

Driving Test Frequently Asked Questions

Your questions about learning to drive answered.

Q1. When can you overtake on the left?

Answer:

You can overtake on the left when:

- The vehicle in front is turning right and has signaled
- You are in a designated left turn lane
- Traffic is moving slowly in lanes, and your lane is moving faster
- On a one-way street
- When directed by traffic signs or road markings

Q2. At a junction with roads of equal importance, to whom should you give way?

Answer:

Give way to:

- Traffic approaching from your right (right has priority)
- Any vehicle already on the junction
- Pedestrians crossing the road you're entering

Q3. At a STOP sign with no white line, where should you stop?

Answer:

Stop at the STOP sign itself, ensuring you can see clearly in all directions before proceeding. Come to a complete stop, assess the traffic situation, then proceed when safe.

Q4. What position should you take for a right turn in a one-way street??

Answer:

Position yourself as far right as safely possible, similar to turning right on a regular road. Check mirrors, signal right, and move to the right-hand side of the one-way street before turning

Q5. What does a solid white line in the centre of the road mean?

Answer:

- Do not cross or straddle the line
- No overtaking
- Stay in your lane
- Exception: You may cross briefly to avoid a stationary obstruction or for access to property when safe

Q6. What does a broken yellow line mean??

Answer:

- No parking restrictions apply to that section
- You may park there (unless other restrictions apply)
- It's often found where parking restrictions change

Q7. What do double broken white lines along the centre of the road mean?

Answer:

- Continuous white lines ahead
- An approaching hazard or lane change
- Prepare to not overtake as solid lines are coming
- Use extra caution

Q8. Where there is a continuous and broken white line along the centre of the road, which one do you obey?

Answer:

- If the broken line is on your side: you may overtake if safe
- If the solid line is on your side: you must not overtake.

Q9. Who has priority at a roundabout?

Answer:

- Give way to traffic from your right
- Only enter when there's a safe gap
- Signal appropriately when exiting

Q10. When driving, when should you dip your headlights?

Answer:

- Meeting oncoming traffic
- Following behind another vehicle (within 200 meters)
- In built-up areas with street lighting
- When overtaken by another vehicle
- In fog, snow, or heavy rain
- To avoid dazzling other road users

11. What restrictions are there regarding the use of the horn?

Answer:

- Do not use between 11:30 PM and 7:00 AM in built-up areas (except for emergencies)
- Only use to warn other road users of your presence
- Do not use aggressively or excessively
- Never use when stationary (except in emergencies)

12. Within what distance from the kerb should you park?

Answer:

Park within *45cm (18 inches)** of the kerb, parallel to the road edge.

Q13. What is the sequence of traffic lights?

Answer:

- **Red** -+ **Red and Amber together** + **Green**
- **Amber** > **Red**
- Red: Stop
- Red and Amber: Prepare to go, but wait for green
- Green: Go if safe
- Amber: Stop if you can do so safely

Q14. Where should you not overtake?

Answer:

- At or approaching a bend or corner
- On the brow (top) of a hill
- At a hump-back bridge
- Near a continuous white line (on your side)
- Where your view is obstructed by anything
- At road junctions or entrances
- When there's oncoming traffic
- On narrow roads where there isn't enough space
- Near pedestrian crossings
- At bus stops or taxi ranks

Q15. When driving, when should you dip your headlights?

Answer:

- At or approaching a bend or corner
- On the brow (top) of a hill
- At a hump-back bridge
- Near a continuous white line (on your side)
- Where your view is obstructed by anything
- At road junctions or entrances
- When there's oncoming traffic
- On narrow roads where there isn't enough space
- Near pedestrian crossings
- At bus stops or taxi ranks

Q.16 What should you do if you are dazzled by another vehicle's headlights?

Answer:

- Slow down and stop if necessary
- Always watch for pedestrians or cyclists on the roadside
- If dazzle is from oncoming traffic, avoid it by looking toward the left verge until the vehicle has passed
- If dazzled by a vehicle behind you (reflected in mirrors), operate the night-driving mode on your mirror or adjust it to reduce glare

Q17. What does a clearway mean?

Answer:

- No parking at any time during specified hours
- No stopping unless you are waiting in a line of traffic
- Usually applies to main roads to keep traffic flowing
- Emergency stopping is permitted for breakdowns
- Loading/unloading may be prohibited during clearway hours

Q18. What does a clearway mean?

Answer:

- You must not enter a yellow box junction unless you can clear it without stopping
- ****Exception:**** You may enter while waiting to turn right, provided you can clear it when traffic from the opposite direction allows
- You must not block traffic that has priority
- Keep the junction clear even if traffic lights are green

19 What rules apply to a box junction?

Answer:

- You must not enter a yellow box junction unless you can clear it without stopping
- ****Exception:**** You may enter while waiting to turn right, provided you can clear it when traffic from the opposite direction allows
- You must not block traffic that has priority
- Keep the junction clear even if traffic lights are green

20. What is the difference between a pelican crossing and a zebra crossing?

Answer:

****Pelican crossing:****

- Controlled by traffic lights
- Pedestrians press a button and wait for the green man
- Has a flashing amber phase for drivers
- Usually has beeping sounds for visually impaired users

****Zebra crossing:****

- Has flashing orange/yellow beacons (Belisha beacons)
- No traffic lights - controlled by pedestrian presence
- Drivers must give way to pedestrians on or approaching the crossing
- Has black and white striped markings

