use mirrors properly, in good time and before signalling when			13. SPEED	Adjust speed to suit / on approach		
Moving Off				Road Conditions			
On the Straight				Traffic Conditions			
Overtaking				Roundabouts			
Changing Lanes				Cross Junctions			
At Roundabouts				Turning Right			
Turning Right				Turning Left			
Turning Left				Traffic Controls			
Slowing / Stopping				Speed Limit			
6. CLEARANCE / OVERTAKE	Allow sufficient clearance to			14. TRAFFIC CONTOLS	Comply with		
Pedestrians				Traffic Lights			
Cyclists				Traffic Signs			
Stationary Vehicles				Road Markings			
Other Traffic				Pedestrian Crossing			
Other Objects				Garda / School Warden			
Overtake Safely				Bus Lanes			
7. SIGNALS	Give correct signal in good time			Cycle Lanes			
Moving Off				15. RIGHT OF WAY	Yield right of way as required		
Overtaking				Moving Off			
Changing Lanes				Overtaking			
At Roundabouts				Changing Lanes			
Turning Right				At Junctions			
Turning Left				At Roundabouts			
Stopping				Turning Right			
Cancel Promptly				Turning Left			
Hand Signals				16. REVERSE			
Beckoning Others				Competently			
Misleading				Observation			
8. MOTORCYLES				Right of Way			
Safety Glance				17. TURNABOUT			
U-Turn/Control/Ob/Yld				Competently			
Slow Ride Control/Obs				Observation			
Park On/Off Stand				Right of Way			
Walk Alongside				18. PARKING	Loading / Unloading / Passenger Stops		
9. COURTESY				Competently			
10. ALIGHTING				Observation			
				Legally			