

Irish Driving Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. When is it appropriate to use your hazard lights?**
 - A. When you are about to overtake**
 - B. While driving in bad weather conditions**
 - C. When being towed or during breakdowns**
 - D. When waiting at red lights**
- 2. What should you do when the traffic lights turn amber?**
 - A. Prepare to stop unless too close to stop safely**
 - B. Speed up to clear the intersection**
 - C. Drive through as quickly as possible**
 - D. Ignore and continue through the intersection**
- 3. What should drivers always give way to at pedestrian crossings?**
 - A. Other vehicles**
 - B. Bicycles**
 - C. Pedestrians**
 - D. Traffic lights**
- 4. What should you check for when moving off in your vehicle?**
 - A. Only blind spots**
 - B. Dashboard indicators**
 - C. Interior mirror and surroundings**
 - D. Engine performance**
- 5. What does a double yellow line indicate?**
 - A. No parking at any time**
 - B. Parking allowed only at certain times**
 - C. No U-turns**
 - D. Restricted lane usage**
- 6. What is the purpose of the handbrake?**
 - A. To assist in driving uphill**
 - B. To secure the vehicle when parked**
 - C. To signal other drivers**
 - D. To control speed on downhill slopes**

- 7. What should you check before driving?**
- A. Only the fuel level**
 - B. Mirrors, seatbelt, and signal lights**
 - C. Tire pressure only**
 - D. Car horn and headlights only**
- 8. What should you do when you see a warning sign for children crossing?**
- A. Speed up to pass quickly**
 - B. Ignore the sign if no children are in sight**
 - C. Slow down and prepare to stop**
 - D. Honk to alert children**
- 9. What is the safest way to park your car at night on a road?**
- A. Always face the opposite direction of traffic**
 - B. Passenger side to the kerb with rear reflectors visible**
 - C. Park at an angle for visibility**
 - D. Use flashers and park in the middle of the road**
- 10. What should you do in the event of an accident?**
- A. Stop, check for injuries, and exchange details**
 - B. Speed away to avoid complications**
 - C. Call the police only if there are injuries**
 - D. Argue with the other party**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. When is it appropriate to use your hazard lights?

- A. When you are about to overtake**
- B. While driving in bad weather conditions**
- C. When being towed or during breakdowns**
- D. When waiting at red lights**

Using hazard lights is appropriate when being towed or during breakdowns because they serve as a warning to other drivers that your vehicle is immobilized or moving abnormally. This signals to approaching vehicles that they should exercise caution while navigating around you. It ensures safety for both you and other road users. In the context of other scenarios, such as overtaking, using hazard lights could confuse other drivers about your intentions. Similarly, while driving in bad weather conditions, it's often more effective to use your headlights to improve visibility rather than hazard lights, as they are not designed for regular driving circumstances. Waiting at red lights does not necessitate the use of hazard lights since it is expected for stationary vehicles to not signal an emergency situation. Thus, the use of hazard lights is designated for specific circumstances like breakdowns to promote safety on the road.

2. What should you do when the traffic lights turn amber?

- A. Prepare to stop unless too close to stop safely**
- B. Speed up to clear the intersection**
- C. Drive through as quickly as possible**
- D. Ignore and continue through the intersection**

When traffic lights turn amber, the appropriate response is to prepare to stop unless you are too close to stop safely. The amber light serves as a warning that the signal is about to change to red. It indicates that drivers should be ready to halt and clear the intersection in an orderly manner. Recognizing the amber light as a cue for impending change ensures that drivers can make informed decisions about whether to proceed or stop. If a driver is already too close to the stop line when the light turns amber, they should not slam on their brakes but instead proceed with caution, as stopping abruptly could lead to an accident. Following this guideline improves safety for all road users by reducing the likelihood of intersection conflicts and allows for smoother transitions at traffic signals. The other actions suggested do not align with safe driving practices and can create hazards on the road.

3. What should drivers always give way to at pedestrian crossings?

- A. Other vehicles**
- B. Bicycles**
- C. Pedestrians**
- D. Traffic lights**

At pedestrian crossings, the primary focus is the safety of pedestrians. Drivers are required to give way to pedestrians who are either on the crossing or appearing to be about to cross. This rule ensures that pedestrians can safely navigate these designated areas without the risk of being struck by a vehicle. Giving priority to pedestrians is an essential component of road safety legislation, as it protects some of the most vulnerable road users. It also reinforces the importance of awareness and caution that drivers should exercise in areas where pedestrians frequent. This responsibility is especially crucial in urban settings, where pedestrian crossings are often located near schools, shopping districts, and public transport stations. Other considerations, such as yielding to vehicles or bicycles, are relevant in different contexts but not at pedestrian crossings, where the safety of pedestrians takes precedence. Similarly, traffic lights govern the flow of vehicle movement and not directly the right of way at pedestrian crossings, which specifically caters to pedestrian traffic.

4. What should you check for when moving off in your vehicle?

- A. Only blind spots**
- B. Dashboard indicators**
- C. Interior mirror and surroundings**
- D. Engine performance**

When moving off in your vehicle, checking the interior mirror and your surroundings is essential for ensuring safety. The interior mirror provides a view of the traffic behind you, allowing you to assess whether it is safe to proceed. Additionally, examining your surroundings—both directly to the side and behind the vehicle—helps you spot any other road users, pedestrians, or obstacles that could pose a hazard as you start to move. This comprehensive awareness is crucial in preventing accidents and ensuring a safe maneuver. While monitoring blind spots is important, it doesn't encompass the entire context needed for safely moving off. Dashboard indicators primarily provide information about the vehicle's operational status but do not address immediate traffic conditions or surrounding hazards. Checking engine performance is critical during regular vehicle maintenance but is not typically relevant at the moment of moving off. Therefore, focusing on the interior mirror and surroundings is the most thorough approach to ensure that you can start your journey safely.