21. What do the white zig-zag lines at a zebra crossing mean

Answer:

- ****No overtaking**** of any vehicle
- ****No parking**** at any time
- No stopping except to give way to pedestrians
- Increased penalty zone - violations carry higher fines
- They extend the protected area around the crossing

22. What does an island in the centre of a pedestrian crossing mean?

Answer:

****Zebra crossings:****

- Treat each half as a separate crossing - you only need to give way to pedestrians on your half of the crossing

****Pelican crossings:****

- If the crossings on either side of the island are not in a straight line (staggered), they count as two separate crossings with separate signal controls

****Straight-line pelican crossings:****

- Count as one crossing even with a central island

23. What is the speed limit on a) national roads (primary & secondary) and b) motorways?

Answer:

Current Ireland speed limits (as of July 2025):

- National primary roads: 100 km/h
- National secondary roads: Will reduce from 100km/h to 80km/h later in 2025
- Motorways: 120 km/h

Additional speed limits (with 2025 changes):

- Built-up areas/Urban cores: Will reduce to 30km/h from 50km/h later in 2025
- Regional roads: 80 km/h
- Rural local roads (L roads): Reduced from 80km/h to 60km/h from 7 February 2025

24. What are the speed limits in built-up areas?

Answer:

Current Speed Limits:

- Built-up areas are currently 50 km/h, but the speed limit in urban cores, which include built-up areas as well as housing estates and town centres, will be reduced to 30km/h from 50km/h later in 2025.

Special speed limits:

- School zones and specific areas may have lower limits (20 km/h or 30 km/h)
- Some urban dual carriageways may be 60 km/h
- Always observe posted speed limit signs as they override the default limit

25. What is the minimum tread depth on tyres?

Answer:

- 1.6mm over the main treads across the central three-quarters of the tyre width and around the entire circumference.

Additional tyre safety points:

- Check tyre pressure regularly
- Look for cuts, bulges, or uneven wear
- Ensure all tyres (including spare) meet legal requirements
- Replace tyres before they reach the minimum limit for better safety

26. How far away should you park from a junction?

Answer:

- You must park ****over 5 metres**** away from a junction to:
- Maintain clear sight lines for all road users
- Allow vehicles to turn safely
- Prevent obstruction of traffic flow
- Ensure emergency vehicles can navigate corners

27. What are the rules regarding bus lanes?

Answer:

With-flow bus lanes:

- Run in the same direction as adjacent traffic
- Can be used by buses, taxis, and cyclists
- May also permit motorcycles in some areas
- Reserved during times shown on information plates
- Outside restricted hours, other vehicles may use them
- Contra-flow bus lanes:
 - Reserved only for buses traveling against the normal traffic flow
 - No other traffic may use them at any time
 - Usually found on one-way streets to maintain bus routes

28. What is a filter light?

Answer:

A filter light is ****a green or amber arrow**** that allows traffic to proceed in the direction of the arrow when it's safe to do so, even when the main traffic light may be red.

Key points:

- Only vehicles going in the arrow's direction may proceed
- You must still give way to pedestrians and other traffic with priority
- Common at junctions for left or right turns

29. What does a yield sign mean?

Answer:

- ****Give way to traffic on the major road**** ahead or on a roundabout
- You must slow down and be prepared to stop
- Only proceed when it's safe and you won't cause other traffic to change speed or direction
- Usually found at junctions where you're joining a major road
- You must not proceed unless it's completely safe to do so

30. What are hatched markings?

Answer:

- **Merging traffic** - guiding vehicles joining from slip roads
- **Diverging traffic** - separating vehicles leaving the main carriageway
- **Separating traffic** - traveling in opposite directions (central median islands or refuges)

Rules:

- You must not enter the area they cover as it's designed to keep traffic flows separate and safe.

31. You are approaching traffic lights and they change to amber, what action should you take?

Answer:

****Stop unless it is unsafe to do so.****

You should stop if you can do so safely. Only proceed through amber if:

- Stopping would cause an accident (someone very close behind)
- You've already crossed the stop line
- You're so close that harsh braking would be dangerous

32. What does a yield sign mean?

Answer:

- ****Give way to traffic on the major road**** ahead or on a roundabout
- You must slow down and be prepared to stop
- Only proceed when it's safe and you won't cause other traffic to change speed or direction
- Usually found at junctions where you're joining a major road
- You must not proceed unless it's completely safe to do so

31. What does a flashing amber traffic light mean?

Answer:

Proceed if the crossing is clear, but pedestrians have priority.

- This is typically found at pelican crossings during the flashing amber phase:
- Check the crossing is completely clear of pedestrians
- Give way to any pedestrians still crossing
- Proceed with caution when safe

32. What do flashing red traffic lights mean?

Answer:

Stop - train approaching.

Flashing red lights are typically found at:

- Railway level crossings
- Lifting bridges
- Emergency vehicle exits

You must come to a complete stop and wait until the lights stop flashing before proceeding.

33. What does a continuous yellow line at the side of a road mean?

Answer:

No parking during certain hours (usually during peak times or business hours).

- Check nearby signs for specific times when parking restrictions apply. Outside these hours, parking may be permitted.

34. What do double continuous yellow lines at the side of the road mean?

Answer:

No parking at any time.

