

THE DRIVING TEST

EYESIGHT TEST

What the test requires

You must satisfy your examiner that, in good daylight, you can read a vehicle number plate with letters 79.4mm (3.1 in.) high at a minimum distance of 20.5 metres (about 67 feet).

If you need glasses or contact lenses to read the number plate, you must wear them during the test and whenever you drive or ride.

If you have had sight correction surgery you should declare this when you apply for your provisional licence.

How the examiner will test you

Before you get into your car your examiner will point out a vehicle and ask you to read its number plate.

If you cannot speak English or have difficulty reading, you may copy down what you see.

If your answer is incorrect, your examiner will measure the exact distance and repeat the test.

If you fail the eyesight test

If you cannot show your examiner that your eyesight is up to standard

- You will have failed your driving test.
- Your test will go no further

THEORY INTO PRACTICE

What the test requires

You must satisfy the examiner that you have **fully understood** everything that you learned for the theory test.

The aspects are

- Alertness and concentration
- Courtesy and consideration
- Care in the use of the controls to reduce mechanical wear and tear
- Awareness of stopping distances and safety margins in all conditions
- Hazard awareness



- Correct action concerning pedestrians and other vulnerable road users
- Dealing with other types of vehicle in the correct manner
- Rules regarding speed limits and stopping restrictions
- Road and traffic signs

You will also be expected to know

- The law regarding you and your vehicle
- What to do in the event of an accident
- The effect extra loads have on your vehicle

How the examiner will test you

Your examiner will give you a few moments to get settled into your vehicle. She or he will then ask you to go ahead, unless you are asked to turn or the traffic signs direct you otherwise.

Throughout the test your examiner will expect you to demonstrate the knowledge you have gained by studying for your theory test.

What the examiner wants to see

Before you start the engine you must always check that

- All doors are properly closed
- Your seat is properly adjusted
- The head restraints are fitted and properly adjusted
- Your driving mirrors are properly adjusted
- Your seat belt is fastened, correctly adjusted and comfortable
- The handbrake is on
- The gear lever is in neutral or, if you are driving an automatic vehicle, the gear lever is in P (park) or N
 (neutral)

Develop this routine while you are learning

Faults you should avoid

- Leaving these checks until after you have started the engine
- Attempting to adjust the mirrors or the seat position while the car is moving, which is dangerous

THE CAR CONTROLS

What the test requires

You should show your examiner that you understand the functions of all the controls. You should use them

- Smoothly
- Correctly
- Safely
- At the right time



The main controls are

- Accelerator
- Clutch
- Footbrake
- Handbrake
- Steering
- Gears

You should

- Understand what these controls do
- Be able to use them competently

If you are driving an 'automatic' vehicle

Make sure that you fully understand the procedure required before you attempt to drive a vehicle with 'automatic' transmission.

Skills you should show

Accelerator and clutch

- Balance the accelerator and the clutch to pull away smoothly
- · Accelerate gradually to gain speed
- When stopping the car, press the clutch in just before it stops

If you driving an 'automatic' vehicle, ensure your foot is on the footbrake when you engage 'drive' (D)

Use the accelerator gradually to

- Avoid the vehicle surging forward (or backward) out of control
- Control the upward gear changes

Footbrake

- Brake smoothly and in good time
- Brake lightly in most situations

Handbrake

Know how and when to apply the handbrake



Gears

- Choose the right gear for your speed and the road conditions
- Change gear in good time so that you are ready for a hazard or junction

If you are driving an 'automatic' vehicle, select a low gear (2 or 1) if you are going down a steep hill.

Faults you should avoid

Accelerator

 Accelerating fiercely, especially making the tyres screech. This can lead to loss of control and may distract or alarm other road users.

If you are driving an 'automatic' vehicle avoid

Causing the vehicle to surge by harsh use of the accelerator.

