

DRIVER CPC BUS & TRUCK THEORY TEST

Question Bank & Case Studies for the
Certificate of Professional Competence



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1. The turning motion of an engine is referred to as

- (A) friction.
- (B) speed.
- * (C) torque.
- (D) velocity.

Correct answer explanation: Torque is the result of the turning motion of the crankshaft. It is transmitted to the transmission and eventually to the turning wheels.

Master Code: CPC0002

ICS Code: 805.110.001.001

2. The transmission system converts torque into

- (A) speed.
- * (B) power.
- (C) velocity.
- (D) acceleration.

Correct answer explanation: The transmission system takes the power from the engine and transfers to the driveshaft or wheels. An automatic transmission uses a torque converter and fluid coupler to change the gear ratio.

Master Code: CPC0003

ICS Code: 805.110.001.001

3. Which statement accurately expresses the relationship between torque, power, and fuel consumption?

- (A) As torque increases, power increases and fuel consumption decreases.
- * (B) As torque increases, power and fuel consumption increase.
- (C) As power decreases, torque and fuel consumption increase.
- (D) As power decreases, torque decreases and fuel consumption increases.

Correct answer explanation: The torque produced by an engine will vary at different engine speeds. If optimum torque can be achieved at low engine speed, overall fuel consumption will improve considerably compared to an engine running at maximum revolutions. Torque is therefore important to achieving optimum engine efficiency.

Master Code: CPC0005

ICS Code: 805.110.001.001

4. A vehicle with a manual transmission system is travelling down a hill. What happens to torque and power when the clutch pedal is depressed?

- (A) Torque and power are transferred to the tyres.
- (B) Torque is transferred to the transmission while power is applied to the drive shaft.
- * (C) Torque and power are transferred back to the engine.
- (D) Torque from the flywheel is realised as power in the transmission.

Correct answer explanation: Torque and power created by the engine are transferred to the wheels via the gearbox and driveshaft. The clutch, situated between the engine and gearbox and operated by a pedal, temporarily disconnects and connects the drive between the engine and gearbox allowing the torque to be transferred back to the engine.

Master Code: CPC0006

ICS Code: 805.110.001.001

5. Refer to the accompanying figure. What would the driver do when the dial on the gauge moves steadily and swiftly from 5 to beyond 15 while travelling on a level surface?

- (A) Check engine temperature.
- (B) Turn off engine.
- (C) Increase speed.
- * (D) Select higher gear.



Correct answer explanation: For optimum performance, a vehicle and engine speed need to be properly matched. While on a level surface, engine rpm should be kept low in relation to vehicle speed. This is achieved by changing to a higher gear.

Master Code: CPC0009

ICS Code: 805.110.001.002

6. Refer to the accompanying figure. Which of the following readings would indicate the most efficient use of engine power for a vehicle travelling at a moderately steady speed?

- (A) 5.
- * (B) 15.
- (C) 25.
- (D) 30.



Correct answer explanation:

Moderately steady vehicle speed requires the highest gear with the lowest engine rpm; however, 500 rpm is too low to maintain engine function while 2500 rpm and above causes undue engine wear as well as a dramatic drop in fuel efficiency.

Master Code: CPC0011

ICS Code: 805.110.001.002

7. What relationship between the speedometer and the revolution counter represents the most efficient use of vehicle power and fuel consumption?

- (A) Both indicators should be kept in their low ranges.
- (B) The rev counter should read high while the speedometer reads low.
- * (C) The speedometer should read high while the rev counter reads low.
- (D) Both indicators should be kept in their middle ranges.

Correct answer explanation: Steady vehicle speed requires the highest gear with the lowest engine rpm. If the rpm is high and the speed is low the driver is not properly distributing the power and using unnecessary amounts of fuel.

Master Code: CPC0013

ICS Code: 805.110.001.002

8. While climbing a hill, what is indicated if the rev counter drops quickly?

- (A) More acceleration is needed.
- (B) The clutch should be depressed.
- (C) The gearbox is overheating.
- * (D) The gear ratio is too high.

Correct answer explanation: Because of the need for increased power, climbing a hill requires a lower transmission gear with a higher engine rpm.

Master Code: CPC0014

ICS Code: 805.110.001.003

9. While changing down, the driver of a vehicle fitted with a crash gear box briefly releases the clutch with the gear lever in the neutral position. The driver is practicing

- (A) poor driving technique.
- (B) speed shifting.
- * (C) double declutching.
- (D) emergency slowdown procedures.

Correct answer explanation: Double declutching is a technique of engaging and releasing the clutch when changing down in order to adjust engine revs to road speed and minimize the load placed on the gearbox. (Rarely needed on modern vehicles).

Master Code: CPC0016

ICS Code: 805.110.001.003

10. The technique of double declutching matches

- (A) engine speed to a higher gear.
- * (B) engine speed to a lower gear.
- (C) vehicle speed to a higher engine speed.
- (D) vehicle speed to a lower engine speed.

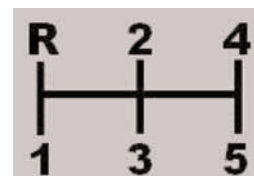
Correct answer explanation: Double declutching is a technique of engaging and releasing the clutch when changing down in order to adjust engine revs to road speed and minimize the load placed on the gearbox.

Master Code: CPC0017

ICS Code: 805.110.001.003

11. Refer to the accompanying figure. Which number or letter refers to the highest gearbox ratio?

- (A) R.
- (B) 1.
- (C) 3.
- * (D) 5.



Correct answer explanation: Higher gears ratios for a manual gearbox are indicated by a higher number on the gearstick.

Master Code: CPC0019

ICS Code: 805.110.001.003

12. Refer to the accompanying figure. When moving off from a stop on a level surface, what would be the most appropriate gear selection?

- (A) R.
- * (B) 1.
- (C) 3.
- (D) 5.



Correct answer explanation: Lower gear ratios for a manual gearbox are indicated by a lower number on the gearstick (Reverse is also a low gear ratio).

Master Code: CPC0021

ICS Code: 805.110.001.003

13. What is the most efficient and safest procedure when descending a long hill?

- * (A) Changing to a lower gear.
- (B) Remaining in the same gear.
- (C) Changing to a higher gear.
- (D) Changing to neutral and coasting down the hill.

Correct answer explanation: To be efficient and safe, one should brake early and steady, so that overheating of brakes and excessive speed is avoided. With the retarder, speed control is much easier and safer. The driver can then change to a lower gear while the retarder is engaged. Descents can be quicker, giving the vehicle greater momentum to climb the next hill.

Master Code: CPC0023

ICS Code: 805.110.001.003

14. The service brake is operated by a

- (A) hand control.
- * (B) foot control.
- (C) combination of hand control and transmission function.
- (D) combination of hand and foot controls.

Correct answer explanation: The service brake is the principal braking system of a vehicle that is operated by a foot control located next to the accelerator.

Master Code: CPC0026

ICS Code: 805.110.005.001

15. The air used in air brake systems is stored in

- * (A) reservoir tanks.
- (B) the engine.
- (C) wheel cylinders.
- (D) the master cylinder.

Correct answer explanation: Air braking systems draw air from the atmosphere and store them in reservoir tanks which are replenished by the compressor.

Master Code: CPC0027

ICS Code: 805.110.005.001

16. Where is the air that is used in the air brake systems stored?

- (A) The engine.
- * (B) Reservoir tanks.
- (C) Wheel cylinders.
- (D) The master cylinder.

Correct answer explanation: Air braking systems work closely with a compressor and draw air from the atmosphere to store them in reservoir tanks.

Master Code: CPC0028

ICS Code: 805.110.005.001

17. Endurance braking systems (retarders) control vehicle speed

- (A) by using the hand brake.
- * (B) without using the wheel-mounted brakes.
- (C) by controlling the air pressure to the air brakes.
- (D) with spring brake chambers on the rear axle.

Correct answer explanation: EBS improves vehicle control, reaction, and vehicle stability during braking by using electronic signals to operate pneumatic valves which operate by applying resistance through the gear box to help reduce the speed of the vehicle.

Master Code: CPC0029

ICS Code: 805.110.005.002

18. What is the primary purpose of the anti-lock braking system (ABS)?

- (A) Causes the wheels to slow through the use of sensors.
- (B) Enhances braking function.
- * (C) Prevents wheels from locking.
- (D) Allows travel on icy roads.

Correct answer explanation: When the brake force exceeds that which can be transmitted to the road via the tyre (i.e a skid) the ABS is applied to prevent wheels from locking.

Master Code: CPC0031

ICS Code: 805.110.005.002

19. What type of system applies resistance via the transmission to the rotation of the vehicle's driven wheels?

- (A) Anti-lock braking system (ABS).
- (B) Safety braking system.
- * (C) Endurance braking system.
- (D) Secondary braking system.

Correct answer explanation: Endurance braking systems (EBS) control the vehicles speed without using wheel-mounted brakes; instead EBS operate by applying resistance, via the transmission, to the rotation of the vehicle's driven wheels.

Master Code: CPC0035

ICS Code: 805.110.005.003

20. During extensive start-and-stop urban driving, brake lining wear can be significantly reduced by using

- (A) the secondary brake.
- (B) downshifting.
- * (C) retarders.
- (D) the service brake.

Correct answer explanation: Retarders provide a way of controlling a vehicle's speed without using the wheel mounted brakes. They operate by applying resistance, via the transmission, to the rotation of the vehicle's driven wheels. An integration of non-wearing brakes such as retarders conserves the brake pads and lead to an extending operating life.

Master Code: CPC0038

ICS Code: 805.110.005.003

21. A driver stopped briefly on an uphill slope should

- (A) hold the vehicle on the clutch.
- (B) use the neutral position on the gear selector.
- (C) shift to the lowest gear and move the vehicle as slow as possible.
- * (D) apply the handbrake.

Correct answer explanation: The handbrake is an additional braking device which does not need to be held in place but has a type of locking mechanism; therefore, when stopped on a hill, engagement of the handbrake will hold the vehicle in place while allowing the driver to carry out the correct uphill start procedure and thus avoiding 'roll back' or unnecessary wear on the clutch.

Master Code: CPC0041

ICS Code: 805.110.005.004

22. Resistance to change in a vehicle's motion is called

- (A) momentum.
- * (B) inertia.
- (C) force.
- (D) acceleration.

Correct answer explanation: Resistance to movement is called inertia, and the force that keeps vehicles in motion (the opposite) is called momentum.

Master Code: CPC0042

ICS Code: 805.110.005.005

23. The force that keeps a vehicle moving is called

- (A) inertia.
- * (B) momentum.
- (C) acceleration.
- (D) power.

Correct answer explanation: The force that keeps a vehicle in motion is called momentum.

Master Code: CPC0043

ICS Code: 805.110.005.005

24. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the physical forces acting on a vehicle?

- (A) It takes more power to keep a vehicle moving at 100 km/h than it does to start off on a flat road.
- (B) It takes less power to stop a vehicle moving at 50 km/h than it does to keep it moving at 100 km/h.
- * (C) It takes more power to start off a vehicle on a flat road than it does to keep it moving at 100 km/h.
- (D) It takes less power to keep a vehicle moving at 100 km/h than it does to stop it while moving at 50 km/h.

Correct answer explanation: It requires a great deal of force to make a vehicle begin to move, even on a flat road. But it takes relatively little power to keep it rolling at a constant speed.

Master Code: CPC0044

ICS Code: 805.110.005.005

25. What is the effect of acceleration and braking on passengers seated on a bus?

- * (A) Acceleration pushes passengers back while braking moves them forward.
- (B) Acceleration moves passengers forward while braking pushes them back.
- (C) Acceleration and braking both push passengers back into their seats.
- (D) Acceleration and braking both move passengers forward.

Correct answer explanation: A passenger's or load's inertia must be overcome in much of the same way as the vehicles. Acceleration will push the weight back, while braking will push the weight forward.

Master Code: CPC0045

ICS Code: 805.110.005.005

26. In what situation are endurance braking systems especially useful?

- (A) On the ascent of long hills.
- * (B) On the descent of long hills.
- (C) On the sharpest curves.
- (D) On the flats.

Correct answer explanation: Endurance braking systems are especially useful when descending long hills, when the vehicle's speed can be reduced without using the service brake, which helps avoid the brakes overheating (Brake fade)

Master Code: CPC0046

ICS Code: 805.110.005.006

27. When travelling down a hill, the driver should

- (A) slow the speed of the vehicle by changing to a lower gear.
- * (B) first use the service brake to slow the vehicle.
- (C) slightly increase speed to allow enough momentum once the hill has been descended.
- (D) match the speed of other vehicles on the road.

Correct answer explanation: The service brake is the main braking system used when coming to a hill because it primarily control of the vehicle speed.

Master Code: CPC0048

ICS Code: 805.110.005.006

28. Constantly applying the brakes while on a long downhill stretch can result in what?

- (A) Passengers being thrown backwards.
- (B) Sagging transmission due to improper gear use.
- * (C) Brake fade.
- (D) Wheel lock.

Correct answer explanation: When a driver brakes for a long period heat is generated and that heat contributes to brake fade. (Where the drum heats up and expands away from the brake linings so that they are less effective).

Master Code: CPC0048

ICS Code: 805.110.005.006

29. During a long descent of a hill, how can poor brake performance due to high heat be avoided?

- (A) By releasing excess air from the braking system.
- (B) By skip-changing through the gears.
- (C) By increasing speed to allow more airflow to the brakes.
- * (D) By using the endurance brake.

Correct answer explanation: Excessive use of the service brake generates heat, and at high temperatures braking performance can be reduced. Proper use of the endurance braking systems reduces the use of the service brake.

Master Code: CPC0050

ICS Code: 805.110.005.006

30. What should the driver do in the event of service brake failure?

- * (A) Use the secondary brake.
- (B) Practice proper gear-change-down technique.
- (C) Place the gearbox into either the park or neutral position.
- (D) Hold the brake pedal until braking returns.

Correct answer explanation: The secondary brake may be combined with the foot brake or the parking brake control. This brake is provided for use in the event of the service brake failing. The secondary brake normally operates on fewer wheels than the service brake and therefore has a reduced performance level.

Master Code: CPC0051

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

31. Frequent use of the service brake during an extended downhill descent can lead to

- (A) an excessive buildup of air in the brake reservoir.
- (B) bogging down and eventual failure of the engine.
- * (C) a drop in reservoir air pressure.
- (D) overheating of the gearbox.

Correct answer explanation: Care must be taken to check the depletion of the air pressure in the service reservoirs due to the frequent application and release of the service brake. On long descents, the air volume usage often exceeds the replenishment rate of the compressor. This causes the service reservoir air pressure to drop below the normal maximum at which the service brake may operate (to avoid this use endurance braking system/retarders where necessary).

Master Code: CPC0052

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

32. What can cause ice to form in the valves and pipes of air brake systems?

- (A) Excessive use of brakes during cold weather.
- (B) A leak in the main reservoir.
- (C) Faulty brake actuators.
- * (D) Moisture in the air.

Correct answer explanation: Air braking systems draw air from the atmosphere, which contains moisture. The moisture condenses in the air reservoirs and can be transmitted around a vehicle's braking system. In cold weather this can lead to ice forming in valves and pipes.

Master Code: CPC0053

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

33. What happens when air pressure drops below normal in one of the brake reservoirs?

- (A) Braking action becomes excessively pronounced.
- * (B) A warning light comes on.
- (C) It is refilled with air from the auxiliary reservoir.
- (D) The braking system will vapor lock.

Correct answer explanation: Air brake systems are fitted with warning devices that will be activated when air pressure drops below a predetermined level (usually a light and warning sound).

Master Code: CPC0054

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

34. The operation of brake warning devices can be checked by

- (A) placing the engine in idle.
- (B) holding the brake pedal down firmly.
- (C) a qualified mechanic only.
- * (D) turning on the ignition.

Correct answer explanation: ABS warning lights can and should be checked by the driver before every journey. ABS warning signals will operate as soon as the ignition is turned on.

Master Code: CPC0055

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

35. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the relationship between fuel consumption and gearbox types?

- * (A) Vehicles with manual transmission use less fuel than vehicles with automatic transmission.
- (B) Vehicles with automatic transmission use less fuel than vehicles with manual transmission.
- (C) Vehicles with manual transmission use more fuel during urban driving than vehicles with automatic transmission.
- (D) Type of transmission plays no role in a vehicle's fuel consumption.