This is a complete parking prohibition:

- 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
- Loading and unloading may still be restricted
- Emergency stopping for breakdowns is usually permitted
- Check for additional signs that may specify loading restrictions

35. Give examples of where you would not park

Answer:

- Near a bend or corner where visibility is reduced
- On the brow (top) of a hill where you obstruct the view
- Near a hump-back bridge where sight lines are poor
- Opposite a single or continuous white line where your vehicle would force others to cross it
- Where your vehicle would obstruct a sign or important road markings
- At an entrance to properties, driveways, or car parks
- Opposite another vehicle on a narrow road causing obstruction
- At a taxi rank during operational hours
- Near a junction (closer than 5 meters)
- At a bus stop during operational hours
- On a footpath or cycle lane
- In disabled parking spaces (without a valid permit)

36. Within what distance from a pedestrian crossing should you not park?

Answer:

15 metres before the crossing or 5 metres after the crossing.

This ensures:

- Clear visibility for pedestrians and drivers
- Safe approach and exit from crossings
- Emergency vehicles can access the area
- Other drivers can see pedestrians waiting to cross

37. What procedure must you adopt if crossing a dual carriageway with a narrow central median?

Answer:

If the central median is too narrow for your vehicle:

- Wait until you can complete the entire crossing in one movement
- Do not enter the carriageway until there's a safe gap in traffic from both directions
- Treat it as crossing a single wide road rather than two separate roads
- Ensure you have clear visibility of all traffic lanes before proceeding

38. What are the differences between a motorway and a dual carriageway?

Answer:

Motorway characteristics:

- Exit to left only via slip roads
- No traffic lights
- No junctions or roundabouts
- Speed limits may be 120 km/h
- Restricted access (no pedestrians, cyclists, learner drivers, or slow vehicles)
- Blue signs with white text
- Hard shoulders for emergencies only

Dual carriageway characteristics:

- May have right turns and direct access
- Can have traffic lights and roundabouts
- Usually 100 km/h speed limit (unless signed otherwise)
- All vehicles permitted (except motorways)
- Green signs with white text
- May not have hard shoulders

39: When following the road ahead on a multi-lane dual carriageway, which lane would you normally use?

Answer:

You would normally use lane 1 or the left-hand driving lane, unless road markings indicate otherwise.

Key Points:

- Left lane is for normal driving
- Right lanes are for overtaking
- Return to left lane after overtaking
- Follow any specific road markings

40. Who has priority at an unmarked crossroads with roads of equal importance?

Answer:

Give priority to traffic on the junction and traffic approaching from your right.

The hierarchy is:

1. Traffic already on the junction has absolute priority
2. Traffic approaching from your right has priority over you
3. You have priority over traffic from your left
4. When in doubt, make eye contact and use common sense

Additional rule: If there are no road markings indicating priority (no STOP signs, YIELD signs, or road markings), apply the "give way to the right" rule.

41. Who is responsible for seat belts??

Answer:

- Passengers under 17 years: The driver is responsible
- Passengers 17 years & over: The person themselves is responsible

Key Points:

- Always ensure all passengers are properly secured
- Check before starting your journey
- It's a legal requirement

42. What would you look out for on country roads?

Answer:

- Pedestrians walking (often no footpaths)
- Animals (livestock, horses, wildlife)
- Muddy surfaces from farm vehicles
- Concealed entrances to farms, fields, or properties
- Slow-moving farm machinery (tractors, combines)
- Narrow roads with passing difficulties
- Sharp bends with limited visibility
- Cyclists who may need more space
- Horse riders requiring extra care and space
- Loose surfaces (gravel, mud, leaves)

43. When being overtaken, what must you not do?

Answer:

When being overtaken, you must **NOT increase your speed.******

Additional rules:

- Maintain a steady speed or slow down if it helps
- Keep to the left to give the overtaking vehicle more room
- Do not accelerate until the overtaking vehicle has completely passed
- Be prepared to slow down if the overtaking vehicle needs to pull in quickly
- Don't obstruct the overtaking maneuver

44. Where would you never make a U-turn?

Answer:

Never make a U-turn:

- On a one-way street (illegal direction of travel)
- Where there's a continuous white line on your side
- Where signs prohibit U-turns
- On motorways or dual carriageways (except at designated openings)
- Near pedestrian crossings
- At traffic lights (unless specifically permitted)
- On hills or bends where visibility is poor
- In built-up areas where it would cause danger
- Where it would obstruct other traffic

45. What procedure must you adopt if crossing a dual carriageway with a narrow central median?

Answer:

If the central median is too narrow for your vehicle:

- Wait until you can complete the entire crossing in one movement
- Do not enter the carriageway until there's a safe gap in traffic from both directions
- Treat it as crossing a single wide road rather than two separate roads
- Ensure you have clear visibility of all traffic lanes before proceeding

46. What is coasting & why is it potentially dangerous?

Answer:

Coasting is when the vehicle is not being driven by the engine (clutch pedal held down or gear lever in neutral).

Why it's dangerous:

- Reduces the driver's control of the vehicle
- Less effective braking
- Harder to steer and maneuver
- Engine braking is not available

47. What human factors can affect your driving?

Answer:

- Alcohol
- Drugs (prescription and non-prescription)
- Tiredness & fatigue
- Road rage
- Attitude

Key Points:

- All these factors impair judgment and reaction times
- Never drive under the influence of any substances
- Take breaks when tired
- Stay calm and patient on the road

48: What is the "2 second rule"?