Clutch

Jerky and uncontrolled use of the clutch when moving off or changing gear

Footbrake

Braking harshly, except in an emergency

Handbrake

- Applying the handbrake before the car has stopped
- Moving off with the handbrake on

Gears

- Taking your eyes off the road to look at the gear lever
- 'Coasting' with the clutch pedal depressed or the gear lever in neutral

Skills you should show

Steering

- Place your hands on the steering wheel in either the 'ten to two' or 'quarter to three' position, whichever is the more comfortable
- Keep your steering movements steady and smooth
- When turning a corner, begin turning the wheel at the correct time

Faults you should avoid

Steering

Do not turn too early when steering around a corner. If you do, you risk

Cutting the corner when turning right and putting other drivers at risk

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Striking the kerb when turning left

Do not turn too late. You could put other road users at risk by

- Swinging wide on left turns
- Overshooting right turns

Avoid

- Crossing your hands on the steering wheel
- Allowing the wheel to spin back after turning
- Resting your arm on the door

OTHER CONTROLS

You should understand

The functions of all controls and switches, which have a bearing on road safety

- Indicators
- □ Lights
- Windscreen wipers
- Demisters
- □ Heater

You should know where to find these controls on the vehicle you are driving.

 The meaning of gauges or other displays on the instrument panel Speedometer
 Various warning lights

Safety Checks

You should also be able to carry out routine safety checks such as

- Oil and coolant levels
- Tyre pressures

In addition, you should be able to identify defects, especially with

- Steering
- Brakes
- Tyres
- Seat belts
- Lights
- Reflectors
- Horn
- Rear view mirrors
- Speedometer



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- Exhaust system
- Direction Indicators
- Windscreen wipers and washers

You should understand the effects, which extra loads have on your vehicle such as

- A roof rack and luggage
- Extra passengers

MOVING OFF

What the test requires

You should be able to move off

- Safely
- Under control
- On the flat
- From behind a parked car
- On a hill, where appropriate

How your examiner will test you

Your examiner will watch your

- Use of the controls each time you move off
- Observation of other road users

Skills you should show

Use your mirrors and signal if necessary.

Before you move off, look around over your shoulder and check any blind spots that can't be seen in your mirror. Check for

- Traffic
- Pedestrians

Move off under control making balanced use of the

- Accelerator
- Clutch
- Brakes
- Steering

You should also make sure that you move off in the correct gear.

Faults you should avoid

Immediately signalling without effective observation around you



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- Pulling out without looking
- Causing other road users to stop or alter their course
- Excessive acceleration
- Moving off in too high a gear
- Failing to co-ordinate the controls correctly and stalling the engine

USING THE MIRRORS

What the test requires

Make sure that you use the mirrors effectively

- Before any manoeuvre
- To keep aware of what is happening behind you

Check carefully before

- Moving off
- Signalling
- Changing direction
- Turning to the left or right
- Overtaking or changing lanes
- Increasing speed
- Slowing down or stopping
- Opening your car door

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special test. Your examiner will watch your use of mirrors as you drive.

Skills you should show

Use the Mirrors-Signal-Manoeuvre (MSM) routine.

You should practice

- Looking before you signal
- Looking and signalling before you act
- Acting sensibly and safely on what you see in the mirrors

You should be aware that the mirrors will not show everything behind you.

Faults you should avoid

- Manoeuvring without looking in the mirror
- Not acting on what you see when you look in the mirrors.

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GIVING SIGNALS

What the test requires

You should signal

- To let others know what you intend to do
- To help other road users, including pedestrians
- In plenty of time

You must only use the signals shown in The Highway Code.

Your signals should help other road users

- To understand what you intend to do
- To react safely

Always make sure that your signal is cancelled after use.

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving test there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully how you use your signals as you drive.

Skills you should show

Giving signals

- Clearly
- In good time

You should also know how to give arm signals and when they are necessary.

Faults you should avoid

- Giving signals carelessly
- Misleading other road users
- Forgetting to cancel the signal
- Waving at pedestrians to cross the road



ACTING ON SIGNS AND SIGNALS

What the test requires

You should be able to understand

- All traffic signs
- Road markings

React to them in good time.