Correct answer explanation: Drivers who are skilled in using manual transmissions change gears less frequently and stay in the most efficient gear possible; these techniques save considerable amounts of fuel.

Master Code: CPC0057

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

36. To save fuel, a driver can use the highest gear that

- (A) maintains the greatest engine revolution according to the revolution counter.
- (B) keeps the engine revolution lowest according to the revolution counter.
- (C) keeps the vehicle speed steady.
- * (D) doesn't make the engine struggle.

Correct answer explanation: It is not always necessary to change up or down through all of the gears in sequence — it is possible to miss out intermediate gears. This will reduce the amount of time you spend accelerating, as this is time when fuel consumption is at its highest.

Master Code: CPC0060

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

37. When is the most fuel consumed while changing up in gear?

- (A) Just after the gear is selected.
- * (B) During acceleration prior to gear selection.
- (C) During deceleration after gear selection.
- (D) Fuel consumption remains steady during change up.

Correct answer explanation: When possible, reduce the amount of time you spend accelerating, as this is time when fuel consumption is at its highest. As conditions allow, use the highest gear possible without making the engine struggle.

Master Code: CPC0061

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

38. While driving on a Motorway, a driver has to slow down due to a road hazard. Which of the following procedures will save fuel during the slow down?

- (A) Keeping the vehicle in the highest gear that allows for the lowest engine RPM.
- (B) Changing down smoothly through each gear.
- (C) Keeping the vehicle in the lowest gear that allows for the highest engine RPM.
- * (D) Missing out intermediate gears while changing down.

Correct answer explanation: It is not always necessary to change up or down through all gears—it is possible to miss out intermediate gears. This can reduce the amount of time you spend accelerating, as this is time when fuel consumption is at its highest.

Master Code: CPC0062

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

39. A driver can achieve the greatest fuel efficiency when driving a vehicle equipped with an automatic gearbox by

- (A) manually changing up through the gear selection.
- (B) using the drive position only for higher speeds.
- * (C) driving smoothly.
- (D) selecting 1 or 2 while slowing down.

Correct answer explanation: The fewer the gear changes, the less the physical activity needed and the more fuel efficient the operation.

Master Code: CPC0065

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

40. When driving downhill, which of the following practices is both safe and fuel efficient?

- (A) Placing the gearbox in either neutral or park.
- * (B) Removing the foot from the accelerator pedal.
- (C) Allowing vehicle momentum to increase vehicle speed.
- (D) Using the road's shoulder to reduce speed.

Correct answer explanation: When appropriate, take your foot off the pedal and allow the momentum of the vehicle to take you forward. Taking your foot off the accelerator when going downhill can save a considerable amount of fuel without any loss of vehicle control.

Master Code: CPC0066

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

41. Which gear should be used to optimize fuel consumption?

- (A) The lowest gear possible without making the engine struggle.
- * (B) The highest gear possible without making the engine struggle.
- (C) The 2nd gear as long as the engine does not struggle.
- (D) The 3rd gear as long as the engine does not struggle.

Correct answer explanation: As conditions allow, use the highest gear possible without making the engine struggle. This will reduce the amount of time spent accelerating, which is when fuel consumption is at its highest.

Master Code: CPC0067

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

42. What technique should be used to decrease fuel consumption?

- * (A) Engine braking.
- (B) Revving the engine.
- (C) Using mineral oil.
- (D) Using lower gears.

Correct answer explanation: When driving, with your foot fully off the accelerator (i.e 'engine braking') the engine needs very little fuel, so take advantage of engine braking wherever possible.

Master Code: CPC0069

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

43. The driver of a vehicle with a manual gearbox is descending a long hill. Which of the following methods is the safest, most effective way to save fuel?

- (A) Depressing the clutch while descending the hill.
- (B) Shifting to a lower gear.
- (C) Placing the gearbox into the neutral position.
- * (D) Removing the foot from the accelerator.

Correct answer explanation: When appropriate, take your foot off the pedal and allow the momentum of the vehicle to take you forward. Taking your foot off the accelerator when going downhill can save a considerable amount of fuel without any loss of vehicle control.

Master Code: CPC0070

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

44. For both safety and fuel saving, what should a driver do when approaching a steep incline?

- (A) Remain in the same gear.
- (B) Shift to a lower gear when the vehicle begins to lose speed.
- * (C) Shift to a lower gear before reaching the incline.
- (D) Build up speed to provide momentum.

Correct answer explanation: Because of the need for increased power, climbing a hill requires a lower transmission gear with a higher engine rpm.

Master Code: CPC0071

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

45. While climbing a gradual incline, the rev counter and speedometer both read low and the engine is struggling. Fuel can be saved and power increased if the driver

- (A) depresses the accelerator.
- (B) eases the accelerator.
- (C) shifts to a higher gear.
- * (D) shifts to a lower gear.

Correct answer explanation: If the driver shifts to a lower gear the engine will receive the necessary increase in power to climb the hill.

Master Code: CPC0074

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

46. A driver has switched from regularly driving a vehicle with a manual gearbox to one with an automatic gearbox. The driver can assess fuel economy after the switch by

- (A) monitoring selection of the gears in automatic.
- (B) checking the manufacturer's advertised mileage.
- * (C) recording the amount of fuel against miles travelled.
- (D) knowing that vehicles with automatic gearboxes tend to get better mileage.

Correct answer explanation: The most accurate way to measure the fuel economy of switching to an automatic gearbox is to measure the amount of fuel consumed by the distance travelled. This method will take into account the practices of the driver and driving conditions that are not accounted for in the manufacturers advertised mileage.

Master Code: CPC0075

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

47. Which of the following methods provides the best means of achieving increased fuel economy?

- (A) Keeping the fuel tank full.
- * (B) Maintaining correct tyre inflation.
- (C) Avoiding the use of high gear.
- (D) Installing a manual cold-start device such as a choke.

Correct answer explanation: If tyre pressure falls below recommended figures, rolling resistance increases and more fuel is needed to drive the same distance.

Master Code: CPC0076

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

48. During a long trip with few passengers, a driver can save fuel by

- (A) taking on more passengers.
- (B) making frequent stops.
- * (C) using the air-conditioning less frequently.
- (D) turning on the headlights only during official lighting-up times.

Correct answer explanation: Use air conditioning sparingly as it causes the engine to work harder and significantly increases fuel consumption.

Master Code: CPC0077

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

49. To maintain vehicle safety, what procedure might a driver practice when driving downhill?

- * (A) Use a lower gear.
- (B) Turn off ignition.
- (C) Place gearbox into neutral.
- (D) Remove foot from accelerator pedal.

Correct answer explanation: Using a lower gear (where possible) increases the braking effect of the engine and thereby makes the vehicle slower and more stable.

Master Code: CPC0078

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

50. What type of braking uses the least amount of fuel?

- (A) Anti-locking.
- (B) Service.
- * (C) Engine.
- (D) Air.

Correct answer explanation: With your foot fully off the accelerator the engine needs very little fuel, so take advantage of engine braking wherever possible. Use lower gears rather than extended use of the brakes to avoid brake fade.

Master Code: CPC0080

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

51. Heavy braking and rapid acceleration have what kind of effect on fuel consumption?

- (A) Only heavy braking increases fuel consumption.
- (B) Only rapid acceleration increases fuel consumption.
- * (C) Both increase fuel consumption.
- (D) Both have a negligible effect on fuel consumption.

Correct answer explanation: Rapid acceleration and heavy braking lead to greater fuel consumption. Heavy braking usually means the driver will then need to accelerate afterwards to build up the vehicle momentum again.

Master Code: CPC0081

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

52. Use of which of the following systems helps increase fuel economy on vehicles so equipped?

- (A) Air brakes.
- * (B) Regenerative retarders.
- (C) Catalytic converters.
- (D) Power take-off units.

Correct answer explanation: For vehicles equipped with retarders, disc brakes, and exhaust brakes will have the least brake wear as well as high fuel economy.

Master Code: CPC0082

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

53. When a vehicle has to remain stationary for a period of time, the greatest fuel economy can be achieved by

- (A) placing the gearbox into park or neutral.
- (B) switching off electrical accessories such as the radio.
- (C) using the parking brake rather than the service brake.
- * (D) turning off the engine.

Correct answer explanation: Engine idling wastes fuel, while an engine that is turned off uses no fuel.

Master Code: CPC0083

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

54. Increased fuel economy is achieved by allowing air pressure to build up while the engine is

- * (A) at idle.
- (B) revved up.
- (C) turned off.
- (D) at 2,000 RPM.

Correct answer explanation: By using the lowest RPM to build up air pressure, the engine runs slower, therefore consuming less fuel. A balance must be achieved so as to prevent unnecessary idling – which would increase fuel consumption.

Master Code: CPC0084

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

55. Besides maintaining consistent vehicle speed, cruise control can

- (A) allow the driver to focus on map reading.
- (B) slow the vehicle when approaching uphill conditions.
- * (C) save fuel.
- (D) limit passenger comfort.

Correct answer explanation: By maintaining a steady vehicle speed, the engine runs more efficiently; therefore, cruise control maximises fuel economy. Furthermore, cruise control optimises the electronic control system's ability to deliver the appropriate amount of fuel for every driving condition.

Master Code: CPC0086

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

56. Which of the following practices will improve fuel economy?

- (A) Using headlights only during official lighting-up times.
- * (B) Minimizing brake use.
- (C) Increasing frequency of gear changes.
- (D) Running the vehicle heater only when necessary.

Correct answer explanation: Frequent brake use decreases vehicle momentum which must then be regained by more frequent acceleration, thus using more fuel than necessary. Therefore look and plan as far ahead as possible to avoid unnecessary braking and then accelerating.

Master Code: CPC0087

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

57. A driver will NOT achieve improved fuel efficiency by

- * (A) maintaining a constant top speed.
- (B) keeping the vehicle in high gear when possible.
- (C) reducing vehicle warm-up time.
- (D) decreasing the air pressure in the rear tyres.

Correct answer explanation: Constantly driving at top speed uses more fuel than driving at lower speeds.

Master Code: CPC0088

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

58. Which of the following is an acceptable means of improving fuel economy?

- (A) Converting diesel vehicles to standard petrol use.
- * (B) Having vehicle serviced regularly.
- (C) Removing passenger lifts from vehicles so equipped.
- (D) Only refilling vehicle's fuel tank when it approaches empty.

Correct answer explanation: The cost (in terms of fuel) of a properly maintained vehicle will be less than that of a badly maintained vehicle.

Master Code: CPC0090

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

59. What can an increase in the average fuel consumption mean?

- * (A) The vehicle needs servicing.
- (B) The gas contains foreign substances.
- (C) The vehicle is carrying a lighter load.
- (D) The driver is using the highest gear possible.

Correct answer explanation: If a driver hasn't changed driving methods, or driving conditions haven't changed, an increase in fuel consumption usually means the vehicle needs servicing.

Master Code: CPC0091

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

60. Engines powered by what type of fuel are usually the MOST fuel efficient?

- (A) Regular fuel.
- (B) Hi octane fuel.
- * (C) Diesel fuel.
- (D) Low octane fuel.

Correct answer explanation: Diesel engines are more fuel efficient than gasoline engines.

Master Code: CPC0093

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

61. What type of engine oil can help to save fuel?

- (A) Mineral oil.
- * (B) Synthetic oil.
- (C) Thin oil.
- (D) Thick oil.

Correct answer explanation: Synthetic motor oil causes less engine drag than the other forms of oil listed; therefore, allowing the engine to waste less power and save more fuel in the process.

Master Code: CPC0094

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

62. What can cause increased fuel consumption?

- (A) Using diesel fuel.
- * (B) Under-inflated tyres.
- (C) Using synthetic oil.
- (D) Engine braking.

Correct answer explanation: When tyres are under-inflated rolling resistance increases and fuel is wasted.

Master Code: CPC0095

ICS Code: 805.110.010.002

63. Under EU drivers hours regulations what is the minimum number of consecutive hours of daily rest required for the driver?

- (A) 8 reduced to 6.
- (B) 9 reduced to 7.
- (C) 10 reduced to 8.
- * (D) 11 reduced to 9.

Correct answer explanation: This is EU Law as set by Council Regulations (EEC) 3820/85 and 561/2006.

Master Code: CPC0100

ICS Code: 805.120.001.001

64. How often are tachographs required to be inspected?

- (A) Every 6 months.
- (B) Every year.
- * (C) Every two years.
- (D) Every three years.

Correct answer explanation: This is EU Law as set by Council Regulation (EEC) 3821/85 as amended.

Master Code: CPC0103

ICS Code: 805.120.001.002

65. How often are tachographs required to be recalibrated?

- (A) Every year.
- (B) Every two years.
- (C) Every four years.
- * (D) Every six years.

Correct answer explanation: This is EU Law as set by Council Regulation (EEC) 3821/85 as amended.

Master Code: CPC0104

ICS Code: 805.120.001.002

66. A driver has driven a vehicle with 20 passenger seats on a national journey and has not used a tachograph. What is the MOST severe consequence of this violation?

- (A) Written warning and loss of pay.
- (B) Pay reduction and loss of seniority.
- * (C) Loss of licence and heavy fines.
- (D) Verbal warning and loss of pay.

Correct answer explanation: This is EU Law as set by Council Regulation (EEC) 3821/85 and S.I. No. 89 European Communities (Road Transport) (Recording Equipment) Regulation 2006.

Master Code: CPC0105

ICS Code: 805.120.001.003

67. A fixed charge notice contains all of the following information EXCEPT

- (A) the details of the offence.
- (B) the amount to be paid.
- (C) when the fine must be paid.
- * (D) when to appear in court.

Correct answer explanation: This is Irish law as set by Road Traffic Act 1961 – 2005 (Fixed Charge Offences) Regulations 2006.

Master Code: CPC0108

ICS Code: 805.120.001.003

68. If twelve or more penalty points are built up in a 36 month period, how many months is the driver banned from driving?

- * (A) 6 months.
- (B) 12 months.
- (C) 24 months.
- (D) 36 months.

Correct answer explanation: This is Irish law as set by Road Traffic Regulations 2006.

Master Code: CPC0109

ICS Code: 805.120.001.003

69. What is the speed limit on a Motorway for a coach with all seated passengers or a goods vehicle with a DGWV in excess of 3,500 kgs?

- (A) 50 Kph.
- (B) 65 Kph.
- * (C) 80 Kph.
- (D) 120 Kph.

Correct answer explanation: This is Irish law as set by Road Traffic Regulations (Ordinary Speed Limits – Certain Vehicles) 2005.

Master Code: CPC0116

ICS Code: 805.120.001.005

70. What is the speed limit on a dual carriageway for a single decker coach that is 10 metres in length?

- (A) 70 kph.
- (B) 80 kph.
- (C) 90 kph.
- * (D) 100 kph.

Correct answer explanation: This is Irish law as set by Road Traffic Regulations (Ordinary Speed Limits – Certain Vehicles) 2005.

Master Code: CPC0117

ICS Code: 805.120.001.005

71. Which of the following is true regarding the requirements of periodic training for CPC drivers?

- (A) All drivers are required to participate in 15 hours of training every 2 years.
- (B) All drivers are required to participate in 35 hours of training every 2 years.
- (C) All drivers are required to participate in 15 hours of training every 5 years.
- * (D) All drivers are required to participate in 35 hours of training every 5 years.

Correct answer explanation: This is Irish law as set by RSA as per EU Directive 2003/59/EC.

Master Code: CPC0122

ICS Code: 805.120.001.006

72. Which of the following is the BEST thing to do to avoid falling asleep at the wheel?

- * (A) Don't commence your journey if you are tired.
- (B) Circulate warm air through the driving area.
- (C) Eat a heavy meal before or during the journey.
- (D) Drive at night when there is fog.

Correct answer explanation: Beginning a journey while tired greatly increases the chance of falling asleep at the wheel.

Master Code: CPC0124

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

73. In potential ice or frost conditions, drivers should allow up to

- (A) twice the normal distance for braking.
- (B) three times the normal distance for braking.
- (C) five times the normal distance for braking.
- * (D) ten times the normal distance for braking.

