TECHNICAL QUESTIONS FOR THE PRACTICAL TEST

You must be able to answer three of the following questions before taking the practical test with the examiner. Learn all this material by heart, and then you will be well prepared for the test

EQUIPMENT
The following equipment must be identifiable (point out)

- Steering wheel lock, ignition, electric starter, windshield wipers and washers, horn, authorized and required lights, heating and ventilation system, electric rear window, and mirror adjustment controls.
- Clutch pedal, brake pedal, and accelerator.
- Gear lever, including gear positions, parking brake control, and steering wheel.
- Fastening points and lock of the seatbelt.
- Control for opening the hood and fuel tank cap.
- Caps for motor oil, coolant, windshield washer fluid, and possibly power steering fluid.

BRAKE FLUID - FOOT BRAKE
The fluid level in the brake fluid container must be between the minimum and maximum marks or indicated by the absence of the warning light on the dashboard.

CHECKING THE FOOT BRAKE

- The brake pedal must have non-slip rubber coating on it.
- The brake pedal must not reach the floor when pressed hard.
- Normally, the brake pedal must not sink while being held down with constant pressure.

CHECKING THE VACUUM BOOSTER (Also known as a brake booster)

1. Pump the brake pedal 4 to 5 times with the engine off.
2. Then, hold the pedal down. The pedal feels hard.
3. The pedal must not sink significantly before the engine is started.
4. Start the engine.
5. If the pedal now sinks, it indicates that the vacuum booster is functioning.

THE COLOURS OF THE LIGHTS

- The lights in a pair must have the same colour and brightness.
- All lights and reflectors must be intact and clean, and all lights must be able to illuminate.

DIPPED HEADLIGHTS (Low Beam)

- There must be two low beams, and they must be white or yellowish in colour.
- It must illuminate the road for at least 30 metres, while also ensuring that it does not cause glare or discomfort to other drivers on the road.
- The low beam must have a drop of 1%. (equivalent to a drop of 1 cm per metre) and the low beam must be asymmetrical to the right.

CHECK THAT THE LIGHT BORDER DROPS BY 1%

1. This can be checked by standing close to the vehicle and measuring where the light border hits your leg.
2. Then step back one metre, and the light border must have dropped by 1 cm.

HIGH BEAM

There must be two high beams in front of the vehicle. The high beams must be white or yellowish in colour. They must illuminate the road for at least 100 metres ahead. To show the examiner, ensure that high beam is switched on.

CHECK THE REAR LIGHTS

There must be two red rear lights, and they must be visible from 300 metres. To check the rear lights, ensure that the lights are switched on before going behind the vehicle to demonstrate or show the examiner the two rear lights.

CHECK THE STOP LIGHTS – BRAKE LIGHTS

There must be three stop lights which are red in colour. To verify their functionality, the examiner should be asked to press the brake pedal and then you go behind the vehicle to ensure that all three lights are functioning correctly. The stop lights must provide significantly brighter illumination than the rear lights.

NUMBER PLATE LIGHTS

Number plate lights. There must be at least one, and it must emit white light that illuminate the rear license plate fully. Most vehicle have two number plate lights.

INDICATOR LIGHTS

All six indicator lights must flash with yellow light that is clearly visible in sunlight.

The hazard lights must be able to activate all indicator lights simultaneously.

POSITIONS LIGHTS

There must be two position lights with white or yellowish colour, and they must be visible from a minimum distance of 300 meters. Positions lights must not cause glare (blinding).

REFLECTORS
There must be two red reflectors fitted at the rear of the vehicle. The reflectors must not be triangular.

HORN
The horn must have a clear and constant tone.

TYRE
Tyres and wheel rims must be undamaged.
The tyres must have a minimum tread depth of 1.6 mm throughout the tyre, checked using the tread wear indicator.
They must be of the same type on all four wheels (The four types of tyres are: summer tyres, winter tyres, all-season tyres and studded tyres)

They must be inflated to the correct tyre pressure (as specified in the vehicle's instruction manual).

SHOCK ABSORBERS

- Checked by pressing firmly on each side of the vehicle, both at the front and the rear. Do not press directly on the bodywork. Instead, open the tailgate and press firmly on the right and left side of the opening, when checking the rear shock absorbers. For the front shock absorbers, open the bonnet and press on a solid point on the right and left sides
- The vehicle must immediately come to rest.
- The purpose of the shock absorber is to stabilise the vehicle after a strong impact

ENGINE AND EXHAUST (This is not checked on an electric vehicle)

- The engine must not produce unnecessary smoke and noise.
- Engine oil must be filled to a sufficient level, as indicated by the maximum and minimum marks on the dipstick, and on some vehicles, it shows on the dashboard in case its insufficient.
- The exhaust system must be securely mounted and free from leaks. There must be no black, blue or white smoke coming from the exhaust. The exhaust gasses must be transparent.

CHECK FOR UNNECESSARY SMOKE AND SOUND
Start the engine and ask the examiner to press the gas pedal down a bit, while you go behind the vehicle to see if it produces unnecessary sounds and smoke. Then, go near the engine compartment to listen for any unnecessary sounds from the engine

MOTOR COOLANT (Battery coolant can be checked on most electric vehicles)
Motor coolant must be filled between the maximum and minimum marks indicated on the container, and on some vehicles, it shows on the dashboard in case its insufficient.

WINDSHIELD WASHER FLUID (This check also applies to an electric vehicle)
The washer fluid must be sufficient for the trip, and on some vehicles, it shows on the dashboard in case its insufficient.

STEERING SYSTEM

- The steering system must be easy, safe, and quick to operate.
- The steering system must be self-centring without any abnormal noises.

What is steering play?
Steering play is the portion of the steering wheel that can be turned without the wheels immediately following along. When you turn the steering wheel and the wheels do not respond immediately, it indicates the presence of steering play.

Is Steering Play Allowed?
There must normally be no steering play. This means that the wheels must immediately follow the movement of the steering wheel.

How to check Steering Play?

- To check for steering play, start the engine, (In vehicles with power steering, the check is performed with the engine started)
- Step out of the vehicle and turn the steering wheel, from side to side, while observing the movement of the left wheel.
- You can see the wheel move at the same time as you turn the steering wheel, it means there is no play in the steering.

Now you must check the right wheel

- Ask the examiner to turn the steering wheel while you observe the movement of the wheel from the right side.
- If the wheels respond promptly and move in conjunction with the steering wheel without any delay or excessive play, it indicates that there is no steering play.
- However, if there is noticeable delay or excessive movement before the wheels respond to the steering input, it indicates the presence of steering play.

It is important to ensure that there is no steering play as it can impact the vehicle's manoeuvrability and safety.

PARKING BRAKE

The parking brake must be mechanical and operate on at least two wheels.
It must be able to hold the vehicle on an 18% incline and remain engaged in a locked position.