At the beginning of the test your examiner will ask you to follow the road ahead. You will be **asked** to turn at junctions, but look out for lane markings and direction signs. You will be expected to act on these.

Traffic lights

You must act correctly at traffic lights.

When the green light shows check that the road is clear before proceeding.

Signals by authorised persons

You must obey the signals given by

- Police officers
- Traffic wardens
- School crossing patrols

<u>Traffic calming measures</u>

Take extra care on roads, which have been altered by the addition of

- 20 mph speed limit zones
- Speed restriction humps
- Width restrictions marked by bollards, posts or paved areas

CONTROLLING YOUR SPEED

What the test requires

You should make good progress along the road bearing in mind

- Road conditions
- Traffic
- Weather



Road signs and speed limits

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully your control of speed as you drive.

Skills you should show

You should

- Take great care in the use of speed
- Make sure that you can stop safely, well within the distance you can see to be clear
- Leave a safe distance between yourself and other vehicles
- Leave extra distance on wet or slippery roads
- Approach junctions and hazards at the correct speed

Faults you should avoid

- Driving too fast for the road and traffic conditions
- Changing your speed unpredictably

MAKING PROGRESS

What the test requires

You should

- Make reasonable progress along the road
- Drive at a speed appropriate to road and traffic conditions
- Move of at junctions as soon as it is safe to do so

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch your driving and will want to see you

- Making reasonable progress along the road
- Keeping up with traffic
- Showing confidence, together with sound judgment
- Complying with the speed limits

Skills you should show

You should be able to choose the correct speed for the

Type of road



- Type and density of traffic
- Weather and visibility

You should approach all hazards at a safe speed without

- Being too cautious
- Interfering with the progress of other traffic

Faults you should avoid

You shouldn't

- · Drive too slowly, holding up other traffic
- Be over cautious or stop and wait when it is safe to go
- Prepare too early for junctions by approaching too slowly and holding up other traffic

THE EMERGENCY STOP

What the test requires

In an emergency you should be able to stop the car

- As quickly as possible
- Safely and under control
- Without locking the wheels

How your examiner will test you

Your examiner will

- Ask you to pull up on the side of the road
- Ask you to make an emergency stop when you are given the signal
- Demonstrate the signal to you

When your examiner gives the signal, try to stop the car as you would in a real emergency

- You should react quickly
- Try to stop in a straight line
- Take special care if the road is wet

Your examiner will check that the road is clear behind you before the signal is given. You might not be asked to do this exercise if you have to make a real emergency stop during the test.

Skills you should show

Stopping the car

- In a short distance
- Under full control



Without risk to other road users

Faults you should avoid

- Anticipating the signal by stopping while your examiner is checking the road behind
- Skidding out of control
- Allowing the car to swing off course

REVERSING AROUND A CORNER

What the test requires

You should be able to reverse your car

- Smoothly
- Correctly
- Safely
- Under full control

How your examiner will test you

Your examiner will normally

- Ask you to pull up just before a side road on the left
- Point out the side road and ask you to reverse into it

You may undo your seat belt for the whole of the exercise. Do so only if it interferes with your driving. Don't forget to refasten it after you have completed the exercise.

If the view to the rear is restricted, (in a van, for example) your examiner might ask you to reverse into a road on the right.

When your examiner asks you

- Make sure that you can carry out the exercise correctly and safely
- Check traffic and road conditions in all directions
- Reverse around the corner keeping a good lookout for traffic or pedestrians
- Straighten up your car and continue to reverse for a reasonable distance
- Pull up in a safe position and wait for your examiners next instruction

Your car will swing out at the front as you reverse around the corner. Keep a good look out for other road users.

Skills you should show



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- Reversing under full control
- · Keeping reasonably close to the kerb, without striking or mounting it
- Using good, effective all-round observation

Faults you should avoid

- · Mounting the kerb
- Swinging out wide
- · Reversing too far from the kerb
- Not showing consideration to other road users
- Taking more than a reasonable time to complete the exercise, creating a hazard for other road users
- Steering harshly while the car is stationary

REVERSE PARALLEL PARKING

What the test requires

You should be able to park your car safely either at the kerb (by reversing into the space of about two car lengths) or off the road (by reversing neatly into a bay).