Answer:

Used as a measure of a safe following distance of at least 2 seconds in dry conditions, doubled in wet and extended further in icy conditions.

How to use it:

- Pick a fixed point ahead
- When the car in front passes it, count "only a fool, breaks the 2 second rule"
- You should pass the same point after finishing the count
- Double in wet conditions
- Extend further in icy conditions

HAND SIGNALS



To beckon traffic approaching from the front.



To halt traffic approaching from behind.



To halt traffic approaching from front and behind.



To halt traffic approaching from the front



I am going to slow down or stop



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



I am going to turn left, Anti-clockwise rotation.

<---- Hand Signals Given to Other Traffic



I am turning right.



I am turning left.



I am going straight ahead.

<--- Hand Signals Given To a Pointsman

Sections on the Marking Sheet:

1. Rules/Checks
2. Position
3. Observation
4. React to Hazards
5. Mirrors
6. Clearance/Overtake
7. Signals
8. Motorcycles
9. Courtesy
10. Alighting
11. Progress
12. Vehicle Controls
13. Speed
14. Traffic Controls
15. Right of Way
16. Reverse
17. Turnabout
18. Parking



Each section is scored based on faults.

At the End of the Test:

The tester will go through the sheet with you and explain any faults you made. If you pass, you'll receive a certificate of competency, which you bring to the NDLS to get your full licence.

Applicant: _____ Date: _____ Reg No.: _____

FAULTS	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	FAULTS	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3
1. RULES/CHECKS				11. PROGRESS	Maintain reasonable progress and avoid undue hesitancy when		
2. POSITION	Position vehicle correctly and in good time			Moving Off			
On the Straight				On the Straight			
On Bends				Overtaking			
In Traffic Lanes				At Cross Junctions			
At Cross Junctions				At Roundabouts			
At Roundabouts				Turning Right			
Turning Right				Turning Left			
Turning Left				Changing Lanes			
Stopping				At Traffic Lights			
Following Traffic				12. VEHICLE CONTROLS	Make proper use of		
3. OBSERVATION	Take proper observation			Accelerator			
Moving Off				Clutch			
Overtaking				Gears			
Changing Lane				Footbrake			
At Cross Junctions				Handbrake			
At Roundabouts				Steering			
Turning Right				Secondary Controls			
Turning Left				Technical Checks			
4. REACT TO HAZARDS	React promptly and properly to hazards			Coupling/Uncoupling			
Reaction				13. SPEED	Adjust speed to suit/on approach		
5. MIRRORS	Use properly, in good time and before signalling			Road Conditions			
Moving Off				Traffic Conditions			
On the straight				Roundabouts			
Overtaking				Cross Junctions			
Changing Lanes				Turning Right			
At Roundabouts				Turning Left			
Turning Right				Traffic Controls			
Turning Left				Speed Limit			
Slowing/Stopping				14. TRAFFIC CONTROLS	Comply with		
6. CLEARANCE/OVERTAKE	Allow sufficient clearance to			Traffic Lights			
Pedestrians				Traffic Signs			
Cyclists				Road Markings			
Stationary Vehicles				Pedestrian Crossing			
Other Traffic				Garda/School Warden			
Other Objects				Bus Lanes			
Overtake Safely				Cycle Lanes			
7. SIGNALS	Give correct signal in good time			15. RIGHT OF WAY	Yield right of way as required		
Moving Off				Moving Off			
Overtaking				Overtaking			
Changing Lane				Changing Lanes			
At Roundabouts				At Junctions			
Turning Right				At Roundabouts			
Turning Left				Turning Right			
Stopping				Turning Left			
Cancel Promptly				16. REVERSE			
Hand Signals				Competently			
Beckoning Others				Observation			
Misleading				Right of Way			
8. MOTORCYCLES				17. TURNABOUT			
Safety Glance				Competently			
U-Turn/Control/Ob/Yld				Observation			
Slow Ride Control/Obs				Right of Way			
Park On/Off Stand				18. PARKING	Loading/Unloading/Passenger stops		
Walk Alongside				Competently			
9. COURTESY				Observation			
10. ALIGHTING				Legally			

Understanding the Fault Grading System

The Irish driving test employs a fault grading system to assess your driving skills. Understanding this system is crucial for success. Faults are categorized into three grades:

Grade 1 - Green: Minor Mistake

- These are **minor errors** that do not pose an immediate risk.
- Examples include slightly incorrect positioning or hesitation where appropriate.
- A few Grade 1 faults are acceptable.

Grade 2 - Blue: Medium Fault

- These are **more significant errors** that could potentially lead to a dangerous situation if not corrected.
- Examples include inadequate observation at junctions or incorrect gear selection.
- Too many Grade 2 faults will result in failure.

Grade 3 - Red: Serious/Dangerous Fault

- These are **serious errors** that pose an immediate danger to yourself, other road users, or property.
- Examples include failing to stop at a stop sign or causing another vehicle to take evasive action.
- **One Grade 3 fault results in immediate failure.**

Fail Criteria: What Leads to Failure?

Knowing the specific criteria that lead to failure is essential. Here's a breakdown:

- **One Grade 3 Fault:** Committing a single serious or dangerous fault results in immediate failure.
- **Excessive Grade 2 Faults in One Section:** Accumulating four or more Grade 2 faults within the same section of the test will lead to failure.
- **Excessive Grade 2 Faults Overall:** Accumulating nine or more Grade 2 faults in total throughout the test will result in failure.