5. What does a double yellow line indicate?

- A. No parking at any time**
- B. Parking allowed only at certain times**
- C. No U-turns**
- D. Restricted lane usage**

A double yellow line indicates no parking at any time. This road marking is a clear and universal symbol that signifies that stopping or parking your vehicle is prohibited in the areas marked by the double lines. The intent behind this regulation is to ensure the safety and smooth flow of traffic, preventing obstructions that could arise from parked vehicles. In areas where double yellow lines are present, parking can lead to traffic congestion, reduced visibility for drivers, and potential hazards for pedestrians. Therefore, adherence to this marking is crucial for maintaining road safety. Other choices, while related to road rules, do not accurately represent the meaning of double yellow lines.

6. What is the purpose of the handbrake?

- A. To assist in driving uphill**
- B. To secure the vehicle when parked**
- C. To signal other drivers**
- D. To control speed on downhill slopes**

The handbrake, also known as the parking brake, primarily serves the purpose of securing the vehicle when it is parked. It is essential for preventing the car from rolling, especially on inclines, when the car is not in use. Engaging the handbrake holds the rear wheels stationary, ensuring that the vehicle remains in place even if the transmission is in neutral. While the handbrake can also play a role in assisting with driving in certain situations, particularly on steep hills, its main function is to provide safety when the car is parked. The handbrake is crucial in avoiding accidents caused by an unintended rollback or movement of the vehicle. The other options, such as assisting in driving uphill or controlling speed on downhill slopes, may involve the use of the handbrake in specific scenarios, but they do not reflect its fundamental purpose. Signaling other drivers, however, is entirely unrelated to the function of the handbrake, as it pertains to using indicators or lights to communicate intentions on the road.

7. What should you check before driving?

- A. Only the fuel level
- B. Mirrors, seatbelt, and signal lights**
- C. Tire pressure only
- D. Car horn and headlights only

Before driving, it is crucial to ensure that several key components of the vehicle are in proper working order to guarantee safety on the road. Checking mirrors, seatbelt, and signal lights covers essential aspects of vehicle readiness. Mirrors need to be adjusted correctly to provide the best field of view around the vehicle, which helps in making safe maneuvers, such as changing lanes or merging. Ensuring that the seatbelt is functioning is vital for personal safety and legally required for all occupants in the vehicle. Signal lights must be checked to confirm that they are operational, as they communicate your intentions to other road users, reducing the risk of accidents. In contrast, merely checking the fuel level, tire pressure alone, or just the car horn and headlights does not provide a comprehensive safety check. While those components are important, they do not encompass the overall safety inspection required before operating a vehicle. Therefore, checking multiple aspects like mirrors, seatbelt, and signal lights significantly enhances driver awareness and safety on the road.

8. What should you do when you see a warning sign for children crossing?

- A. Speed up to pass quickly
- B. Ignore the sign if no children are in sight
- C. Slow down and prepare to stop**
- D. Honk to alert children

When you see a warning sign indicating children crossing, it is essential to slow down and prepare to stop. This sign is a clear indicator that you are in an area where children may unexpectedly enter the roadway, such as near schools or play areas. Reducing your speed allows you more time to react if children do appear, enhancing the safety of both drivers and pedestrians. Additionally, children may not always be aware of the dangers of traffic and may cross the road without warning. By slowing down, you demonstrate caution and readiness to stop, which is crucial in preventing accidents in these potentially hazardous situations. It is also important to note that the law requires drivers to yield to pedestrians in marked crosswalks, reinforcing the need for responsiveness when approaching such signs. In contrast, speeding up, ignoring the sign, or honking don't contribute to safety. Speeding potentially increases the risk of an accident, ignoring the sign disregards the possible presence of children, and honking may not be helpful or appropriate in alerting children to danger.

9. What is the safest way to park your car at night on a road?

- A. Always face the opposite direction of traffic**
- B. Passenger side to the kerb with rear reflectors visible**
- C. Park at an angle for visibility**
- D. Use flashers and park in the middle of the road**

Parking your car in such a way that your passenger side is facing the kerb with the rear reflectors visible is the safest option when parking at night on a road. This method ensures that your vehicle is positioned in a way that reduces the likelihood of an accident. By having the reflectors visible, other drivers can easily see your parked car in low visibility conditions, which is crucial during nighttime. This visibility is essential for preventing collisions, as it alerts other road users to your presence. Additionally, positioning the passenger side towards the kerb allows for easier access to and from the car, minimizing the risk of stepping into the roadway where traffic may be present. Choosing the opposite direction of traffic can create confusion for other drivers and may increase the risk of an accident. Parking at an angle may limit visibility, especially on narrower roads, and can also encroach on the driving lane. Using flashers and parking in the middle of the road is extremely dangerous and could pose a significant hazard not just to your vehicle but also to all other road users. Therefore, parking with the passenger side to the kerb and having reflectors visible provides the optimal balance of safety and accessibility.

10. What should you do in the event of an accident?

- A. Stop, check for injuries, and exchange details**
- B. Speed away to avoid complications**
- C. Call the police only if there are injuries**
- D. Argue with the other party**

In the event of an accident, stopping to check for injuries and exchanging details is the correct course of action. This ensures that the safety of all parties involved is prioritized, allowing you to provide necessary assistance if anyone is injured. Furthermore, exchanging contact and insurance information is essential for resolving any claims or legal matters that may arise from the accident. Communicating and documenting the details can facilitate a smoother process with insurance companies and legal authorities later on. Failure to stop can result in severe legal consequences, including charges of hit-and-run. Therefore, the actions of stopping, checking for injuries, and sharing details demonstrate responsibility and adherence to the law in handling such situations appropriately.