How your examiner will test you

After your examiner has explained what is required you should

- Drive alongside the parked car and position your car so that you can carry out the exercise correctly and safely
- Select reverse gear-your reversing lights might help others to understand your intentions

Use effective all round observation

- Reverse into the space behind the parked car, within the space of about two car lengths
- Stop reasonably close, and parallel, to the kerb

Skills you should show

- Reversing under full control, safely and steadily
- Using good, effective all round observation while reversing

Faults you should avoid

- Getting too close to the parked car
- Mounting the kerb
- Swinging your car from side to side
- Parking too far from the kerb or at an angle
- Placing too much reliance on interior or exterior mirrors, rather than taking good effective all round observation
- Not showing consideration or causing danger to other road users



- Taking more than a reasonable time to complete the exercise, causing an obstruction for other road users
- Steering harshly while the car is stationary (dry steering).

REVERSE BAY PARKING

You should

- Look at the layout markings and the size of the space available
- Use your mirrors and signal if necessary
- Check your position and keep your speed down
- Use effective all round observation
- Look out for pedestrians
- Reverse and park as neatly as possible, with your wheels straight
- Make sure that your vehicle is neatly parked between the layout markings in the bay

Skills you should show

You should

- Reverse under full control, safely and steadily
- Use good, effective all round observation
- Show consideration to other road users

Faults you should avoid

- Getting too close to the parked car or the layout markings
- Mounting the kerb
- Swinging your car from side to side
- Parking too far or at an angle from the kerb or layout markings
- Placing too much reliance on interior/exterior mirrors rather than taking good effective all round observation
- Not showing consideration or causing danger to other road users
- Taking more than a reasonable time to complete the exercise, causing an obstruction for other road users
- Steering harshly while the car is stationary (dry steering).

TURNING IN THE ROAD

What the test requires

You should be able to turn your car around in the road

- So that it faces the opposite direction
- Using forward and reverse gears

This will take at least three moves



How your examiner will test you

Your examiner will

- Indicate a suitable place and ask you to pull up
- Ask you to turn your car around in the road

You should

- Make sure that the road is clear in both directions
- Drive forward in first gear turning the steering wheel to the right as much as possible
- Steer briskly to the left just before you pull up close to the kerb
- Check all around, especially your blind spots
- Reverse, turning your steering wheel to the left as much as possible
- Steer briskly to the right just before you pull up close the kerb behind you
- Repeat if necessary until your car is facing in the opposite direction

Skills you should show

You should control your car smoothly. Make proper use of the

- Accelerator
- Clutch
- Brakes
- Steering

Show awareness of other road users. All round observation is essential throughout the manoeuvre.

Faults you should avoid

- Mounting the kerb (try not to touch it)
- Not showing consideration or causing danger to other road users
- Taking more than a reasonable time to complete the exercise, causing an obstruction for other road users
- Steering harshly while the car is stationary

HAZARDS – THE CORRECT ROUTINE

What is a hazard?

A hazard is any situation, which could involve adjusting speed or altering course.

Look well ahead where there are

- Road junctions or roundabouts
- Parked vehicles
- Cyclists or horse riders
- Pedestrian crossings

By identifying the hazard early you will have time to take the appropriate action.

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You may have to deal with several hazards at once or during a short space of time. This may mean using your initiative and common sense to deal with the particular circumstances.

What the test requires

Mirrors – Signal – Manoeuvre (MSM routine)
Always use this routine when approaching a hazard
M – Mirrors
Check the position of traffic around and behind you

S – Signal

Signal your intention to change course or slow down. Signal in good time.

M - Manoeuvre

A manoeuvre is any change of speed or position, from slowing or stopping the car to turning off a busy road.