Tips for Success: Ace Your Driving Test

Here are some key tips to help you succeed in your Irish driving test:

- **Use Your Mirrors:** Regularly check your mirrors, especially before signaling, changing lanes, or braking. Show the examiner you are aware of your surroundings.
- **Stay Calm:** Nerves can impact your performance. Take deep breaths and try to remain relaxed throughout the test.
- **Follow Road Rules:** Adhere to all traffic laws, including speed limits, road signs, and traffic signals. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the rules of the road.
- **Show Good Car Control:** Demonstrate smooth and controlled driving. This includes proper steering, gear changes, and braking.
- **Check Blind Spots:** Always check your blind spots before changing lanes or merging with traffic. This is a crucial safety check.
- **Practice, Practice, Practice:** The more you practice, the more confident and comfortable you'll become behind the wheel.

In Summary

The Irish driving test assesses your ability to drive safely and competently on Irish roads. By understanding the fault grading system, fail criteria, and practicing effective driving techniques, you can significantly increase your chances of passing. Good luck!

VEHICLE SAFETY CHECKS

Brakes

Q: How would you check that the brakes are working?

A: Press the brake pedal while stationary - it should feel firm and responsive, not spongy, soft, or sinking to the floor. Check that the pedal has proper resistance and doesn't travel too far down. Listen for any unusual noises when pressing the pedal

Brake Lights

Q: How would you test the brake lights?

A: Test the brake lights by pressing the pedal and either checking reflections in a window/shop front behind you, or asking someone to confirm the lights illuminate

Tyres

Q: How would you check your tyres?

A: Check tread depth using a tread depth gauge or 20p coin - all tires must have at least 1.6mm of tread depth across the central three-quarters of the tire width. Inspect all tires for visible damage including cuts, bulges, cracks, or embedded objects.

Use a tire pressure gauge to check that pressure matches the manufacturer's recommended values (found in the owner's manual, driver's door frame, or fuel cap)

Handbrake (Parking Brake)

Q: How would you test the handbrake (parking brake)?

A: Test its effectiveness by engaging 1st gear, finding the bite point with the clutch, and gently applying power - the car shouldn't move if the handbrake is working properly

Horn

Q: How would you check the horn?

A: Press the horn button/pad on the steering wheel to ensure it produces a clear, audible sound. Test should be done when stationary and in an appropriate location where it won't cause unnecessary disturbance. Remember that in Ireland, horns should only be used to warn other road users of your presence when necessary - not as a greeting or to express frustration. Avoid testing in built-up areas, near hospitals, schools, or residential areas where noise could be problematic

DASHBOARD WARNING LIGHTS

What does the oil pressure light mean?

A: The oil pressure light indicates that the engine oil pressure is too low. This could mean the engine is low on oil or there's a problem with the oil pump. You should stop the engine immediately as continuing to drive could cause serious engine damage.



What does the battery warning light mean?

A: The battery warning light indicates that the charging system is not working properly. This means the battery is not being charged by the alternator and the vehicle is running on battery power alone, which will eventually run out.



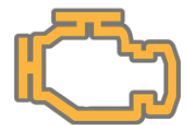
What does the ABS warning light mean?

A: The ABS warning light indicates that the Anti-lock Braking System is not working properly or has been disabled. The normal brakes will still work, but you won't have the anti-lock function that prevents wheel lockup during hard braking.



What does the engine management light mean?

A: The engine management light indicates that the engine control system has detected a fault or malfunction in the engine or its emissions system. This could range from a minor sensor issue to a serious engine problem.



What does the airbag warning light mean?

The airbag warning light indicates that there is a fault in the airbag system. This means the airbags may not deploy properly in a collision, or they could deploy unexpectedly, both of which are serious safety concerns.



What does the seatbelt warning light mean?

The seatbelt warning light indicates that one or more seatbelts in the vehicle are not fastened. It reminds occupants to buckle up before driving and may be accompanied by an audible warning.



UNDER THE BONNET CHECKS

Engine Oil Level

Q1: How would you check the engine oil level?

A: Park the vehicle on level ground and turn off the engine. Wait at least 5 minutes for the oil to settle into the oil pan. Remove the dipstick, clean it with a cloth, reinsert it fully, then remove it again to check the oil level against the minimum and maximum marks.

Key Points:

- Park on level ground
- Engine off and cooled (wait 5+ minutes) Pull out dipstick and clean it
- Reinsert fully then remove to read
- Check level between min/max marks

Coolant Level

Q2: How do you check the coolant level?

A: Check the coolant level when the engine is cold by looking at the coolant expansion tank (translucent plastic tank). The coolant level should be between the minimum and maximum marks on the side of the tank. Never remove the radiator cap when the engine is hot.

Key Points:

- Engine must be cold - never check when hot
- Look at expansion tank (plastic reservoir)
- Check level against min/max marks
- Never remove radiator cap when engine is warm/hot
- Coolant should be clean and proper color

Brake Fluid

Q3: How do you check the brake fluid level?

A: Locate the brake fluid reservoir (usually a translucent plastic container near the back of the engine bay) and check that the fluid level is between the minimum and maximum marks. The reservoir should be checked with the vehicle on level ground and engine off.