Correct answer explanation: Ice and frost greatly reduces tyre-to-road surface traction. Allowing up to ten times the usual distance for braking helps compensate for the loss of traction.

Master Code: CPC0125

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

74. All of the following are essential competencies for drivers to follow EXCEPT

- (A) anticipation.
- (B) awareness.
- * (C) aggression.
- (D) consideration.

Correct answer explanation: Aggression is a negative response that is counterproductive to both competency and safety.

Master Code: CPC0126

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

75. What is the main cause of collisions on the road?

- (A) Mechanical failure.
- (B) Weather conditions.
- (C) Blind spots.
- * (D) Human error.

Correct answer explanation: Human error, such as driving at excessive speeds, increases the risk of collision.

Master Code: CPC0128

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

76. The main cause of collisions on the road is

- * (A) human error.
- (B) drug use.
- (C) heart attack.
- (D) alcohol use.

Correct answer explanation: Human error, such as driving at excessive speeds, increases the risk of collision.

Master Code: CPC0129

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

77. On the average, what number of pedestrians will be killed if hit by a car at 60 km/h?

- (A) 3 out of 10.
- (B) 5 out of 10.
- (C) 7 out of 10.
- * (D) 9 out of 10.

Correct answer explanation: As noted in RSA's Rules of the Road, the relationship between pedestrian fatality and vehicle speed is based on research provided by The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Master Code: CPC0130

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

78. On the average, how many pedestrians would be killed if hit by a car at 50 km/h?

- (A) 1 out of 10.
- * (B) 5 out of 10.
- (C) 8 out of 10.
- (D) 9 out of 10.

Correct answer explanation: As noted in RSA's Rules of the Road, the relationship between pedestrian fatality and vehicle speed is based on research provided by The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Master Code: CPC0131

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

79. On the average, how many pedestrians will be killed if hit by a car at 30 km/h?

- * (A) 1 out of 10.
- (B) 2 out of 10 .
- (C) 5 out of 10.
- (D) 9 out of 10.

Correct answer explanation: As noted in RSA's Rules of the Road, the relationship between pedestrian fatality and vehicle speed is based on research provided by The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Master Code: CPC0132

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

80. What is the proper order for the process for manoeuvring a junction?

- (A) Assess, Look, Decide, Emerge, Negotiate.
- (B) Look, Decide, Assess, Negotiate, Emerge.
- (C) Decide, Look, Assess, Emerge, Negotiate.
- * (D) Look, Assess, Decide, Emerge, Negotiate.

Correct answer explanation: Because observation is more difficult at junctions, more than a quick glance is necessary before pulling out. Before deciding to move into the junction, a driver must assess the situation after observing the whole scene.

Master Code: CPC0133

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

81. What hazard is MOST likely to be encountered during the day?

- * (A) Dazzling from the sun.
- (B) Dazzling from the headlights of oncoming vehicles.
- (C) Poor lighting from street or vehicle lights.
- (D) Shadows created by patchy street lighting.

Correct answer explanation: While all options except "A" are hazards of night driving, glare from the sun, especially on a dirty windshield, usually causes the greatest impairment of vision during the day.

Master Code: CPC0135

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

82. Which of the following is MOST accurate regarding vision and driving?

- (A) It is easier to overtake vehicles at night.
- (B) It is harder to see in advance in the daylight.
- (C) It is easier to see street signs at night.
- * (D) It is harder to judge distance at dusk.

Correct answer explanation: Distance becomes more difficult to determine as light diminishes. Color, for instance, becomes harder to determine at half-light in comparison to full-light.

Master Code: CPC0136

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

83. Spray thrown up by large, fast moving vehicles is MOST likely a hazard of

- * (A) rain.
- (B) snow.
- (C) ice.
- (D) fog.

Correct answer explanation: Because of larger wheel and vehicle size, increased speed of a bus or truck will break water up and throw it further in a finer spray than what would occur with snow, ice, or fog.

Master Code: CPC0137

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

84. A lightness in the steering is MOST likely indicative of

- (A) rain.
- (B) snow.
- (C) fog.
- * (D) ice.

Correct answer explanation: Lightness in steering is an indication of a loss of traction. Because ice provides a harder, smoother surface than rain, snow, or fog, skidding becomes nearly inevitable.

Master Code: CPC0138

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

85. What is the most likely cause of multiple pile-ups on motorways?

- * (A) Driving too close.
- (B) Following signals.
- (C) Driving too far apart.
- (D) Accelerating to pass.

Correct answer explanation: Because of increased speeds on motorway, driving too close to other vehicles gives a driver less time to respond safely.

Master Code: CPC0139

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

86. A driver is driving at night and sees white lights ahead. This usually means that a vehicle is

- (A) moving away from the driver.
- * (B) moving towards the driver.
- (C) stationary, facing away from the driver.
- (D) moving away from the driver and braking.

Correct answer explanation: Vehicle head lamps are usually white while tail lights are red and indicator lights are flashing amber. Therefore, white lights indicate the vehicle ahead is usually approaching or facing the driver (be aware they could also be reversing lights).

Master Code: CPC0141

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

87. A driver is driving at night and sees red lights ahead. This may indicate that a vehicle is

- (A) reversing away from the driver.
- (B) stationary, facing the driver.
- * (C) moving away from the driver.
- (D) driving towards the driver.

Correct answer explanation: Vehicle tail lights are red while head lamps are white or yellow and indicator lights are flashing amber. Therefore, red lights indicate that the vehicle ahead is moving away or has the rear of the vehicle facing the oncoming driver.

Master Code: CPC0142

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

88. Sleep-related vehicle incidents are more evident in male drivers up to age 30 because younger men

- (A) are more susceptible to sleepiness.
- (B) get less sleep than drivers 30 and older.
- * (C) are more likely to ignore signs of sleepiness.
- (D) are less likely to drink coffee.

Correct answer explanation: Studies have shown that males under the age of 30 tend to ignore the effects of sleep loss and sleepiness.

Master Code: CPC0144

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

89. Which of the following is true regarding use of the horn?

- (A) The horn may be used any time and in any area.
- (B) The horn may only be used in rural areas.
- (C) The horn may not be used in built-up areas.
- * (D) The horn may not be used in built-up areas between 11:30 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

Correct answer explanation: This is Irish law as regulation only allows a horn to be used in built-up areas between 11:30 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. in the case of traffic emergencies.

Master Code: CPC0145

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

90. Knowing the height of the vehicle is important in order to avoid an accident involving

- (A) oncoming vehicles.
- (B) cyclists.
- (C) parked cars.
- * (D) bridges.

Correct answer explanation: Every year bridges are hit by vehicles which are too high to pass underneath; therefore, it is important to know vehicle height as well as pay attention to height restriction signs.

Master Code: CPC0148

ICS Code: 805.130.001.001

91. In Ireland in 2006, how many deaths were caused by crashes involving either trucks or buses?

- (A) 5.
- * (B) 21.
- (C) 42.
- (D) 55.

Correct answer explanation: This is a fact which is available from Road Collision facts 2006 published by the RSA.

Master Code: CPC0150

ICS Code: 805.130.001.002

92. The bodies of vehicles fitted with air suspension may move a considerable amount while parked due to

- (A) fuel injector failure.
- (B) climactic conditions.
- (C) faulty catalytic converter.
- * (D) air being exhausted from the air bags.

Correct answer explanation: Air suspension relies on engine vacuum for air supply; when engine is not running, air leaking from bags cannot be replenished, and, therefore, the vehicle body can shift in the direction of an emptying bag.

Master Code: CPC0153

ICS Code: 805.130.001.002

93. When driving on Motorways, which of the following statements is true?

- * (A) Higher speed and volume of traffic mean that conditions can change more quickly.
- (B) Lower speed and volume of traffic mean that conditions can change more quickly.
- (C) There are more accidents because all the traffic is travelling in the same direction.
- (D) The risk of multiple-vehicle pile ups is less likely to happen.

Correct answer explanation: Due to decreased driver response time involving more vehicles moving at a faster rate. (There is less room for driver error).

Master Code: CPC0157

ICS Code: 805.130.001.002

94. What is the minimum legal braking performance for the service brake?

- (A) 25% efficiency.
- * (B) 50% efficiency.
- (C) 75% efficiency.
- (D) 100% efficiency.

Correct answer explanation: Safety standards for buses (with at least 16 seats) set a minimum braking performance permitted for service brakes at 50%.

Master Code: CPC0161

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

95. Fallen trees or damaged branches MOST likely is an indicator of

- (A) mud.
- (B) snow.
- (C) icy weather.
- * (D) high winds.

Correct answer explanation: Fallen tree branches are a hazard to vehicles and indicate probable strong wind damage.

Master Code: CPC0163

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

96. Which of the following characteristics of a vehicle is MOST likely to cause an accident?

- * (A) Vehicle width.
- (B) Lower seating.
- (C) Slower acceleration.
- (D) Lower windows.

Correct answer explanation: Wide vehicles not only may obstruct over drivers' views and require extended spaces for turning but especially on narrow roads also may make it difficult for vehicles being passed to remain on the road.

Master Code: CPC0164

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

97. Additional mirrors help drivers MOST with

- (A) control of the vehicle.
- * (B) blind spots.
- (C) spotting weather conditions.
- (D) preventing tailgating.

Correct answer explanation: Because of the larger size and design of PCVs & HGV's there are more blind spots than smaller vehicles; therefore, additional mirrors will help to provide adequate observation of areas otherwise difficult to see.

Master Code: CPC0165

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

98. What must the driver do if involved in a road traffic incident while driving a bus?

- * (A) Stop the bus.
- (B) Refund fares.
- (C) Be retested.
- (D) Pay a fine.

Correct answer explanation: The law requires all drivers involved in road traffic incidents to stop their vehicles.

Master Code: CPC0171

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

99. What type of driving can reduce the chance of being in a road accident?

- (A) Aggressive.
- * (B) Defensive.
- (C) Slow.
- (D) Fast.

Correct answer explanation: Drivers who drive defensively (meaning, driving with anticipation and awareness), lessen the risk of being involved in a traffic incident.

Master Code: CPC0185

ICS Code: 805.130.001.004

100. Who is responsible for ensuring that a vehicle is NOT transporting illegal immigrants?

- (A) Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS).
- (B) Road Safety Authority (RSA).
- (C) Gardai.
- * (D) The driver.

Correct answer explanation: Coach drivers may be liable for penalties if they bring illegal immigrants into the country in their vehicles.

Master Code: CPC0188

ICS Code: 805.130.005.001

101. To discourage crime and increase passenger confidence, a driver should

- (A) display all credentials in full view of passengers.
- * (B) perform basic security checks on the vehicle.
- (C) regularly check passenger documentation.
- (D) attend training courses when necessary.

Correct answer explanation: A driver should perform basic security checks according to company policy. A security check list may be helpful.

Master Code: CPC0189

ICS Code: 805.130.005.001

102. Which of the following occurrences becomes more likely with threats to national security?

- * (A) Vehicles may be subject to search.
- (B) Vehicles may have to make frequent detours.
- (C) Drivers may have to complete additional training.
- (D) Drivers may take a more direct role in criminal enforcement.

Correct answer explanation: With the current level of threat to national security, coaches may be subject to search by a number of authorities at ports and in particular the Channel Tunnel in the UK. or France.

Master Code: CPC0190

ICS Code: 805.130.005.001

103. To ensure security after the vehicle has been left unattended for a period of time, the driver should do all of the following EXCEPT

- * (A) open and inspect any sealed package.
- (B) check any external storage compartments.
- (C) search the vehicle at the start and end of the journey.
- (D) report suspicious looking packages.

Correct answer explanation: The package should not be opened to lessen any safety or security risks. When a vehicle has been left unattended for a period of time, the driver should search the coach before the passengers board and after the journey including any compartments accessible from the outside. Suspicious packages should remain unopened but be reported to the company.

Master Code: CPC0192

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

104. A coach search has been undertaken by security authorities who have discovered unaccountable baggage. Which of the following results is MOST likely to occur following the breach?

- (A) The driver may be dismissed by the operator.
- * (B) The coach may be refused travel.
- (C) The driver may be arrested.
- (D) The coach may be impounded.

Correct answer explanation: If a coach search is undertaken and any baggage is found that cannot be accounted for (including items left from previous journeys), it may result in a significant delay whilst the baggage is removed and checked, or the coach may be refused travel.

Master Code: CPC0194

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

105. If a driver discovers unaccompanied hand luggage on a vehicle, what action should occur?

- (A) Mark the luggage and place it in the compartment.
- (B) Evacuate the vehicle immediately and call the Gardai.
- * (C) Contact the company immediately and make arrangements to have it removed.
- (D) Remove it from the vehicle, place it at a safe distance and call the Road Transportation Unit.

Correct answer explanation: If unaccompanied luggage is discovered, the driver should immediately contact the company and make arrangements for it to be removed at the earliest opportunity.

Master Code: CPC0197

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

106. After parking at a border crossing the responsibility of checking that the vehicle has not been tampered with is the responsibility of the

- (A) owner.
- (B) Gardai.
- (C) Road Safety Authority.
- * (D) driver.

Correct answer explanation: All security and checking should be even more rigorously carried out when traveling abroad, especially if your vehicle has been unattended at any time when parked at a border crossing.

Master Code: CPC0199

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

107. What precaution can the driver take to prevent the vehicle from being stolen or broken into?

- (A) Park in a secluded spot.
- * (B) Set any fitted anti-theft devices.
- (C) Allow passengers to leave personal items on board.
- (D) Permit passengers to stay in the vehicle when the driver takes a break.

Correct answer explanation: Make sure that the vehicle is left locked and secured when unattended or at any designated stops. Don't allow passengers to leave personal effects on board except in locked luggage compartments. Be sure to set any fitted anti-theft devices.

Master Code: CPC0200

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

108. Which of the following vehicles would be the LEAST likely target for a crime?

- (A) An unattended vehicle.
- (B) An unlocked vehicle.
- (C) A locked vehicle with visible personal belongings.
- * (D) A locked vehicle with personal belongings secured away.

Correct answer explanation: Make sure that the vehicle is left locked and secured when unattended or at any designated stops. Don't allow passengers to leave personal effects on board except in locked luggage compartments. Be sure to set any fitted anti-theft devices.

Master Code: CPC0201

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

109. When should a driver search his/her vehicle?

- (A) Before a route only.
- (B) At the end of a route only.
- * (C) Before a route and before starting a return route.
- (D) When asked to do so.

Correct answer explanation: Carry out a security check before you drive your vehicle . Search your vehicle at the end of a route, before starting your return journey, to ensure that nothing has been concealed or left behind.

Master Code: CPC0202

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

110. When should a driver secure his/her vehicle?

- (A) Only at the start and end of a journey.
- * (B) Only when the vehicle is unattended.
- (C) Only when the vehicle is attended.
- (D) Only during comfort breaks.

Correct answer explanation: When you are at a stop and leave the vehicle unattended, eg, at the start and end of a journey or during a comfort break, make sure that passenger doors and baggage holds are locked and windows secured.

Master Code: CPC0203

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

111. What action should a driver take if a passenger wishes to re-board a secured coach?

- (A) Deny re-board until everyone re-boards.
- (B) Give the passenger the keys to the coach.
- * (C) Accompany the passenger to re-board the coach.
- (D) Have another passenger accompany the passenger.

Correct answer explanation: A passenger who wishes to re-board the coach for any reason during a designated stop should be accompanied at all times by a member of the coach crew.

Master Code: CPC0204

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

112. A driver should carry out an initial security check

- * (A) before allowing passengers to board.
- (B) midway through the journey.
- (C) after passengers have boarded.
- (D) before passengers exit the coach.

Correct answer explanation: Carry out a security check before you let passengers board.

Master Code: CPC0205

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

113. If a driver is responsible for loading luggage, when should the driver accomplish this task?

- * (A) Before passenger loading only.
- (B) During passenger loading only.
- (C) After passenger loading only.
- (D) Before and after passenger loading.

Correct answer explanation: If the driver is responsible for loading the luggage, no passengers should be permitted to board until loading has been completed so that the Driver can be fully aware of passenger activity inside the vehicle.

Master Code: CPC0208

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

114. During international travel, what action should a driver take if unaccompanied baggage or hand luggage is discovered?

- (A) Leave the luggage where it was found.
- (B) Dispose of the luggage by whatever means possible.
- (C) Hand carry the luggage to the driver's company for inspection.
- * (D) Make arrangements for the luggage to be removed as soon as possible.