HAZARDS – ROAD JUNCTIONS AND ROUNDABOUTS

What the test requires

You should

- Use the MSM routine when you approach a junction or a roundabout
- Position your car correctly. Adjust your speed and stop if necessary
- If the road has lane markings, use the correct lane. In a one-way street choose that lane as soon as you
 can do so safely

If the road has no lane markings, when turning left, keep to the left

Watch out for

- Motorcyclists
- Cyclists
- Pedestrians crossing

When turning right

- Keep as close to the centre of the road as is safe
- Use effective observation before you enter a junction

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully and take account of your

Use of the MSM routine



- Position and speed on approach
- Observation and judgement

Skills you should show

You should be able to

- Observe road signs and markings and act correctly on what you see
- Judge the correct speed on approach
- Slow down in good time, without harsh braking
- Judge the speed of the other traffic, especially at roundabouts and when you are joining main roads

Faults you should avoid

- · Approaching the junction at the wrong speed
- Positioning and turning incorrectly
- Stopping or waiting unnecessarily
- Entering a junction unsafely

HAZARDS – OVERTAKING

What the test requires

When overtaking you must

- Allow enough room
- Give motorcyclists, cyclists and horses at least as much room as a car. They might swerve or wobble suddenly
- Allow enough space after overtaking. Don't cut in

Don't overtake

- If the road is narrow
- When your view is limited
- · Where signs or road markings prevent overtaking

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully and take into account your

- Use of the MSM routine
- Reactions to road and traffic conditions
- Handling of the controls



You should be able to judge the speed and position of vehicles

- Just behind, which might be trying to overtake you
- Just in front, if you are planning to overtake
- Coming towards you

Overtake only when you can do so

- Safely
- Without causing other vehicles to slow down or alter course

HAZARDS – MEETING AND PASSING OTHER VEHICLES

What the test requires

You should deal with oncoming traffic safely and confidently. This applies

- On narrow roads
- Where there are parked cars or other obstructions

If there is an obstruction on your side of the road, or not enough space for two vehicles to pass safely

- Use the MSM routine
- Be prepared to give way to oncoming traffic

If you need to stop, keep well back from the obstruction to give yourself

- A better view of the road ahead
- · Room to move off easily when the road is clear

When you are passing parked cars, allow at least the width of a car door, if possible.

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully and take into account your

- Use of the MSM routine
- · Reactions to road and traffic conditions
- Handling of the controls

Skills you should show

You should

- Show judgement and control when meeting oncoming traffic
- Be decisive when stopping and moving off
- Allow enough room when passing parked cars



Watch out for

- Doors opening
- Children running out into the road
- · Pedestrians stepping out from the pavement
- Vehicles pulling out without warning

HAZARDS – CROSSING THE PATH OF OTHER VEHICLES

What the test requires

You should be able to cross the path of other vehicles safely and with confidence.

Crossing the path of other vehicles occurs mainly when you have to turn right into a side road or driveway. You should

- Use the MSM routine
- Position your car correctly and adjust your speed
- Keep as close to the centre of the road as is safe
- Watch out for oncoming traffic and stop if necessary

Watch out for pedestrians

- Crossing the side road
- On the pavement, if you are entering a driveway

If you are stopping behind another vehicle in a queue of traffic, leave enough room to pull out if the car in front breaks down.

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully and take account of your judgement of the oncoming traffic.

Skills you should show

You should show that you can turn right into a junction or driveway safely by using the MSM routine

Faults you should avoid

Causing others to

- Slow down
- Swerve
- Stop



- Cut the corner
- Go beyond the correct turning point before you begin to turn

HAZARDS – FOLLOWING BEHIND AT A SAFE DISTANCE

What the test requires

You should always drive so that you can stop in the distance you can see to be clear.

Always keep a safe distance between you and the vehicle in front

In good conditions, leave a gap of at least 1 metre (just over 3 feet) for every mile per hour you are travelling. Or, leave a two-second-time gap

In bad conditions, leave at least double the distance or a four second gap

In slow-moving, congested traffic it may not be practical to leave as much space.