Key Points:

- Engine off and on level ground
- Find brake fluid reservoir (translucent container)
- Check level against min/max marks
- Fluid should be clean and clear
- Don't remove cap unless adding fluid

UNDER THE BONNET CHECKS

Windscreen Washer Fluid

Q4: How do you check the windscreen washer fluid level?

A: Locate the windscreen washer fluid reservoir (usually a translucent plastic container with a windscreen/water symbol on the cap) and visually check the fluid level. The reservoir should have minimum and maximum level markings, or you can see the fluid level through the translucent sides.

Key Points:

- Engine off and on level ground
- Find washer fluid reservoir (look for windscreen symbol on cap)
- Check fluid level visually through translucent container
- Should be near maximum level for best performance
- Easy to top up when needed

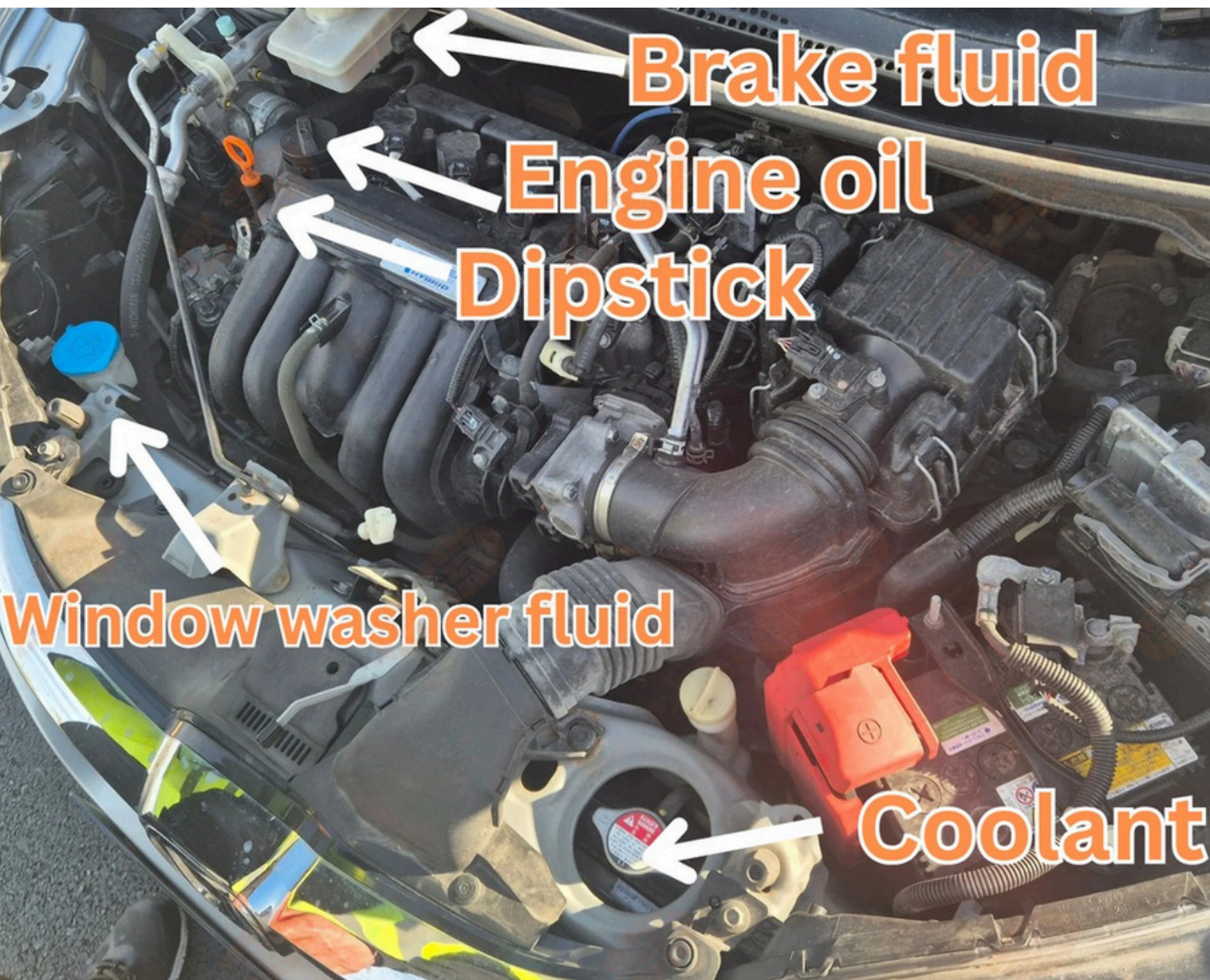
Coolant Level

Q5: How do you check the power steering fluid level? (If applicable)

A: Locate the power steering fluid reservoir (usually a small plastic container with "Power Steering" or steering wheel symbol on the cap) and check the fluid level against the minimum and maximum marks. Check when the engine is off and the fluid is warm after driving, or cold before starting.