Correct answer explanation: If unaccompanied luggage is discovered en-route, the driver/crew should immediately contact the company and make arrangements for it to be removed at the earliest opportunity.

Master Code: CPC0209

ICS Code: 805.130.005.003

115. When should a security check be performed on a vehicle?

- (A) Once all occupants are seated.
- (B) As a final check of every maintenance inspection.
- (C) At the end of the day.
- * (D) Before allowing occupants to board.

Correct answer explanation: Make a full security check of the vehicle before it undertakes a journey, including the interior of the coach, any luggage or other holds and the underside of the vehicle.

Master Code: CPC0211

ICS Code: 805.130.005.004

116. Penalties for carrying illegal immigrants can only be avoided by operating an effective system. Which of the following measures would NOT be part of an effective system?

- (A) Vehicle inspection.
- (B) Vehicle documentation.
- (C) Vehicle security.
- * (D) Vehicle tachograph.

Correct answer explanation: The operator of the vehicle should provide you with a document including instruction on how to secure the vehicle. This document must be carried with the vehicle so it may be produced immediately for immigration officers if requested. You should also carry a checklist which acts as a reminder to carry out the checks required and enable you to keep a record of the checks you have carried out. This will help to show that an effective system was operated in the event that illegal immigrants are carried. A tachograph records items such as speed of vehicle, times the vehicle was being driven, at rest etc and is not linked to the vehicle security system.

Master Code: CPC0215

ICS Code: 805.130.005.004

117. In a vehicle designed to carry more than 14 passengers, the driver's seat must be capable of

- (A) horizontal and vertical adjustment.
- *** (B) vertical adjustment and tilt.
- (C) horizontal adjustment only.
- (D) tilt only.

Correct answer explanation: Technical Standards, Extracts from Statutory Instrument No.143 of 1962 (In a large Public Service Vehicle for more than 14 passengers, the driver's seat must be capable of being adjusted vertically and horizontally and of being firmly secured in any desired position.)

Master Code: CPC0222

ICS Code: 805.130.010.001

118. In what type of vehicle must the controls be on the right side of the vehicle?

- (A) Small Public Service Vehicle.
- *** (B) Large Public Service Vehicle.
- (C) Licenced Private Hire Vehicle.
- (D) Licenced Public Hire Vehicle.

Correct answer explanation: Technical Standards, Extracts from Statutory Instrument No.143 of 1962 (The vehicle must be so designed that the driver has adequate room and can easily reach and operate the controls, which must be on the right side of the vehicle.)

Master Code: CPC0223

ICS Code: 805.130.010.001

119. How often should a driver check to ensure that the driving seat is correctly adjusted?

- (A) Once a day.
- (B) Before beginning a route.
- *** (C) When he/she gets in the vehicle.
- (D) Regularly while driving.

Correct answer explanation: Every time you get into your vehicle, check that the driving seat is correctly adjusted, so that you can sit with correct posture, reach all controls comfortably and take effective observations.

Master Code: CPC0224

ICS Code: 805.130.010.001

120. When a driver is carrying a load, near where on the body should the load be positioned?

- (A) Chest.
- * (B) Waist.
- (C) Knees.
- (D) Thighs.

Correct answer explanation: Keep the load and your arms close to the waist. Try hugging it close to the body if possible, this may help to reduce the risk of injury.

Master Code: CPC0226

ICS Code: 805.130.010.002

121. When lifting a load, the most stable position involves

- (A) feet close together, with one leg slightly forward of the other.
- (B) feet close together, with legs in line with each other.
- * (C) feet apart, with one leg slightly forward of the other.
- (D) feet apart, with legs in line with each other.

Correct answer explanation: Place the feet about hip distance apart with one leg slightly forward to help maintain balance this may help to reduce the risk of injury.

Master Code: CPC0227

ICS Code: 805.130.010.002

122. If turning is necessary when carrying a heavy package, you should

- * (A) move with the feet.
- (B) lead with the arms.
- (C) twist with the torso.
- (D) lead with the shoulders.

Correct answer explanation: If you must turn, move with your feet, not your waist. Pivot feet in the direction of the move this may help to reduce the risk of injury.

Master Code: CPC0229

ICS Code: 805.130.010.002

123. Once a load is held securely, a driver's head should be positioned

- (A) looking up.
- (B) looking to the side.
- (C) looking at the load.
- * (D) looking straight ahead.

Correct answer explanation: Keep the head up when handling. Look ahead, not down at the load once it has been held securely this may help to reduce the risk of injury.

Master Code: CPC0230

ICS Code: 805.130.010.002

124. What action can cause the onset of drowsiness?

- (A) Eating a small meal.
- * (B) Eating a large meal.
- (C) Driving in cool weather.
- (D) Taking rest periods.

Correct answer explanation: Always avoid driving after a heavy meal as eating a heavy meal may cause drowsiness.

Master Code: CPC0232

ICS Code: 805.130.010.003

125. When does a driver need to have a medical examination completed by a doctor?

- (A) After being hired on as a driver.
- (B) Upon change in medical status.
- (C) When applying for a driver's CPC card.
- * (D) When applying for or renewing a licence.

Correct answer explanation: All renewals of Cat 'C' & 'D' driving licence may be directed through your medical doctor as you must undertake a medical examination in connection with the renewal.

Master Code: CPC0235

ICS Code: 805.130.010.003

126. An applicant may be refused a Category C or D driving licence if he/she suffered a stroke within the last

- * (A) 1 year.
- (B) 2 years.
- (C) 3 years.
- (D) 4 years.

Correct answer explanation: You are required to meet some basic health and fitness standards. As such, you may be refused a PCV/HGV driving licence if you suffered from a stroke within the past year.

Master Code: CPC0239

ICS Code: 805.130.010.003

127. As a general rule, handling aids, such as barrows and trolleys, should have handle heights that are between an individual's

- (A) shoulders and chest.
- * (B) shoulders and waist.
- (C) chin and chest.
- (D) chin and waist.

Correct answer explanation: Handling devices such as barrows and trolleys should have handle heights that are between the shoulders and waist. this may help to reduce the risk of injury.

Master Code: CPC0241

ICS Code: 805.130.010.004

128. The two most important and essential safety items for the driver are

- * (A) a high-vis jacket/vest and protective footwear.
- (B) a high-vis jacket/vest and ear protection.
- (C) safety glasses and protective footwear.
- (D) safety glasses and ear protection.

Correct answer explanation: Drivers should wear suitable personal protective equipment which employers are required to provide where there is a risk to their health and safety. The two most important safety essentials are a hi-vis jacket or vest to maximize your visibility and protective footwear to guard feet against drop or crush injuries.

Master Code: CPC0248

ICS Code: 805.130.010.005

129. When trying to control diet, what is a good snack food?

- (A) Crackers.
- (B) Peanuts.
- (C) Chips.
- * (D) Fruit.

Correct answer explanation: With the exception of fruit, most snack foods are high in sugar, fat or salt.

Master Code: CPC0261

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

130. What type of food will be slowly digested and prevent hunger?

- * (A) Pasta.
- (B) Fruit.
- (C) Sugar.
- (D) Cereal.

Correct answer explanation: Meals based around slowly digested calories such as bread, rice, pasta, and vegetables will keep you satisfied and prevent hunger longer than those high in sugar, which give immediate calories. Not falling hungry during a long drive may help a driver to maintain concentration.

Master Code: CPC0262

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

131. What food is high in protein?

- (A) Bread.
- (B) Cereal.
- (C) Fruit.
- * (D) Beans.

Correct answer explanation: Meals based around protein-containing foods (such as meat, fish, eggs, cheese and peas or beans) will keep you satisfied and may help a driver to maintain concentration.

Master Code: CPC0263

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

132. What type of food will be slowly digested and prevent hunger?

- (A) Fruit.
- * (B) Bread.
- (C) Sugar.
- (D) Cereal.

Correct answer explanation: Meals based around slowly digested calories such as bread, rice, pasta, and vegetables will keep you satisfied and prevent hunger longer than those high in sugar which gives immediate calories and may help a driver to maintain concentration.

Master Code: CPC0265

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

133. In case of delays, what is the ideal drink to carry on your journey?

- (A) Tea.
- (B) Coffee.
- * (C) Water.
- (D) Soft drink.

Correct answer explanation: You should carry water in case of delays on your journey, especially in summer. Water is the ideal drink. It quenches thirst for longer than drinks such as coffee or tea, which increase urine production, this can be particularly important for drivers who drive long distances outside population areas.

Master Code: CPC0266

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

134. What food is high in protein?

- (A) Bread.
- (B) Cereal.
- * (C) Fish.
- (D) Fruit.

Correct answer explanation: Meals based around protein-containing foods (such as meat, fish, eggs, cheese and peas or beans) will keep you satisfied. Protein type foods may help a driver to maintain concentration through not feeling hungry for a longer period.

Master Code: CPC0268

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

135. What drink quenches thirst for longer than any other?

- (A) Tea.
- * (B) Water.
- (C) Coffee.
- (D) Fruit juice.

Correct answer explanation: Water is the ideal drink. It quenches thirst for longer than drinks such as coffee or tea, which increase urine production.

Master Code: CPC0269

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

136. What food is high in protein?

- * (A) Eggs.
- (B) Fruit.
- (C) Bread.
- (D) Cereal.

Correct answer explanation: Meals based around protein-containing foods (such as meat, fish, eggs, cheese and peas or beans) will keep you satisfied and may help a driver to maintain concentration.

Master Code: CPC0271

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

137. When driving through the night, what is recommended concerning meals?

- (A) An extra meal should be taken during each rest period.
- (B) Extra meals should be avoided and only snacks should be taken.
- * (C) Take an additional meal at the start and in the middle of the work period.
- (D) An additional meal should be taken only at the end of the journey.

Correct answer explanation: When driving through the night or on late-evening or early-morning shifts you need to consider an additional meal at the start of and in the middle of the period of work. To avoid hunger and may help a driver to maintain concentration.

Master Code: CPC0272

ICS Code: 805.130.015.001

138. How might alcohol affect judgment while driving?

- (A) Make the driver more considerate.
- (B) Make the driver more aware of hazards.
- * (C) Cause the driver to lose concentration.
- (D) Improve the driver's ability to react.

Correct answer explanation: Drinking alcohol seriously affects driving ability. It reduces co-ordination, decreases reaction time and impairs judgment of speed and distance and also gives a false sense of confidence.

Master Code: CPC0274

ICS Code: 805.130.015.002

139. An impaired driver travelling at 100 K per hour taking 4 seconds to react will travel how far before applying the brakes?

- (A) 50 metres.
- * (B) 110 metres.
- (C) 250 metres.
- (D) 310 metres.

Correct answer explanation: Importance of avoiding alcohol before driving due to impaired reaction time. Travelling at 100 Kph a vehicle travels approx 27 metres per second, if the driver is impaired and takes 4 seconds to react the vehicle will have travelled 110 metres.

Master Code: CPC0275

ICS Code: 805.130.015.002

140. Up to how many hours may drugs remain in the body?

- (A) Up to 12 hours.
- (B) Up to 24 hours.
- (C) Up to 48 hours.
- * (D) Up to 72 hours.

Correct answer explanation: Unlike alcohol, the effects of which last about 24 hours, many drugs remain in the body for up to 72 hours.

Master Code: CPC0278

ICS Code: 805.130.015.002

141. It is an offence to drive if a person's blood alcohol level is in excess of

- (A) 20 mg per 100 ml.
- (B) 40 mg per 100 ml.
- (C) 60 mg per 100 ml.
- * (D) 80 mg per 100 ml.

Correct answer explanation: Blood alcohol content (BAC) of 0.8 g/l (still the legal limit in 3 of 25 EU-member states) is the current legal limit in Ireland. Not only is the crash rate higher with a higher BAC, but the crashes become more severe.

Master Code: CPC0279

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

142. If a driver becomes fatigued, a nap of about how many minutes would enable another hour of driving time?

- (A) 5 minutes.
- (B) 10 minutes.
- * (C) 15 minutes.
- (D) 30 minutes..

Correct answer explanation: Stop and take a nap for 15 minutes (set the alarm on your mobile phone).

Master Code: CPC0282

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

143. What will most likely help a driver to stay awake while driving at night?

- * (A) Taking planned rest breaks.
- (B) Long, boring stretches of highway.
- (C) The constant drone of the engine.
- (D) Listening to the radio.

Correct answer explanation: If you drive solo, play the radio, chew gum, or talk. Schedule a break every 2 hours or every 100 miles.

Master Code: CPC0284

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

144. What is LEAST likely to be affected if the driver leaves on a journey without the proper rest?

- (A) Judgment.
- (B) Concentration.
- (C) Ability to react.
- * (D) Ability to communicate.

Correct answer explanation: Some of the most common symptoms of driver fatigue are: Inability to stay in a lane, not sure where you are, poor concentration, slowed reactions, misjudgment of traffic situations, etc. The other options of Judgment, Concentration & Ability to react will usually be effected earlier than the ability to communicate.

Master Code: CPC0285

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

145. To keep alert while driving at night, what should the driver do?

- (A) Eat a hearty meal before leaving.
- (B) Keep the vehicle warm and comfortable.
- (C) Maintain a high speed to complete the journey quickly.
- * (D) Keep cool air continually circulating throughout the vehicle.

Correct answer explanation: If you feel tiredness coming on, open the windows, turn the heating down and get off the motorway. Bear in mind that a substantial meal accompanied by the warmth in the cab, the continual resonance of the engine and long uninterrupted stretches of road, especially at night, can produce the very conditions you need to avoid.

Master Code: CPC0286

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

146. Driving at night with a warm vehicle interior could

- (A) make the driver feel hungry.
- (B) increase the driver's alertness.
- * (C) make the driver feel drowsy.
- (D) tempt the driver to drive at an increased speed.

Correct answer explanation: A warm environment especially at night can make a driver feel drowsy. If you feel tiredness coming on, open the windows, turn the heating down and get off the motorway. Bear in mind that a substantial meal accompanied by the warmth in the cab, the continual resonance of the engine and long uninterrupted stretches of road, especially at night, can produce the very conditions you need to avoid.

Master Code: CPC0287

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

147. According to the EU driving hours regulations, what is the maximum amount of time a driver may drive in a 24-hour period?

- (A) 7 hours.
- * (B) 10 hours.
- (C) 12 hours.
- (D) 18 hours.

Correct answer explanation: AETR (*The European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport*) rules: Daily driving—Maximum of 9 hours, extendable to 10 hours no more than twice a week.

Master Code: CPC0289

ICS Code: 805.130.015.004

148. Under EU regulations, a driver may drive up to a MAXIMUM of how many hours between weekly rest periods?

- (A) 24 hours.
- (B) 36 hours.
- (C) 45 hours.
- * (D) 56 hours.

Correct answer explanation: The AETR (*The European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport*) rules define no maximum weekly driving limit. However, a weekly rest period must be taken after no more than six daily driving periods. It is possible to drive up to 56 hours between weekly rest periods.

Master Code: CPC0291

ICS Code: 805.130.015.004

149. According to the EU driving hours regulations, what is the minimum amount of hours of consecutive daily rest a driver must have?

- (A) 6 reduced to 4
- (B) 8 reduced to 6
- * (C) 11 reduced to 9
- (D) 16 reduced to 14

Correct answer explanation: AETR (*The European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport*) rules: Daily rest—Minimum of 11 hours, which can be reduced to a minimum of 9 hours no more than three times a week.

Master Code: CPC0293

ICS Code: 805.130.015.004

150. Under EU regulations, the minimum break that can be taken during a driving period is

- (A) 10 minutes.
- * (B) 15 minutes.
- (C) 30 minutes.
- (D) 45 minutes.

Correct answer explanation: Under EU & Irish law Breaks from driving, the first break must be at least 15 minutes.

Master Code: CPC0295

ICS Code: 805.130.015.004

151. If a vehicle breaks down, where should the driver stop?

- (A) The nearest exit ramp.
- * (B) As far to the left as possible.
- (C) As far to the right as possible.
- (D) In the lane where the problem occurred.

Correct answer explanation: To avoid complications of an accident, in the event of a break down try to stop as far to the left as possible.