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully and take into account your

- Use of the MSM routine
- Anticipation
- · Reaction to changing road and traffic conditions
- Handling of the controls

Skills you should show

You should

- Be able to judge separation distance between you and the vehicle in front
- Show correct use of the MSM routine, especially before reducing speed
- Avoid the need to brake harshly of the vehicle in font slows down or stops
- Take extra care when your view ahead is limited by large vehicles such as lorries or buses

Watch out for

- Brake lights ahead
- Direction indicators
- Vehicles ahead braking without warning



Faults you should avoid

- Following too closely
- Braking suddenly
- Stopping too close to the vehicle in front in a traffic queue

HAZARDS - POSITIONING AND LANE DISCIPLINE

You should

- Normally keep well to the left
- Keep clear of parked vehicles
- Avoid weaving in and out between parked vehicles
- Position your vehicle correctly for the direction you intend to take

You should obey all lane markings, especially

- Left or right-turn arrows at junctions
- When approaching roundabouts
- In one-way streets
- Bus and cycle lanes

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully to see that you

- Use of the MSM routine
- Select the correct lane in good time

Skills you should show

You should

- Plan ahead and choose the correct lane in good time
- Use the MSM routine correctly
- Position your vehicle sensibly, even if there are no road markings

Faults you should avoid

- Driving too close to the kerb
- Driving too close to the centre of the road
- Changing lanes at the last moment or without good reason
- Hindering other road users by being badly positioned or being in the wrong lane



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- Straddling lanes or lane markings
- Cutting across the path of other traffic in another lane at roundabouts

HAZARDS – PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

What the test requires

You should

- Recognise the different types of pedestrian crossing
- Show courtesy and consideration towards pedestrians
- Stop safely when necessary

At all pedestrian crossings

You should slow down and stop if there is anyone on the crossing

At zebra crossings

You should

- Slow down and be prepared to stop if there is anyone waiting to cross
- Know how to give the correct arm signal, if necessary, before slowing down or stopping

At pelican, puffin and toucan crossings

You must

- Stop if the lights are red
- Give way to any pedestrians on a pelican crossing when the amber lights are flashing
- Give way to cyclists on a toucan crossing, as you would to pedestrians

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch carefully and take account of how you deal with pedestrian crossings.

Skills you should show

You should be able to

- Approach a pedestrian crossing at a controlled speed
- Stop safely when necessary
- Move off when it is safe, keeping a good lookout



Faults you must avoid

- Approaching a crossing too fast
- Driving over a crossing without showing awareness of waiting pedestrians
- Blocking a crossing by stopping directly on it

Do not hurry pedestrians by

- Sounding the horn
- Revving the engine
- **Edging forward**

Do not

- Overtake within the zigzag white lines leading up to crossings
- Wave pedestrians across
- Take late or incorrect action on traffic light signals at controlled crossings

SELECTING A SAFE PLACE TO STOP

What the test requires

When you make a normal stop you should be able to select a safe place where you will not

- Obstruct the traffic
- Create a hazard

You should stop close to the edge of the road

How your examiner will test you

For this aspect of driving there is no special exercise. Your examiner will watch your driving and take account of your

- Use of the MSM routine
- Judgement in selecting a safe place to stop

Skills you should show

You should know how and where to stop without causing inconvenience or danger to other road users.

Faults you should avoid

- Stopping without sufficient warning to other road users
- Causing danger or inconvenience to other road users when you stop

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AWARENESS AND ANTICIPATION

What the test requires

You should be aware of other road users at all times. Also, you should always plan ahead.

- Judge what other road users are going to do
- Predict how their actions will affect you
- React safely and in good time

Skills you should show

You should show awareness of, and consideration for, all other road users. Anticipation of possible danger and concern for safety should also be shown.

Pedestrians

- · Give way to pedestrians when turning from one road into another
- Take particular care with the very young, the disabled and the elderly. They may not have seen you and could step out suddenly.

Cyclists

Take special care

- When crossing bus or cycle lanes
- With riders passing by on your left
- With child cyclists

Moped riders and motorcyclists

Look out for moped riders and motorcyclists

- In slow-moving traffic
- · Coming up on your left
- At junctions

Animals

Take special care around animals. Give horses and other animal handlers as much room as you can. Watch young, possibly inexperienced, riders closely for signs of any difficulty with their mounts. Plan your approach carefully.