Key Points:

- Engine off for safety
- Find power steering reservoir (steering wheel symbol)
- Check against min/max marks
- Can check warm (after driving) or cold (before starting)
- Different readings for hot/cold fluid



Brake fluid

Engine oil

Dipstick

Window washer fluid

Coolant



Stop



Yield



Yield



School wardens stop sign



No left turn



No entry



No right turn



Parking prohibited



Clearway



Max speed limit 30km/h



Max speed limit 50km/h



Max speed limit 60km/h



Max speed limit 80km/h



Max speed limit 100km/h



Max speed limit 120km/h



BOOT CAMP
DRIVING SCHOOL
GET ROAD READY - THE BOOTCAMP WAY



Speed limits per lane



No bicycles



No horses



No entry to vehicles



Weight restriction



Length restriction



Width restriction



Axle weight restriction



No overtaking for three-axle vehicles



No horse carriages



Height restriction



Taxi rank



No entry for large vehicles
(by reference to weight)



No U-turn



No overtaking



Height restriction



Ceantar Coisithe
Cean ar leasraibh
ach amháin
6a.m. - 11a.m.
7 lá

PEDESTRIAN
ZONE
NO ENTRY
EXCEPT
6 A.M. - 11 A.M.
7 DAYS

Pedestrianised street



Luan - Goinn
0700 - 0930
MON. - FRI.

Parking permitted

Diosca-Pháirceail
1 uair
DISC PARKING
1 hour
Luan - Sath.
08.30
TO
18.30
MON. - SAT.

Disc parking plate



Zonal restriction -
no parking of large
vehicles



End of the
restriction zone

Mandatory signs at junctions (white and blue)



Turn left ahead



Turn right ahead



Turn left



Turn right



Pass either side



Straight ahead



Keep right



Keep left

Manual traffic control sign at roadworks



No entry for pedestrians to tramway



Stop



Either form of Go or Téigh can be used



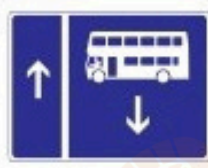
No entry to goods vehicles (by reference to number of axes)



With flow bus lane on left



With flow bus lane on right



Contra flow bus lane



Tram lane on left



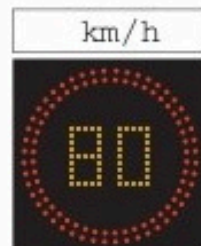
Tram lane on right



Start of cycle track



End of cycle track



Electronic variable speed limit sign (tunnel only)



In a tunnel goods vehicles cannot use right-hand lane (by reference to number of axes)



Electronic periodic speed limit sign



Electronic periodic speed limit sign at school



Tram only street



Tram and access only street



Bus only street



Turn back



Pedestrians and bicycles only



Separate bicycle and pedestrian lanes

Traffic lane control signs in a tunnel



Go (Lane open)

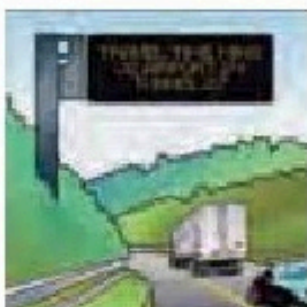


Move into the left-hand lane

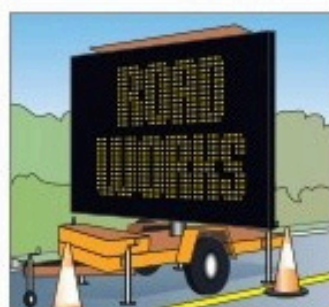


Move into the right-hand lane

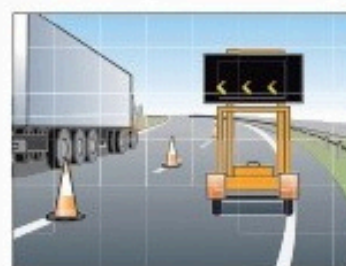
Variable message signs (VMS)



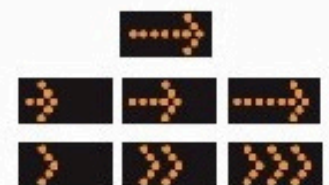
Overhead VMS



Mobile VMS displaying text message



Mobile VMS displaying chevrons



Examples of VMS chevron formats

Warning traffic signs

This section includes signs that warn road users of a hazard ahead. They are diamond or rectangular in shape and have a black border and black symbols or letters on a yellow background.



Dangerous corner ahead



Roundabout ahead



Mini-Roundabout ahead



Merging traffic



Two-way traffic



Dangerous bend ahead



Series of dangerous bends ahead



Series of dangerous corners ahead



Restricted headroom



T-junction

Junction ahead with roads of less importance (the latter being indicated by arms of lesser width)



T-junction



Y-junction



Side road



Crossroads

Junction ahead with a road or roads of equal importance



Crossroads



Side road



T-junction



Y-junction



Staggered crossroads

Advance warning of a major road (or dual carriageway ahead)



T-junction with dual carriageway



Crossroads with dual carriageway



Crossroads

General purpose warning signs



Drive on left



Traffic cross-over ahead



Low flying aircraft



Road divides



Merging/diverging traffic



Dual carriageway ends



Safe height plate



Overhead electric cables



Traffic signals ahead



Pedestrian crossing ahead



Slippery road ahead



Road narrows on both sides



Road narrows from left



Road narrows from right



Tunnel ahead



Start of a passing lane



Lane loss



Start of a climbing lane



Loop road ahead



Sharp dip ahead



Series of bumps or hollows ahead



*Sharp rise ahead
e.g. hump-back bridge*



Deer or wild animals



Sheep



Cattle and farm animals



Accompanied horses and ponies



Crosswinds



Steep descent ahead



Steep ascent ahead



Danger of falling rocks



Unprotected quay, canal or river ahead



*Low bridge ahead
(height restriction show)*



*Level crossing ahead,
guarded by gates or
lifting barrier*



*Level crossing ahead,
unguarded by gates
or lifting barrier*



*Level crossing ahead with lights
and barriers*



Stop when lights are red

Automatic level crossing ahead



Chevron board (a sharp change of direction to the left)