Master Code: CPC0297

ICS Code: 805.130.020.001

152. What would MOST likely be the cause if the driver is suddenly unable to steer the vehicle properly?

- (A) A worn out clutch.
- (B) A rear wheel blowout.
- (C) A broken injector pipe.
- * (D) A front wheel blowout.

Correct answer explanation: A front tyre blowing out or bursting causes the vehicle to suddenly become difficult to steer or control.

Master Code: CPC0298

ICS Code: 805.130.020.001

153. Which of the following should NOT be done if a front wheel blow-out occurs?

- (A) Signal left
- * (B) Swerve quickly to the left
- (C) Slow down gradually
- (D) Keep a tight hold on the steering wheel

Correct answer explanation: Avoid swerving quickly in any direction as a driver must firstly establish that it is safe to change direction. In the event of a front-wheel blow-out, keep a tight hold on the steering wheel, always be aware of anything on the left-hand side of the vehicle, signal left, try to steer to the left-hand side of the road, slow down gradually, try to stop your vehicle under control as far to the left as you can, and switch on the hazard warning consider use of warning triangle.

Master Code: CPC0299

ICS Code: 805.130.020.001

154. What is the first thing a driver is legally required to do if involved in an accident?

- (A) Keep the engine running.
- (B) Write down the facts.
- (C) Move the casualties.
- * (D) Stop the vehicle.

Correct answer explanation: If a driver is involved in an accident, the driver must stop the vehicle and remain at the scene for a reasonable time (this is Irish law).

Master Code: CPC0300

ICS Code: 805.130.020.001

155. Hazard warning lights enable a driver to

- * (A) warn road users of a vehicle breakdown.
- (B) double park while making a delivery.
- (C) park inside a continuous white line.
- (D) park on the brow of a hill.

Correct answer explanation: If a driver arrives at the scene of a breakdown, the driver should switch on hazard warning lights and parking lights, this helps warn other road users of an breakdown.

Master Code: CPC0301

ICS Code: 805.130.020.001

156. If no warning triangle or hazard lights are available, what might the driver do to warn other drivers they are coming upon an accident scene?

- * (A) Wave a torch.
- (B) Use a flash camera.
- (C) Wear a dark coloured vest.
- (D) Stand in the road and wave arms.

Correct answer explanation: If there is an accident, the driver should wear the vest or jacket and use a torch to alert other road users of the driver and vehicle's presence. Hazard warning lights should be used if available.

Master Code: CPC0303

ICS Code: 805.130.020.002

157. If a vehicle were to break down in a tunnel, a driver should do any of the following EXCEPT

- (A) listen to the radio.
- (B) check electronic signage.
- * (C) leave engine running.
- (D) use the emergency telephone.

Correct answer explanation: If there is a breakdown or a crash in a tunnel, switch on the hazard warning lights, switch off the engine, use the emergency phone, check the radio for instructions, and check all electronic signs in the tunnel for information. With the engine switched off there is a reduced risk of fire.

Master Code: CPC0304

ICS Code: 805.130.020.002

158. If a vehicle has broken down on an automated railway level crossing, what is the first thing a driver should do?

- (A) Turn on warning bells at the crossing.
- (B) Try to push the vehicle clear of the crossing.
- (C) Walk along the track to warn approaching trains.
- * (D) Phone the signal operator so trains can be stopped.

Correct answer explanation: If there is a breakdown or a vehicle gets stuck on a level crossing, the driver should make sure everybody gets out and gets clear of the railway line and use the phone provided to contact the signal operator or warn of the danger immediately as best the driver can.

Master Code: CPC0305

ICS Code: 805.130.020.002

159. If a driver or passengers are injured in an accident and there is no Garda at the scene, to where should the accident be reported?

- (A) Road Safety Authority.
- * (B) The nearest Garda Station.
- (C) Driving Standards Agency.
- (D) National Roads Authority.

Correct answer explanation: If there is no Garda at the scene, the driver must give the information about the accident to any person involved in the crash, or if requested, to an independent witness. If the driver or another person are injured and there is no Garda at the scene, the accident must be reported to the nearest Garda station.

Master Code: CPC0306

ICS Code: 805.130.020.002

160. When a breakdown occurs, no attempt should be made to work on the off-side of the vehicle unless

- (A) all passengers are off the vehicle.
- (B) protected by a warning cone or reflective triangle.
- (C) all passengers are moved to the near-side of the vehicle.
- * (D) protected by a recovery vehicle with flashing amber beams.

Correct answer explanation: Assuming the vehicle is stopped on the left side and facing forwards, don't attempt to work on the off-side (right-hand side) of the vehicle if it is nearest the moving traffic unless protected by a recovery vehicle with flashing amber beacons.

Master Code: CPC0311

ICS Code: 805.130.020.003

161. What initial action should the driver do in the event of a front wheel blow-out?

- (A) Signal right.
- (B) Brake hard.
- (C) Swerve off the road and park.
- * (D) Keep a tight hold on the wheel.

Correct answer explanation: In the event of a front-wheel blow-out, keep a tight hold on the steering wheel to prevent a sudden change in direction, always be aware of anything on the left-hand side of the vehicle, signal left, try to steer to the left-hand side of the road, slow down gradually, try to stop the bus under control as far to the left as you can, and switch on the hazard warning.

Master Code: CPC0312

ICS Code: 805.130.020.001

162. Who is MOST vulnerable to being drawn under the wheels of a large vehicle?

- (A) Cyclists and pedestrians behind the vehicle.
- (B) Pedestrians on the footpath.
- * (C) Cyclists and pedestrians at the edge of a kerb.
- (D) Cyclists on the footpath.

Correct answer explanation: Pedestrians near the edge of the kerb are especially vulnerable to the danger of being drawn under the wheels of the vehicle by the draught as a vehicle or trailer passes by. Cyclists may move up along either side of the vehicle and they will be difficult to see if they are positioned in front of your nearside mirror, between the kerb and the front nearside wheel.

Master Code: CPC0313

ICS Code: 805.130.020.003

163. What should the driver avoid in the event of a front wheel blow-out?

- * (A) Hard braking.
- (B) Slow braking.
- (C) Down shifting.
- (D) Slow stopping.

Correct answer explanation: Hard and sudden braking will add to the vehicles instability and with reduced road grip, should be avoided. In the event of a front-wheel blow-out, keep a tight hold on the steering wheel, always be aware of anything on the left-hand side of the vehicle, signal left, try to steer to the left-hand side of the road, slow down gradually, try to stop your bus under control as far to the left as you can, and switch on the hazard warning lights.

Master Code: CPC0314

ICS Code: 805.130.020.003

164. A loss of grip between the tyre and the road surface can be caused by

- (A) slow acceleration.
- * (B) sudden acceleration.
- (C) down shifting.
- (D) slow braking.

Correct answer explanation: Friction is the grip between two surfaces this friction is reduced during sudden acceleration. The grip which the tyres have on the road surface transmits the force (traction) which is essential when moving away or accelerating, turning or changing directions, and braking or slowing down.

Master Code: CPC0315

ICS Code: 805.130.020.003

165. The first person upon the scene of an accident should call

- (A) 199.
- (B) 555.
- * (C) 999.
- (D) 911.

Correct answer explanation: If the driver arrives at the scene of an accident, call for help at 999 or 112. If the first person does this help may arrive sooner.

Master Code: CPC0316

ICS Code: 805.130.020.004

166. If using a mobile phone to call the police and emergency services from a Motorway, what should the person use to identify the accident location?

- * (A) Marker posts.
- (B) Nearest cross road.
- (C) Last business passed.
- (D) Familiar land marks.

Correct answer explanation: If you use a mobile phone, identify your location from the marker post or other clear landmark on the hard shoulder before you phone.

Master Code: CPC0320

ICS Code: 805.130.020.004

167. Only move an injured person if

- * (A) a fuel leak is near.
- (B) the person is cold.
- (C) the person is in shock.
- (D) an engine is running nearby.

Correct answer explanation: Do not move a casualty unless there's further danger such as serious risk of fire or explosion.

Master Code: CPC0321

ICS Code: 805.130.020.005

168. Under what circumstances should casualties be moved?

- (A) If they are cold.
- (B) If they are bleeding.
- * (C) If they need resuscitation.
- (D) If they have broken bones..

Correct answer explanation: Do not move a casualty unless there's further danger such as serious risk of fire or explosion.

Master Code: CPC0322

ICS Code: 805.130.020.005

169. When considering first aid for accident victims, remember the letters A, B, and C. What does the letter A stand for?

- (A) Accident.
- * (B) Airway.
- (C) Assist.
- (D) Arms.

Correct answer explanation: Remember the letters A B C, A – the airway must be cleared and kept open, B – breathing must be established and maintained, and C – circulation must be maintained and severe bleeding stopped.

Master Code: CPC0324

ICS Code: 805.130.020.005

170. When considering first aid for accident victims, remember the letters A, B, and C. What does the letter B stand for?

- (A) Blue.
- (B) Broken.
- * (C) Breathing.
- (D) Bronchial.

Correct answer explanation: Remember the letters A B C, A – the airway must be cleared and kept open, B – breathing must be established and maintained, and C – circulation must be maintained and severe bleeding stopped.

Master Code: CPC0325

ICS Code: 805.130.020.005

171. What is the best first aid for a person who has been burned?

- (A) Apply grease to the burn.
- (B) Apply warm water to the burn.
- * (C) Apply cold water to the burn.
- (D) Remove clothing covering the burn.

Correct answer explanation: Burns – check the casualty for shock, and if possible, try to cool the burn. Try to find a liquid that is clean, cold and non-toxic with which to douse it. The cool liquid may reduce the temperature of the affected area and reduce damage.

Master Code: CPC0329

ICS Code: 805.130.020.005

172. At an accident scene, which of the following is NOT a sign of shock?

- * (A) Bleeding.
- (B) Sweating.
- (C) Rapid pulse.
- (D) Pale, grey skin.

Correct answer explanation: The effect of shock may not be immediately obvious. Warning signs to look for include rapid pulse, pale grey skin, sweating, and rapid shallow breathing. Bleeding is a sign of other injury.

Master Code: CPC0330

ICS Code: 805.130.020.005

173. If a limb is bleeding, but not broken, what should be done?

- (A) Help the injured person to sit up.
- * (B) Raise the limb to reduce blood flow.
- (C) Lower the limb to increase blood flow
- (D) Do nothing but talk calmly to the victim.

Correct answer explanation: If a limb is bleeding, but not broken, raise it to reduce the flow of blood.

Master Code: CPC0331

ICS Code: 805.130.020.005

174. What should the driver do if a fire is suspected inside the engine compartment?

- (A) Lift the bonnet.
- (B) Drive quickly to an exit.
- * (C) Stop as quickly as possible.
- (D) Remain seated in the vehicle.

Correct answer explanation: If you suspect something is wrong with the vehicle don't carry on driving. Stop the vehicle as soon as it is safe to do so and assess the situation.

Master Code: CPC0337

ICS Code: 805.130.020.006

175. If, while driving through a tunnel, smoke or fire is noticed in the vehicle, all of the following should be done EXCEPT

- * (A) stay on the vehicle until help arrives.
- (B) switch off the engine.
- (C) use the emergency telephone to notify the tunnel operator.
- (D) find the nearest exit and leave the tunnel.

Correct answer explanation: Staying in your vehicle may put your own safety at risk. If there is smoke or fire in your vehicle, switch off the engine, leave your vehicle immediately, go to an emergency station and use the emergency phone to tell the tunnel operator, and leave the tunnel from the nearest available exit.

Master Code: CPC0338

ICS Code: 805.130.020.006

176. What should be done if a fire starts in the vehicle while driving through a tunnel?

- (A) Wait for tunnel traffic radio to announce a procedure to follow.
- * (B) Leave the vehicle and follow emergency escape route lights.
- (C) Drive quickly to the nearest emergency station.
- (D) Drive to the nearest tunnel lay-by.

Correct answer explanation: Staying in your vehicle may put your own safety at risk. If there is smoke or fire in your vehicle, switch off the engine, leave your vehicle immediately, go to an emergency station and use the emergency phone to tell the tunnel operator, and leave the tunnel from the nearest available exit.

Master Code: CPC0340

ICS Code: 805.130.020.006

177. In the event of a breakdown, the driver should

- (A) leave the passengers and go for help.
- * (B) place a warning device on the roadway.
- (C) allow passengers to walk to their destinations.
- (D) ensure passengers wait behind the vehicle.

Correct answer explanation: In the event of an accident or breakdown, find a place to stop and then warn other traffic by using hazard warning lights, beacons, cones, advance warning triangles, etc.

Master Code: CPC0342

ICS Code: 805.130.020.007

178. What should vehicle occupants do in the event of a breakdown?

- (A) Evacuate the vehicle.
- (B) Remain in their seats.
- * (C) Move as far forward in the vehicle as possible.
- (D) Move as far to the back of the vehicle as possible.

Correct answer explanation: In a breakdown, if in a PSV, move your passengers as far forward in the vehicle as possible. This should help limit injuries if another vehicle runs into the back of yours.

Master Code: CPC0344

ICS Code: 805.130.020.008

179. If another driver is attempting to provoke you, what should you do?

- (A) Speed up.
- (B) Break suddenly.
- (C) Swerve to the left.
- * (D) Don't react.

Correct answer explanation: Reacting in a certain manner may add to the problem and further possible road rage difficulties or dangers. If another driver is attempting to provoke you, don't react. Don't be tempted to speed up, brake or swerve suddenly.

Master Code: CPC0347

ICS Code: 805.130.020.009

180. To whom should a driver report aggressive driving?

- * (A) Traffic Watch.
- (B) Road Safety Authority.
- (C) National Road Authority.
- (D) Employer.

Correct answer explanation: Report all aggressive driving incidents to Traffic Watch or contact your local Garda station.

Master Code: CPC0348

ICS Code: 805.130.020.009

181. What is road rage?

- (A) Driving a safe distance behind another driver.
- (B) Reporting unacceptable behaviour to Traffic Watch.
- * (C) Uncontrolled anger resulting in intimidation toward another driver.
- (D) Remaining focused on driving to complete the journey.

Correct answer explanation: If you display road rage as a driver, it means you have uncontrolled anger that results in intimidation or violence against another driver.

Master Code: CPC0350

ICS Code: 805.130.020.009

182. A driver involved in an accident will need to produce all of the following information at the scene of the accident EXCEPT

- * (A) the destination.
- (B) their driver's licence.
- (C) driver's name and address.
- (D) owner's name and address.

Correct answer explanation: If you are involved in an accident you must give your name and address, the address where the vehicle is kept, the name and address of the vehicle owner, the vehicles registration number and evidence of insurance. Your destination is usually irrelevant

Master Code: CPC0353

ICS Code: 805.130.020.010

183. At the scene of an accident, the drivers involved must exchange all of the following information EXCEPT

- (A) addresses where the vehicles are kept.
- (B) vehicles' registration numbers.
- (C) evidence of insurance.
- * (D) age of the vehicles.

Correct answer explanation: If you are involved in an accident you must give your name and address, the address where the vehicle is kept, the name and address of the vehicle owner, the vehicles registration number and evidence of insurance. There is no legal requirement to give information in relation to the age of the vehicle at the scene of an accident

Master Code: CPC0354

ICS Code: 805.130.020.010

184. What is the main cause of most collisions?

- (A) Mechanical failure of the vehicle.
- (B) Animals in the roadway.
- (C) Bright sunlight.
- * (D) Human error.

Correct answer explanation: Human error is the main cause of collisions on the road.

Master Code: CPC0355

ICS Code: 805.130.020.001

185. A driver should flash the headlights to

- (A) show other drivers that the vehicle is about to stop.
- * (B) warn other drivers of the bus's presence.
- (C) indicate that other drivers should increase their speed.
- (D) indicate that other drivers should pull over and let the vehicle pass.

Correct answer explanation: There's only one official use of flashing the headlights: to let the other road users know that you're there.

Master Code: CPC0361

ICS Code: 805.130.025.001

186. What demonstrates good quality service by a driver?

- (A) Hurrying to arrive at the destination on time.
- (B) Flashing lights at drivers ahead to clear the way.
- * (C) Allowing passengers to be seated before moving off.
- (D) Slowing down to allow passengers to safely hop off.