- Reacting suddenly to road or traffic conditions rather than anticipating them
- Showing irritation with other road users
- Sounding the horn aggressively
- Revving your engine or edging forward when waiting for pedestrians to cross a road

FURTHER INFORMATION

The topics covered

If you pass
The Pass Plus scheme
If you don't pass
Officially recommended syllabus
DSA complaints guide for test candidates
DSA compensation code for test candidates
DSA offices and other useful addresses

IF YOU PASS

Well done! Your passing the driving test will have shown that you can drive safely. You will be given a pass certificate (D10, or a D10E in the case of an extended test) and also a copy of the driving test report, which will show any minor faults, which have been marked during the test. Motorcycle test candidates will only be given a pass certificate (form D10 or D10E)

DEVELOPING YOUR DRIVING STANDARDS

You should aim to raise your standard of driving with additional experience. The *PASS PLUS* scheme has been developed by the Department of Transport, in partnership with the insurance industry, to enable you to gain experience safely. Your instructor may have details, or you may contact the DSA Head Office for the names of instructors operating within your area. You may also like to contact voluntary organisations such as

- The Guild of Experienced Motorists (GEM)
- The Institute of Advanced Motorists (IAM)
- The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA)

MOTORWAY DRIVING

It is important that you understand the rules and regulations of the motorway. Your Approved Driving Instructor (ADI) will be able to assist you with gaining some experience before you drive on your own. This will help you to gain the confidence you will need to drive on a busy motorway. Ask your ADI for lessons in motorway driving.



PASS PLUS

Pass plus is a training scheme linked to insurance discounts that will benefit you, the **newly qualified driver** by

- Saving you money on your car insurance premiums
- Showing you a positive driving style which is both enjoyable and safe
- Helping you to gain quality driving experience safely

The pass plus scheme has been developed by the Department of Transport with the help of insurers and the driving instruction industry. The scheme has been developed to

- Improve your skills in areas where you may have little experience
- Reduce your risk of being involved in a road accident

You will have to pay for the course but, if you complete it successfully, you will be offered a discount on your car insurance by one of the companies taking part in the scheme. The precise saving will depend on the company you choose. Fees for the *pass plus* course will vary depending on where you live and the instructor or driving school you choose. By choosing to take part in the scheme you will have shown that you want to be a skilful and responsible driver.

The Aim of the Pass Plus Scheme

The Pass Plus scheme will

- Speed up the process of gaining good driving experience
- Teach you positive driving skills.

Throughout the course you will be driving with two key factors in mind

ATTITUDE

- Responsibility for your actions
- Care and consideration for others

SKILLS

- Observation
- Assessing what you see
- Making decisions
- Taking the right action

Your instructor will tell you why they are the key to a **positive driving** style.

To find out more about the Pass Plus scheme and ADI's in your area telephone 0115 901 2616



IF YOU DON'T PASS

Your driving isn't up to the standard required. You will have made mistakes, which could have caused danger on the road. Your examiner will help you by

- Giving you a driving test report form. This will show all the faults marked during the test
- Explaining briefly why you haven't passed

Listen to your examiner carefully. She or he will be able to help you by pointing out the aspects of your driving which you need to improve.

Study the driving test report and refer to the relevant sections in this document.

Show your copy of the report to your ADI, who will advise and help you to correct the faults. Listen to your ADI's advice carefully and get as much practice as you can.

RIGHT OF APPEAL

You will obviously be disappointed if you don't pass your driving test. Although your examiners decision can't be changed, if you think your test wasn't carried out according to the regulations, you have the right to appeal.

If you live in England and Wales you have six months after the issue of the Statement of Failure in which to appeal (Magistrates Courts Act 1952 Ch. 55 part V11, sect. 104).

If you live in Scotland you have 21 days in which to appeal (Sheriff Court, Scotland Act of Sederunt (Statutory Appeals) 1981).