Chevron board (a sharp change of direction to the right)

Warning signs for schools and children



School ahead



School children crossing ahead



Children crossing (in residential area)

Tram signs



Tram lane crossing ahead



Tram lane warning signs for pedestrians



Slippery for cyclists

Warning signs for road works

This section includes the warning signs for road works. Like other warning signs, these are diamond or rectangular in shape and have a black border and black symbols or text. However, they are orange in colour instead of yellow.



Road works ahead



One-lane crossover (out)



One-lane crossover (back)



Move to left (one lane)



Move to right (one lane)



Move to left (two lanes)



Move to right (two lanes)



Obstruction between lanes



End of obstruction between lanes



Start of central reserve or obstruction



End of central reserve or obstruction



Lanes diverge at crossover



Lanes rejoin at crossover



Two-lanes crossover (back)



Two-lanes crossover (out)



Single lane (for shuttle working)



Two-way traffic



Road narrows from left



Road narrows from right



Road narrows on both sides



Offside lane (of two) closed



Nearside lane (of two) closed



Offside lane (of three) closed



Nearside lane (of three) closed



Two offside lanes (of three) closed



*Two nearside lanes (of three) closed.
Two alternative styles.*



Offside lane (of four) closed



Nearside lane (of four) closed



Two offside lanes (of four) closed



Two nearside lanes (of four) closed



Side road on left



Side road on right



Site access on left



Site access on right



Temporary traffic signals ahead



Flagman ahead



Queues likely



Hump or ramp



Uneven surface



Slippery road



Loose chippings



Pedestrians cross to left



Pedestrians cross to right



Overhead electric cables



Detour ahead



Detour to left



Detour to right



Road closed



Diverted traffic left



Diverted traffic



Diverted traffic



Diverted traffic



End of detour

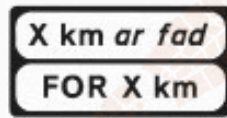


Detour destination

Information plates at road works



Distance



Length



Direction



Direction and Distance



End



Cautionary speed



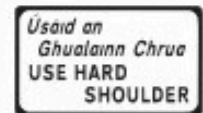
Slow



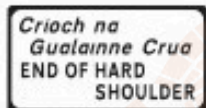
Concealed entrance



Type of works



Use hard shoulder



Hard shoulder closed



Unfinished road surface



Barrier Boards



Chevron board



Speed limit ahead

Manual traffic control sign at road works



Flagman ahead



Stop



Either form of Go or Téigh can be used



Information signs

This section includes road signs showing directions and the location of services or other places of interest to tourists.

Advance direction signs



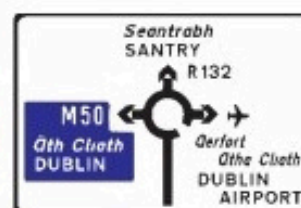
Motorway



National road



National road



Regional road



Lane destination sign

Direction signs (at junctions)



Motorway direction sign

National road direction signs



Regional road direction sign



Regional road direction sign



Local road direction sign



Destination distance sign



Town or village sign



Slow lane sign



Cul-de-sac



Industrial estate symbol



Disabled persons parking bay



Airport symbol



Ferry symbol



Alternative route for high vehicles



Lay-by ahead sign



Hospital ahead sign



Lay-by sign



Hospital sign



Carpark with facilities for disabled persons



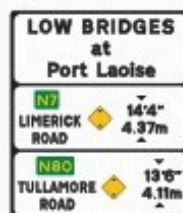
SOS lay-by



Speed camera



Advance information sign for low clearance



Advance information sign for low clearance



Alternative route for heavy vehicles



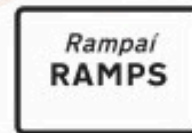
Traffic calming sign



Traffic calming sign



Supplementary plate



Ramps on road

Tourist information signs



Advance sign for facilities in lay-by



Advance sign for lay-by with tourism information



Sign for Óige youth hostels



Advance direction to local services



Signing to approved tourist information



Tourist advanced direction sign



Tourist attraction direction sign



Pedestrian sign to a tourist attraction



Pedestrian sign to a car park



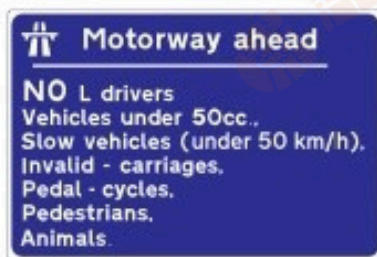
Sign to approved tourist information points

Motorway signs

These signs are rectangular with blue backgrounds and white writing or symbols.



Motorway ahead



Motorway ahead



Advance direction sign



Route Confirmatory Sign with Euro Route Marker Plate



Entry to motorway



300m to next exit



200m to next exit



100m to next exit



Motorway ends 1km ahead



Motorway ends 500m ahead



End of motorway



Route confirmatory sign for M7



Typical lane gain sign



Advance direction sign for destination



Typical 2km next exit sign