Correct answer explanation: Give passengers time to get seated before you move off. A few extra seconds at this point will add very little to the journey times but demonstrates good customer service.

Master Code: CPC0364

ICS Code: 805.130.025.002

187. Which of the following activities is prohibited?

- (A) Allowing passengers to board while the parking brake is engaged.
- * (B) Carrying more passengers than the vehicle is designed for.
- (C) Stopping a vehicle near the kerb.
- (D) Towing a trailer behind the vehicle.

Correct answer explanation: Never allow more passengers to be carried than the vehicle is designed for, or the law allows.

Master Code: CPC0369

ICS Code: 805.130.025.003

188. A daily walk-round check should cover all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) Windscreen wipers.
- (B) Exhaust system.
- (C) Tyres.
- * (D) Radio.

Correct answer explanation: Vehicle maintenance, prevention – daily vehicle check chart lists things to check which include windscreen wipers, exhaust system, and tyres but not the radio.

Master Code: CPC0373

ICS Code: 805.130.025.005

189. What helps reduce the occurrence of breakdowns?

- (A) Regular vehicle cleaning.
- (B) Avoiding congested traffic areas.
- * (C) Regular vehicle servicing.
- (D) Driving below the speed limit.

Correct answer explanation: Regularly servicing vehicles helps to prevent vehicle breakdowns. A vehicle operator is responsible for monitoring and taking action for malfunctions.

Master Code: CPC0375

ICS Code: 805.130.025.005

190. Individual drivers can help reduce the commercial and financial effects of a customer dispute by

- (A) securing adequate insurance coverage.
- (B) taking a self-defense course.
- * (C) being courteous and considerate.
- (D) maintaining a quiet and guarded distance with passengers.

Correct answer explanation: A driver must be able to take action to deal with passengers' inappropriate behaviour in line with your organisation's procedures and guidelines, take action in a way that does not make the situation worse, and take control of the situation in a way that reduces, as far as possible, any possible conflict.

Master Code: CPC0381

ICS Code: 805.130.025.007

191. Which of the following responses by the driver would increase the negative effects of a dispute?

- * (A) I'm just the driver, so I can't help you with this problem.
- (B) Here is the phone number you can call to report this problem.
- (C) Here is the address you can write to report this problem.
- (D) I will call the base to report this problem.

Correct answer explanation: A driver should give customers information that is within your own limits of authority and get help from the appropriate sources in situations outside your own authority or ability to deal with.

Master Code: CPC0383

ICS Code: 805.130.025.007

192. Which of the following is the MOST likely result of a dispute with a customer?

- (A) Decrease in driver's income.
- (B) Discontinuation of vehicle operation.
- * (C) Loss of customer's business.
- (D) Loss of operator's licence.

Correct answer explanation: As a Professional Driver you will often be the only contact that the customer will have with the Company. As such, the Company will be judged by your attitude and the standard of service which you provide. You must, always therefore, be well presented, be pleasant and polite, driver safely and operate on time.

Master Code: CPC0384

ICS Code: 805.130.025.007

193. Under EU regulations, after driving four and a half hours, a driver must take an uninterrupted break of

- (A) 15 minutes.
- (B) 30 minutes.
- * (C) 45 minutes.
- (D) 60 minutes.

Correct answer explanation: A break of no less than 45 minutes must be taken after no more than 4.5 hours of driving.

Master Code: CPC0386

ICS Code: 805.120.001.001

194. For driving purposes, when does a day begin?

- (A) 12:00 A.M.
- (B) 8:00 A.M.
- (C) 12:00 P.M.
- * (D) When work or driving starts.

Correct answer explanation: Each working day begins when the driver begins work. Driving time is the duration of driving activity recorded either by the recording equipment or manually when the recording equipment is broken. Daily driving time is the total accumulated driving time between the end of one daily rest period and the beginning of the following daily rest period.

Master Code: CPC0388

ICS Code: 805.120.001.001

195. During wet, rainy conditions, how should a driver BEST control speed on steep downhill stretches?

- (A) Brake only when necessary.
- (B) When speed increases, apply the service brake with constant, even pressure.
- * (C) Begin to brake early and steadily.
- (D) Use engine braking and gear changing rather than the service brake.

Correct answer explanation: To be effective and safe (especially during rainy conditions), caution will be required to ensure braking is early and steady, so that overheating and excessive speed is avoided.

Master Code: CPC0392

ICS Code: 805.110.005.006

196. When travelling at high speeds, what should a driver do in the event of a front tyre blow-out?

- (A) Apply brakes steadily and bring the vehicle quickly to the shoulder or road side.
- * (B) Keep a firm hold on the steering wheel and make a steady course to the road side.
- (C) Gradually but firmly steer away from the side of the blow-out and to the road side.
- (D) Slow the vehicle by changing down, avoid braking, and come to rest at the nearest appropriate clearing.

Correct answer explanation: A sudden deflation of the front tyre can result in a loss of steering control. A driver should keep firm hold of the steering wheel, always be aware of anything on your nearside, signal to move to the left, try to steer a steady course to the nearside, reduce speed gradually and avoid harsh braking, try to bring the vehicle to rest under control and as far to the left as possible, and use a warning triangle, place it behind the vehicle and operate the hazard flashers if the vehicle is causing an obstruction.

Master Code: CPC0393

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

197. On a vehicle with twin rear wheels, what should the driver do in the event that one of the tyres bursts?

- (A) Have the burst tyre replaced at the end of the journey.
- * (B) Pull off the road and change the tyre.
- (C) Slow the vehicle and drive to the nearest service shop.
- (D) Apply hazard signals and stop if tyre debris is excessive.

Correct answer explanation: For a rear wheel blow-out, follow the same procedure as a front wheel blow-out, and pull off the road as safely as possible. This is equally important with twin wheels as it is for single wheels

Master Code: CPC0394

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

198. When a wheel has to be replaced which of the following is the correct action, to prevent the wheel from becoming detached during use?

- * (A) Use a torque wrench to tighten the wheel fixings.
- (B) Allow only a qualified, trained mechanic to replace the wheel.
- (C) Avoid using retarders for the first hour of operation.
- (D) At slower speeds until the work has been inspected by a certified mechanic.

Correct answer explanation: It's essential to make sure that all wheel nuts are tightened correctly with the approved calibrated torque wrench.

Master Code: CPC0395

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

199. In the event of vehicle failure, the most appropriate action to take is to operate the hazard flashers after

- (A) switching on the rear fog lights.
- (B) setting emergency flares around the perimeter of the vehicle.
- * (C) placing a warning triangle behind the vehicle.
- (D) blocking the nearest lane with an orange cone or portable emergency sign.

Correct answer explanation: Use a warning triangle, place it behind the vehicle and operate the hazard flashers if the vehicle is causing an obstruction.

Master Code: CPC0396

ICS Code: 805.110.005.007

200. Who has the single greatest impact on fuel consumption and safety?

- (A) Vehicle manufacturers.
- (B) Road Safety Authority (RSA).
- * (C) Drivers.
- (D) Passengers.

Correct answer explanation: As a driver, you have the single biggest impact on both fuel consumption and safety.

Master Code: CPC0398

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

201. Generally, when a driver changes down in gear, what happens with fuel consumption?

- (A) It decreases.
- * (B) It increases.
- (C) It decreases with no load but increases with a load.
- (D) It depends on vehicle speed rather than gear selection.

Correct answer explanation: If it is necessary to change down a gear, even more fuel is used.

Master Code: CPC0399

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

202. When changing up to the highest gear, reducing the number of gear changes

- (A) adds undo wear to the transmission.
- (B) increases fuel consumption.
- (C) is an unsafe practice.
- * (D) saves fuel.

Correct answer explanation: The quicker you move up the gearbox to top gear, the more fuel you will save.

Master Code: CPC0400

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

203. Fewer gear changes ordinarily results in

- * (A) more fuel efficiency.
- (B) more fuel usage.
- (C) greater engine wear.
- (D) greater braking distance.

Correct answer explanation: The quicker you move up the gearbox to top gear, the more fuel you will save.

Master Code: CPC0401

ICS Code: 805.110.010.001

204. How often are mandatory downloads required for all digital tachograph vehicle units?

- (A) Every month.
- (B) Every two months.
- * (C) Every three months.
- (D) Every four months.

Correct answer explanation: In Ireland, there is a mandatory requirement for download of all digital tachographs (vehicle units) every **three months** at the latest.

Master Code: CPC0403

ICS Code: 805.120.001.004

205. Between 1996 and 2006, which of the following is true regarding Ireland's road safety performance?

- * (A) The population has been increasing but the number of fatalities has been decreasing.
- (B) The population has been decreasing and the number of fatalities has been decreasing.
- (C) The population has been decreasing but the number of fatalities has been increasing.
- (D) The population has been increasing and the number of fatalities has been increasing.

Correct answer explanation: In 1996, fatality rate per million registered vehicles was 338; in 2006, it was 159. Between 1996 and 2006, population grew 17%.

Master Code: CPC0408

ICS Code: 805.130.001.002

206. How many road collision fatalities were there in Ireland in 2006?

- (A) 165 fatalities.
- (B) 265 fatalities.
- * (C) 365 fatalities.
- (D) 465 fatalities.

Correct answer explanation: In 2006, there were 365 road collision fatalities.

Master Code: CPC0409

ICS Code: 805.130.001.002

207. What percentage of fatal collisions in Ireland involved only a single vehicle in 2006?

- (A) 21%.
- * (B) 31%.
- (C) 41%.
- (D) 51%.

Correct answer explanation: 31% of all fatal collisions in 2006 were single vehicle only collisions.

Master Code: CPC0410

ICS Code: 805.130.001.002

208. What is the most common problem for drivers with cyclists?

- (A) Drivers detecting oncoming cyclists.
- (B) Cyclists detecting oncoming drivers.
- * (C) Drivers detecting cyclists when cyclists approach alongside or behind.
- (D) Cyclists detecting drivers when drivers approach alongside or behind.

Correct answer explanation: The most serious problem for cyclists seems to be detection of them by drivers approaching alongside or from behind.

Master Code: CPC0412

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

209. A car is travelling at 30 km/h. In a collision, what percent of pedestrians would be fatally injured?

- (A) 5%.
- * (B) 10%.
- (C) 20%.
- (D) 40%.

Correct answer explanation: Hit by a car at 30 km/h, 1 out of 10 pedestrians will be killed. This could increase significantly with collisions involving large vehicles.

Master Code: CPC0415

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

210. A car is travelling at 50 km/h. In a collision, what percent of pedestrians would be fatally injured?

- (A) 15%.
- (B) 30%.
- * (C) 50%.
- (D) 60%.

Correct answer explanation: Hit by a car at 50 km/h, 5 out of 10 pedestrians will be killed. This could increase significantly with collisions involving large vehicles.

Master Code: CPC0416

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

211. A car is travelling at 60 km/h. In a collision, what percent of pedestrians would be fatally injured?

- (A) 65%.
- (B) 75%.
- (C) 85%.
- * (D) 95%.

Correct answer explanation: Hit by a car at 60 km/h, 9 out of 10 pedestrians will be killed. This could increase significantly with collisions involving large vehicle.

Master Code: CPC0417

ICS Code: 805.130.001.003

212. For EU countries, it has been estimated that how many citizens will need hospital treatment during their lifetime due to road crashes?

- * (A) 1 in 3.
- (B) 1 in 4.
- (C) 1 in 5.
- (D) 1 in 6.

Correct answer explanation: 1 in 3 citizens will need hospital treatment during their lifetime due to road crashes.

Master Code: CPC0418

ICS Code: 805.130.001.004

213. For EU countries, it has been estimated that road crashes cause how much of a shorter life expectancy?

- (A) 3 months.
- * (B) 6 months.
- (C) 9 months.
- (D) 12 months.

Correct answer explanation: In the EU road crashes cause 6 months shorter life expectancy.

Master Code: CPC0420

ICS Code: 805.130.001.004

214. Who suffers the most severe injuries as a result of motor vehicle crashes?

- * (A) Motorcyclists.
- (B) Car drivers.
- (C) Bus drivers.
- (D) Lorry drivers.

Correct answer explanation: Pedestrians and motorcyclists suffer the most severe injuries as a result of motor vehicle collisions.

Master Code: CPC0422

ICS Code: 805.130.001.004

215. What percent of deaths from road traffic crashes occurred within minutes, either at the scene or while in transit to the hospital?

- (A) 30%.
- (B) 40%.
- * (C) 50%.
- (D) 60%.

Correct answer explanation: 50% of deaths from road traffic crashes occurred within minutes, either at the scene or while in transit to the hospital.

Master Code: CPC0423

ICS Code: 805.130.001.004

216. Which of the following best describes what the cost of restitution includes for road accidents?

- * (A) Direct costs associated by road accidents.
- (B) Indirect costs associated by road accidents.
- (C) Medical costs.
- (D) Property damage.

Correct answer explanation: The costs of restitution are the direct costs generated by road accidents.

Master Code: CPC0424

ICS Code: 805.130.001.004

217. Which of the following examples is one of the most common causes of criminal damage to vehicles and infrastructure?

- (A) Broken kneeling devices.
- * (B) Missile throwing.
- (C) Broken doors.
- (D) Slashed tyres.

Correct answer explanation: The most common forms of criminal damage are slashed seats, missile throwing, graffiti and broken windows.

Master Code: CPC0425

ICS Code: 805.130.005.001

218. If the driver of another vehicle is verbally aggressive, what should the professional driver do?

- * (A) Keep calm.
- (B) Ignore the situation.
- (C) Respond with verbal force.
- (D) Respond with physical force.

Correct answer explanation: If you are verbally aggressed, you need to keep calm so not to make the situation worse.

Master Code: CPC0427

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

219. In the case of an international journey, if an unauthorised person is found on board, the driver should

- (A) discontinue the trip immediately.
- (B) have the person removed from the bus.
- (C) have the person pay the fare for the trip.
- * (D) report it to the concerned country's police.

Correct answer explanation: In order to secure against unauthorised entry, all breaches of vehicle security, including unauthorised persons on board, should be reported to the police of the country concerned.

Master Code: CPC0429

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

220. In addition to a clear signature of the receiving individual, when a driver delivers goods, what other item should be included on the proof of delivery note?

- * (A) Printed name of individual.
- (B) Employee ID of individual.
- (C) Printed name of supervisor.
- (D) Contact number for the company.

Correct answer explanation: Make sure there is a clear signature and printed name of individual on the proof of delivery note.

Master Code: CPC0430

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

221. During transport, visual security checks of the vehicle should be conducted at

- * (A) every halt.
- (B) convenient times.
- (C) the start of a day.
- (D) the end of a day.

Correct answer explanation: Carry out visual checks of the vehicle at every halt. This will help maintain vehicle safety & Security.

Master Code: CPC0431

ICS Code: 805.130.005.002

222. When departing from Ireland, if a driver is unable to carry out a check of the vehicle, from what individual or organization should the driver gain written confirmation that there are no unauthorised persons within the vehicle?

- * (A) Individual loading.
- (B) Customs officers.
- (C) Another driver.
- (D) Port operators.

Correct answer explanation: If you are unable to carry out a loading check you should get confirmation in writing from the person responsible for the final loading that there are no unauthorized persons in the vehicle.

Master Code: CPC0436

ICS Code: 805.130.005.004

223. Checking which of the following areas of a vehicle is vital to spot unauthorised access?

- (A) Roof.
- * (B) Axle.
- (C) Engine.
- (D) Canvas side.

Correct answer explanation: In addition to checking the other options it is vital to check the underside of the vehicle as illegal immigrants sometimes hide above vehicle axle.

Master Code: CPC0437

ICS Code: 805.130.005.004

224. Carrying passengers by road for payment is called

- (A) call out.
- (B) out for hire.
- * (C) hire or reward.
- (D) drive for profit.

Correct answer explanation: "Hire or reward" means any type of payment that gives a person a right to be carried on a vehicle whether or not a profit is made.

Master Code: CPC0438

ICS Code: 805.130.005.005

225. The main concern with manual handling activity is the increased risk of injury due to wear and tear on the

- (A) neck.
- * (B) back.
- (C) legs.
- (D) knees.

Correct answer explanation: The main concern with manual handling activity is the increased risk of injury due to wear and tear on the back.

Master Code: CPC0440

ICS Code: 805.130.010.004

226. The dangerous effects of LSD can last up to how many hours?

- (A) 8 hours.
- * (B) 12 hours.
- (C) 18 hours.
- (D) 24 hours.

Correct answer explanation: Driving after taking LSD is extremely dangerous and the effects can last up to 12 hours.

Master Code: CPC0452

ICS Code: 805.130.015.002

227. When driving fatigued, a 'microsleep' can last for up to how many seconds?

- (A) 5 seconds.
- * (B) 10 seconds.
- (C) 15 seconds.
- (D) 20 seconds..

Correct answer explanation: A driver may drift in and out of consciousness and experience "micro sleeps" which can last up to 10 seconds.

Master Code: CPC0453

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

228. What may be a cause of driver fatigue?

- * (A) Poor driving conditions.
- (B) Scheduled breaks.
- (C) Adequate sleep.
- (D) An open window.

Correct answer explanation: A number of factors can contribute to a driver becoming excessively fatigued, poor driving conditions being one of them.

Master Code: CPC0456

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

229. According to the European Transport Safety Council (ETSC), driver fatigue is estimated to be a factor in about what percentage of road crashes in Europe?

- (A) 10%.
- * (B) 20%.
- (C) 30%.
- (D) 40%.

Correct answer explanation: The European Transport Safety Council (ETSC) states that driver fatigue is conservatively estimated to be a factor in about 20% of road crashes.

Master Code: CPC0457

ICS Code: 805.130.015.003

230. When should the professional driver drive with anticipation and awareness?

- (A) Only when approaching a congested area.
- (B) Only driving through a school area.
- (C) Only when approaching cyclists.
- * (D) At all times.

Correct answer explanation: A professional driver must drive at all times with anticipation and awareness of surroundings to help reduce the risk of collision or injury etc.

Master Code: CPC0460

ICS Code: 805.130.020.002

231. What can result from driving with anticipation and awareness?

- (A) An increase in accident risk.
- * (B) A reduction in accident risk.
- (C) Improved customer relations.
- (D) An increase in fuel use.

Correct answer explanation: By driving with anticipation and awareness of surroundings, a driver lessens the risk of being involved in an accident.

Master Code: CPC0461

ICS Code: 805.130.020.002

232. Which of the following are the more vulnerable group of road users?

- (A) Cyclists, truckers and pedestrians.
- (B) Pedestrians, truckers and buses.
- * (C) Cyclists, pedestrians and motorcyclists.
- (D) Pedestrians, motorcyclists, and buses.

Correct answer explanation: Pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcycle drivers have the largest risk of severe injury when colliding with a motor vehicle.

Master Code: CPC0462

ICS Code: 805.130.020.002

233. For the European Union, what is the common emergency telephone number for summoning assistance?

- * (A) 112.
- (B) 211.
- (C) 114.
- (D) 411.

Correct answer explanation: Throughout the European Union the contact number for the emergency services is 112. Member states may also have additional numbers such as 999.

Master Code: CPC0465

ICS Code: 805.130.020.004

234. In the event of an engine fire, who should open the engine cover?

- (A) The driver.
- (B) A passenger.
- (C) The Gardai.
- * (D) The fire brigade.

Correct answer explanation: If you have an engine fire, do not open the engine cover; leave that to the fire brigade. (to reduce the risk of injury to yourself or make the fire worse).

Master Code: CPC0468

ICS Code: 805.130.020.006

235. The new version of fire extinguishers indicates the extinguisher type by

- (A) a hang tag.
- (B) a black label.
- * (C) a coloured label.
- (D) an engraved number.

Correct answer explanation: The old type extinguishers are replaced with a new version which indicates extinguisher types by a coloured plate on the extinguisher itself.

Master Code: CPC0469

ICS Code: 805.130.020.006

236. In a hi-jack or hostage situation, what should the driver do?

- (A) Threaten the hi-jacker.
- (B) Bargain with the hi-jacker.
- (C) Act aggressively.
- * (D) Obey orders.

Correct answer explanation: In order to not make matters worse obey any orders given by the person making the threat.

Master Code: CPC0477

ICS Code: 805.130.020.008

237. Drivers should be aware that passengers with learning disabilities

- (A) appear to be physically disabled.
- (B) are passive in nature.
- * (C) may have difficulty understanding other people.
- (D) carry a white stick with a red ring painted on it.

Correct answer explanation: It may be hard for passengers with learning disabilities to understand other people or to make them understand you. You may need to take extra (appropriate) steps to ensure you have been understood.

Master Code: CPC0478

ICS Code: 805.130.025.004

238. What percent of cyclist deaths in Ireland are the result of collisions with LGVs?

- (A) Less than 10%.
- (B) Less than 20%.
- * (C) Over 25%.
- (D) Over 50%.

Correct answer explanation: Data shows us that over a quarter of cyclists deaths are as a result of collisions with LGV's.

Master Code: CPC411

CPC Bus – Case Study 1

Before setting off on his days work, John quickly checked the lights, tyres (including pressures), wipers, and his emergency engine stop. Whilst driving along he recognized a passenger from yesterday boarding the bus whom he suspected might be hard of hearing. The previous day she had asked how much the fare would be and when John answered, "€1.05," while looking at someone at the back of the bus, she handed him €5.00 and took a seat without requesting change. At the time he wondered if she hadn't heard him. Now as she asked for the fare he looked her in the eye and said, "€1.05." She smiled and gave him exactly €1.05.

As John was pulling into the next stop, he began to open the door and noticed a passenger in a wheelchair and a woman with children. He pulled the bus close to the kerb, stopped, switched off the engine, and left the bus in first gear for safety. He lowered the bus using the kneel facility and also lowered the ramp. The woman and children boarded the bus and sat in the priority seating, as John assisted the passenger in the wheelchair to the docking area, lifted one wheel over some debris left by a passenger, and applied the wheelchair brake, before moving off smoothly.

The next stop was at the new supermarket which John knew would have more passengers than any of his other stops. The bus was nearly three-quarters capacity now with 35 passengers. He quickly calculated how many more passengers with heavy packages he could accommodate. Upon arriving at the supermarket he was relieved to find fewer passengers than he'd anticipated; however, the bus was near capacity, a fact proven by the effort required to move off.

John pulled away shifting gears quickly to keep the revs low. While his bus was an older model, the company had an excellent maintenance schedule, plus John usually did small checks of his own such as regularly checking the tyre pressure, lights and emergency engine stop. After John moved off he travelled along the road in the opposite direction of the rest of the traffic, he approached a right hand corner too quickly, and the passengers were thrown about in their seats. The bus had seatbelts fitted but not all the passengers wore them. John now realized he hadn't taken a break all day.

Prior to the next stage of the route there was a rather steep hill below which road works had been going on for about a month. As the bus descended the hill John took his foot off the gas pedal and braked gently. John continued along the dual carriageway at 100 Kph, and was then stopped by a Garda, who requested sight of John's documents. John was also asked for his tachograph records. After inspection the Garda informed John that his front near side tyre was defective. This delayed John and his passengers forcing him to wait at the roadside to have his tyre replaced. During John's conversation with the Garda he was asked "Did you check the bus before using it today?" John admitted he did not completely as he was in a hurry and forgot. The Garda then summoned assistance of a vehicle inspector who found additional items that John would have found if he had conducted his walk around check. The vehicle inspector then asked for information regarding the fault reporting procedure and records of vehicle maintenance at John's company. The bus was detained until the defect had been rectified. This proved embarrassing and expensive for John and the company. John will now be prosecuted due to his negligence.

CPC Bus – Case Study 2

Alan had a full load of 70 passengers on board as he started out. His route was on the N-2 dual carriageway. While signalling left and slowing to make a tight left turn into St Margaret's Road which leads to the N-2, Alan noticed a cyclist in his left mirror beginning to move up the left side (nearside) of the bus and continued to watch his left mirror. He muttered to himself, recalling how yesterday he encountered a cyclist wearing reflective clothing, riding on the left in a contra-flow bus lane. Alan noticed a cyclist glancing over his right shoulder he usually had nothing against cyclists; in fact, he often went out of his way to double check his mirror settings and give them lots of room.

He just wished he could give the careless ones a lesson or two. Alan heard a horn blow and skid from a motorcycle approaching on his right side. The motorcyclist was warning Alan that the rear overhang of the bus had encroached into the path of his motorcycle.

Alan was agitated because of these events and once around the corner he tried to make up some time. As he was approaching the next right hand corner, he approached a little fast braking on the corner, and he had to steer hard to avoid colliding with the kerb. Alan checked his mirror at the passengers on the lower deck to ensure that they recovered from the sharp turn. He failed, however, to check the passengers on the upper deck. Once on the carriageway the drive went along smoothly until the left front of the bus began to shake wildly and the steering wheel vibrated. Before Alan could think the words "blow-out," his tyre burst. Taking a firm hold of the steering wheel, he carefully crossed two lanes of traffic to bring the bus to a stop on the right shoulder. A chunk of rubber slapped about inside the wheel arch as Alan brought the bus to a gentle stop. After the bus completely stopped, Alan put on his high visibility vest and told the passengers to please remain seated, while he got off the bus to check the situation. "Blown tyre for sure," he said while kicking what was left of the rubber. Before getting back on the bus, Alan displayed his warning triangle and tried to stop traffic by waving his arms. When he was unable to stop traffic he got on the bus and turned on his hazard warning lights.

"We've had a blow-out," he explained to the passengers. "I'll contact my depot. In the meantime, please remain on the bus until another one arrives." No sooner had he contacted the depot when a passenger got up and moved toward the door. "Please sir, you should remain on the bus; another one will be here shortly." "I'm just going out for a smoke, if you don't mind," the passenger sniped. Alan replied "I'm afraid for safety reasons I'll have to ask you to stay on board please. If you get off, others will want to do so as well, and the traffic is moving at 100 kph. Someone could surely get hurt." The passenger stared at Alan briefly, then said, "Alright, I understand what you mean now," before moving back to his seat.

With this incident resolved, Alan took a quick review of the passengers onboard, making a mental note of the number (including children) as well as any needing special help. He contacted the depot and reported the total number of passengers, including one in a wheel chair. After what seemed an eternity, a replacement bus pulled up behind Alan's. Alan directed the passengers onto the replacement bus. In the interest of safety and to save time, he loaded all of the luggage into the replacement bus. He could tell this would be a long day.

CPC Bus – Case Study 3

Michael, a PCV driver for many years, was always professional in his approach to work. As a professional, he always conducted his vehicle checks before taking charge of any vehicle. In his first job as a tour bus driver, he observed that tourists carried a lot of luggage. He had to learn quickly how to stow and distribute luggage and pay attention to passenger limits. Fortunately, his employer was patient and took the time to explain things like stability and axle weight and the legal limits of each vehicle, as well as the effects of overloading on tyre wear, braking power, and stopping distance.

He often travelled on bridges and roads that imposed a maximum gross limit to prevent damage and knew the difference between a bus's unladen weight limit and a fully laden coach could be as much as 7 tonnes. He calculated the gross vehicle weight using the number of passengers plus an allowance for fuel, passengers, and luggage.

When planning a route he considered the size of the bus and knew the legal maximum width and length of buses and coaches he drove, as well as the swept area of the bus. Michael noticed in recent years the implementation of different types of bus lanes. He always liked to get an early start in order to arrive on time and utilize bus lanes that normally operate between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm. When the road was wet, he observed the 4 second rule, a point highlighted in TV safety campaigns. He was very much aware of this on Motorways where vehicles were travelling at a much higher speed.

For Michael's latest assignment, he committed to a private hire driving a school bus for the entire school year. The bus was equipped with an emergency dry chemical fire extinguisher and warning triangle. The bus was not equipped with any additional emergency equipment. It had proper internal illumination and was fully fitted with seatbelts. When necessary, he turned on the interior and exterior lights and used the high intensity fog lights during low visibility.

Michael's bus was fitted with ABS and stability control systems. This morning as he left, he noticed that his ABS light did not extinguish once the vehicle was started or moved above the speed of 5 kph, while the other lights on the systems warning panel all worked normally.

Before he started his day, it began to rain, and it seemed that it was going to continue for some time. He started on his journey and knew the route as he had planned. However, not far along the road there was a traffic hold up and the Gardai were directing traffic onto a diversion route unfamiliar to him. During the diversion he had to deal with low trees, adverse cambers, cables, ESB poles, and some overhead obstructions like shop blinds hanging over the edge of the road. Michael observed a road sign stating the gross vehicle weight allowed on this road. Fortunately, the limit exceeded the gross vehicle weight of his bus. Further along the route he joined his normally planned route and could see that the reason for the obstruction was a double deck bus stuck under a railway bridge. The blue lights of the emergency services flashed hypnotically. Michael noticed in his interior mirror that there were a number of children not wearing seatbelts and standing in the aisle looking out the window.

Getting sleepy from the wait and the sound of the rain, Michael thought about his years as a PCV driver. During the last few years, Michael had seen the scale of activity in the private bus and coach industry increase with road passenger modes providing more services. He

noticed that a lot of European coach operators were using tri-axle coaches. International transport was now governed by European Union regulations, and currency exchange rate fluctuations had been alleviated by the adoption of the EURO. Michael had to acquire a Community Licence in order to qualify for international work and a Bail Bond. Michael's employer also had to comply with international road transport requirements. As the double deck coach was finally cleared from the railway bridge, he proceeded slowly. He definitely looked forward to his next assignment as an international driver.

CPC Truck – Case Study 1

Gavin drives a refrigerated truck for Pugh's Produce. He is responsible for delivering fresh produce to supermarkets around Ireland. This morning, Gavin's job was to drive from Dublin to Cork with a large truck full of crates of lettuce. He had a scheduled 'delivery window' of noon to 1 pm. After loading the crates into the truck and stacking them evenly and at a low level, Gavin calculated the weight of the truck with the crates. He was satisfied that the weight was under the maximum permitted axle weight and gross vehicle weight (GVW).

Gavin performed the daily walk-around and cockpit checks of his vehicle. He checked the following:



Gavin's Walk-Around Check

- Brakes
- Lights & Indicators
- Tyres & Wheel Securing Nuts & Markers
- Mirrors/Glass
- Speedometer
- Tachograph
- Number Plates
- Reflectors & Reflective Plates
- Exhaust System
- Coupling Gear
- Correct Plating
- Current Test Certificate
- Proper Licencing with Disc Displayed
- Insurance
- Seat Belts
- Construction and Use
- Load being carried

Gavin's Cockpit Drill

- Doors
- Seat
- Handbrake Mirrors
- Fuel

Gavin found everything to be in order after he completed his checks. As he inserted his tachograph chart, he remembered that he needed to get another tachograph calibration certificate as his was issued seven years ago. He was not going to do that today. He hoped that he would not have to provide his certificate for inspection on this delivery.

Gavin began his journey mid-morning feeling relaxed, refreshed, and fully alert. From his years as a professional truck driver, he had learned to get adequate rest before a long drive. His delivery destination in Cork was only about 250 kilometres away. Gavin knew that his progress would be delayed because the number of trucks on the roads had increased in recent years. Taking into account unloading time, he hoped to reach home by mid-afternoon.

CPC Truck – Case Study 1

On this trip Gavin would have to travel on his least favourite route, which was a long stretch of two-lane road. While on the road, he came upon a car going significantly under the speed limit. Since the car was travelling slowly and the oncoming lane was clear, Gavin decided to pass the vehicle. He signalled, overtook the car, quickly switched back into the correct lane, and checked his mirrors. However, he did not immediately see the car in his mirrors when he switched back into the correct lane.

At one point during the trip, Gavin was not paying close attention to the road and suddenly realised that he had to make a quick left turn to keep on his route. He hit the brakes but still took the corner very fast. The pressure of the turn caused the trailer door to open. Some of the heads of lettuce rolled out onto the road, indicating that one of the crates had opened and spilled due to an obviously unsecured door. Gavin knew he had to pull over and assess the situation. Not seeing any 'No Parking' signs, he parked on the left side of the road, parallel with the kerb. Since the ground was level, he put the transmission into neutral, got out of the cab, and headed to the back of the trailer to assess the situation. As he secured the cargo and door, he remembered that he had not checked the trailer door before starting his journey.

Fortunately, there were no other vehicles following him when he had turned left. Gavin was able to collect the lettuce that had spilled onto the road. He decided he would dispose of it at his next stop. He was grateful that he was not responsible for the lettuce that had been damaged.

As Gavin drove into Cork, the traffic was heavy and it was raining hard. He kept the same separation distance from the car ahead of him as he had before it began raining. He was thankful that he had made good time before the rain started. He knew he was well within the scheduled delivery window. It looked like he would get home in the afternoon as he had planned. Gavin arrived at the supermarket at 12:30 pm.

CPC Truck – Case Study 2

Jim has driven heavy vehicles and tankers for the past 10 years. He has been qualified for International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) Class 3 goods for the past seven years. This morning, Jim's job was to take an empty tanker to a fuel distribution depot. He collected his documentation from the traffic clerk and made sure he was carrying his ADR authorisation and driver's digital tachograph card. He downloaded the card only five days ago (his truck was fitted with a digital tachograph). Jim needed both documents today because of the type of work he was doing.

After completing his vehicle checks and 'nil defect' report form, Jim checked all the safety equipment to make sure it complied with his ADR authorisation. He drove to the fuel depot with the empty tanker. The tanker was a rigid four-axle, fitted with single wheels providing extended tracking width. It had road-friendly suspension, a design gross vehicle weight (DGWW) of 32,000 kilograms, was 3.7 metres high, and had the most up-to-date tanker specifications and fuel compartments.

Jim arrived at the fuel distribution depot and complied with all the site and safety regulations pointed out by the depot supervisor. He noticed the familiar difference in how the truck handled with the full load of liquid, especially if he relaxed the footbrake when stopping. Today, Jim was to deliver a load of diesel to a large haulage yard. He had delivered to this yard before so he was able to carefully plan his route. The direct route to the haulage yard had a bridge with a weight restriction of 20,000 kilograms. There was also a low bridge just before the haulage yard.

On his way, Jim came across a road block with a detour sign that directed him onto an unfamiliar road. He knew the detour would add time to his route so he picked up speed. While driving around a sharp right-hand bend in the road he hit the brakes lightly. When he felt the wheels begin to lift slightly, he took his foot off the accelerator and drove to the outside of the bend. He then felt the wheels firmly on the road again. However, his relief was short-lived.

Continuing on, Jim arrived at the foot of a long, steep incline. Halfway up the hill he noticed a sign at a junction which indicated that no large goods vehicles (LGVs) with three or more axles were allowed. He knew that the detour route would be the shortest way back to his planned route so he decided to ignore the sign. Soon enough, he joined up with his planned route.

When Jim arrived at the haulage operator's yard he braked to a stop. Just before he came to a final halt, he relaxed the brakes and felt a sudden force acting on his truck.

The operator asked him to dispense half the load at the site and deliver the other half to a different site. Jim agreed and carefully dispensed the fuel evenly from the correct compartments. However, he failed to notice an initial spillage. He then drove to his final drop-off point and unloaded the remaining fuel.

CPC Truck – Case Study 3

Graham is an owner-operator who lives in Dublin and typically hauls a variety of goods. On this trip, he planned to deliver pallets of various products. The estimated road time for the journey would be three days. Graham had just taken his weekly rest of 45 hours and planned to head out early Monday morning. He wanted to make good time so that he could eat dinner at a reasonable hour, enjoy a restful night's sleep, and get another early start on Tuesday.

Graham was driving a tri-axle truck with road-friendly suspension and a design gross vehicle weight (DGWV) of 24 tonnes. He checked the plate and calculated the weight to make sure his vehicle was not overloaded. This was a real concern to Graham as he had broken this rule on his last trip. To make matters worse, he was also involved in a minor accident on that trip. Even though Graham did not damage the front of his cab or the back of the truck that he hit, he reported the accident to his insurance company, just to be on the safe side. Graham and his insurance agent then realised that, during that trip, his load had exceeded the legal weight. He remembered the stress the situation had caused him. He did not want to go through that worry again.

Since Graham would be hauling to Spain and his combined weight with the load would be about 24 tonnes, he checked all of his paperwork. He made sure that he had the proper licence, consignment note, and other required documentation with him in his truck. He also remembered to double-check the issue date of his National Road Haulage Operator's Licence as he knew it would be expiring the following month. Graham confirmed that all his papers were in order. He then went through each item on his systems checklist and verified that everything on the list was in working order.



Graham's Walk-Around Check

- Brakes
- Lights & Indicators
- Tyres & Nuts/Markers
- Horn
- Mirrors
- Windscreen Wipers
- Tachograph
- Speedometer
- Exhaust System
- Correct Plating

CPC Truck – Case Study 3

Graham loaded the 22 Euro pallet for delivery and double-checked that the pallets had not shifted. He also checked that the lashings were in good condition and attached at the proper anchorage points even though he knew he would be checking them again after a few kilometres. One of the pallet lashings had been shortened due to previous damage so Graham attached it to a strap holding the cargo to a pallet. Finally, he covered the cargo with load sheets, attached the webbing straps, and did a check of the sheeting and roping before tucking a loose rope end next to a rear light under the sheet.

Graham was on the road at 7 am on Monday morning. By noon, he was hungry and stopped to eat a quick lunch. After finishing and paying for his meal, he climbed into the truck cab for the last leg of that day's trip. He checked his watch and noticed it was 1 pm. He wanted to make good time and realised that to get to his planned destination by 5 pm, he would need to go just slightly over the posted speed limit.

It was raining quite heavily as Graham drove through northern France but he was confident that even with the weight of his load, he would still be able to brake and stop properly if he had to make an emergency stop. However, Graham was affected by the glare from the lights of oncoming vehicles. He switched off his headlights and pulled closer to the car in front of him but maintained a two-second gap.

After a long day on the road, Graham finally pulled into the rest area at 6 pm. He wanted to get another early start the next day so he took a reduced daily rest period. He hoped to get through customs by 9 am and would need to get his papers in order before getting on the road in the morning. As he settled in for the evening and ran through the next day's schedule, he realised that he might have to cross some bridges in the region. He would have to check the truck height in the morning and review the details of his route. Graham had recently seen a photograph in the newspaper showing the damage to a trailer caused by going under a low bridge. He wanted to make sure he did not repeat that truck driver's mistake. The newspaper photo was vivid in his mind and was the last thing he thought about as he drifted off to sleep.

CPC Truck – Case Study 4

Peter is an experienced heavy goods vehicle (HGV) driver. On his next trip, he was to deliver dangerous goods, both nationally and internationally. Peter holds the required training certificate and has three years left on his International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) licence. He also holds Certificates of Professional Competence (CPCs) in goods and passenger vehicles.

Before arriving for work today, Peter completed a reduced weekly rest period. At the depot, he checked out his truck which had two axles and a covered box body. When empty, the truck weighed eight tonnes. Peter performed his walk-around check and cockpit drill.

Peter was asked to drive the pre-loaded truck of packages and containers to a chemical manufacturing plant on an industrial estate about 25 kilometres away. The customer disclosed the dangerous goods and Peter agreed to carry them. He looked at the pre-loaded packages of corrosive chemicals and found that they were labelled correctly. After the delivery, Peter would bring back a tanker loaded with flammable liquid for onward transportation to France. This would be his next job.

Peter's Transport Emergency Card (Tremcard) contained the following information:

- details of the cargo;
- basic personal protection to be used; and
- the immediate action to be taken by the driver if there was a crash.

Peter made sure that his truck complied with the regulations for transporting each type of goods. He also checked that the Kemler plate was displayed and that the international consignment note was in the truck.

Peter arrived safely at his destination and parked in a supervised area. He was given a tanker to take back with him. He checked the new vehicle for roadworthiness and found it to be fine. He also noticed that it only had two axles (a tandem axle). At the weighbridge, the yard supervisor weighed the tanker and gave Peter a receipt. This showed that Peter was up to the weight limit with this truck. Peter was aware that the load was an international consignment.

The tanker had special plates and markings to clearly identify the contents. Peter checked that the correct symbol (based on the classification of the hazardous goods) could be seen on the tanker.

As he drove along the motorway, Peter skipped some of the intermediate gears. It had started to rain lightly. He felt a little drowsy and decided to listen to the radio. As he searched for a good radio station, he did not notice that there was a crash ahead. Suddenly, he heard a loud screech and looked up. Unfortunately, it was too late. Peter slammed on the brakes, lost control, and the tanker rolled over. Flammable liquids began to leak from the tanker.

Witnesses at the crash scene immediately called the fire and rescue services. Peter told them not to use their mobile phones so close to the tanker. The fire and rescue service arrived quickly before the tanker and liquids had a chance to catch fire. Peter told them about the tanker's contents and led the onlookers to safety. Soon a crane arrived to help get the tanker upright. Gardaí diverted traffic and the fire and rescue service cleaned up the spill. Luckily, no one was injured, including Peter.

■ CPC Truck – Case Study 4

Peter would not be able to deliver the liquid goods to France. He was worried about the conversation he was going to have with the sender. When he arrived back at his base, he told his boss that he would need a signed and witnessed letter giving details of his rest days during the previous three weeks. He had his digital tachograph card and analogue charts for the last 21 days. Peter finished work, went home, and took a regular weekly rest period. He would contact the sender of the liquid goods in the morning.

CPC Truck – Case Study 5

Larry operates his own haulage business in Ireland and is a regular driver of ‘low loader’ trucks. His job this morning was to collect a new excavator from the Dublin docks and deliver it to a customer in Kerry. When he arrived at work, he changed into his overalls and work boots with protective toe caps. He collected his bag from the locker. This contained Larry’s high-visibility wear, work gloves, pencil, pens, clipboard, camera, and first aid kit. Larry then collected his documents and instructions for the journey from the clerk in the office.

Larry checked the address and his road map. In planning his route, he considered the truck’s height, weight, and physical restrictions. For this journey, he would be driving a one-year-old truck fitted with the original digital tachograph. After reading his documents, he realised that he would be delivering a heavy, wide excavator to a quarry.

Larry found his vehicle in the depot. He noticed that it was a beaver-tail low loader with four axles. He did his walk-around check and then completed his company’s ‘nil defect’ report sheet. He attached this to his clipboard with the other documentation his supervisor had given him. He climbed up into his cab and placed his clipboard inside the glove compartment and asked his helper to get into the truck. He then carried out his cockpit drill. Shortly after moving off, he realised that he had not turned off his mobile phone.



Larry’s Walk-Around Check

- Brakes
- Lights & Indicators
- Radio System
- Tyres & Nuts/Markers
- Horn
- Mirrors
- Windscreen Wipers & Washers
- Vehicle History
- Tachograph
- Speedometer
- Exhaust System
- Number Plates

Larry’s Cockpit Drill

- Gauges working
- Documentation
- Sufficient Fuel
- Wheels Unchalked
- Gear Selector
- Mirrors
- Reflectorised Side Markings
- Map Holder

When Larry arrived at the docks he opened the door fully and, facing the cab, climbed down using the steps and grab handles. He then contacted the freight manager, who located the excavator. The manager told him to put on his safety jacket and then load his truck. Larry did as he was asked. The excavator started easily and Larry drove it slowly onto the truck. Once in position, Larry parked the excavator safely then lowered the machine bucket onto

CPC Truck – Case Study 5

the floor of the truck. He had to use the outriggers on the truck when loading the machine, as the excavator was a little wider than the floor of the truck. Larry then attached restraints onto the lashing points on the truck. Since it was a wide load, he used warning markers fitted with lights, as the day was overcast and it might be dark before he reached his destination. When he was finished, he checked the lights and switched on the amber beacon bar on the cab and a warning beacon on the truck to alert other road users of the wide load. Before leaving the port, Larry completed the consignment note and made sure to keep the correct copy for himself.

Larry's route was along the N7 dual carriageway. While signalling left and slowing to make a tight left turn into St. Margaret's Road, which leads to the N7, Larry noticed a cyclist in his left mirror. The cyclist was beginning to move up the left side (nearside) of the truck. Larry continued to watch his left mirror. He muttered to himself, recalling how the previous day he had encountered a cyclist wearing reflective clothing, riding on the left in the city centre. Larry noticed the cyclist glancing over his right shoulder. Larry heard a horn blow and saw a car approaching on his right side. The car was warning Larry that the rear overhang of the truck had swung into the bicycle's path.

Larry was agitated by these events and, once around the corner, he tried to make up some time. He approached the next right-hand corner a little fast, braking on the corner. He had to steer hard to avoid hitting the kerb.

Once on the dual carriageway the drive went smoothly until the left front of the truck began to shake wildly and the steering wheel began to vibrate. Before Larry could say 'blow-out', his tyre burst. Holding the steering wheel firmly, he carefully crossed onto the hard shoulder. A chunk of rubber slapped about inside the wheel arch as Larry brought the truck to a gentle stop. When the lorry was completely stopped, Larry put on his high-visibility vest and told his helper to remain seated while he got off to check the situation. He displayed his warning triangle and tried to stop traffic by waving his arms. When he was unable to stop traffic, he got back into the truck and turned on his hazard warning lights. He then contacted the depot and a repair truck soon arrived to fix the puncture. When the repair had been completed, Larry quickly checked his load.

As he got close to Kerry, Larry had to slam on his breaks to avoid hitting some sheep that were crossing the road. The excavator rolled towards the cab. Luckily, there were no other vehicles around. He attached extra restraints to secure the excavator. He made it to Kerry within his time window, which was a half-hour short of the industry standard.

CPC Truck – Case Study 6

Robert had a national Road Haulage Operator’s Licence and operated within Ireland. He usually carried ceramics, fine glassware and collectibles but he also had another truck that he used to carry pigs for local neighbours. Robert was paid cash for carrying his customers’ goods.

On today’s trip, Robert would be carrying fragile goods. While the packages were being loaded onto pallets and into the truck, Robert checked the quantity, the overall condition of the goods and the packaging. The fragile goods were packed in appropriate containers labelled ‘Fragile – Handle with Care’. This was a light load and Robert was not sure how to secure it.

The sender and Robert completed a consignment note and the sender kept the correct copy. The customer had chosen Robert to carry the goods because he offered ‘company’s risk’ contracts. She also had confidence in road freight and did not want the fragile goods sitting on the railway tracks for a long time.

Once he had secured the load, Robert did his routine walk-around check and cockpit drill to make sure everything was in order.



Robert’s Walk-Around Check

- Brakes
- Lights & Indicators
- Tyres & Nuts/Markers
- Horn
- Windscreen Wipers & Washers
- Tachograph
- Speedometer
- Exhaust System
- Correct Plating
- Seat Belts
- Reflectors

Robert’s Cockpit Drill

- Documentation
- Parking Brake
- Side Markings
- Map Holder
- Warning Systems
- Gear Selector
- Interior Mirrors

He set off at 9:15 pm. After driving for four hours, Robert decided to pull into a service area. He parked in the truck parking area and switched off the engine and rested for 45 minutes. Before driving on Robert wanted to make sure the containers were still intact from the journey so far. As he checked the load, he noticed that there were broken strands on some of the ropes. His delivery window was 6 am to 8 am so he had no time to spare. As his destination was not much further, Robert decided to continue using the same ropes and to

CPC Truck – Case Study 6

discard them after unloading the goods. He arrived at his destination at 8:00 am.

When Robert arrived at the Glimmer, Sparkle, and Shine shop, he opened the trailer to check the load and ropes before the customer came out to inspect the goods. He felt guilty about not using new ropes. Fortunately, everything looked as it did when it was loaded the day before. The customer inspected all the boxes and took delivery of the goods. Robert then discarded the frayed ropes.

In preparation for his return journey, Robert checked the truck's tyres, battery, windscreen wipers, mirrors, and brake hoses. He planned his route to avoid traffic congestion. After driving for 15 minutes, he noticed an arch bridge ahead. The headroom under the bridge was 3.9 metres (13 feet) and his truck was 3 metres (10 feet) high so he knew it would fit within the bridge restrictions. As Robert drove under the bridge, he glanced down to change the radio station and, as a result, lightly scraped the left side of the bridge. He did not think there was any damage to the trailer or the bridge. As there were no witnesses, he did not stop or report the incident to the Gardaí.

As he drove, Robert daydreamed about how fortunate he was to be driving road freight and not handling rail freight. Some of his friends who handled rail freight had lost their jobs. Although Robert was regularly away from home for days at a time, he was happy to be a truck driver.



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Driver Theory Test

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