

## CPC Case Study Questions

I have searched the Internet and found a few examples of the CPC Case Studies. I cannot guarantee that they are in any way similar to the official questions but they are definitely better than nothing. These were copied from Irish Websites so the format is likely to be a bit different but because like the UK they follow EU Laws I see no reason why the content would be significantly different.

This PDF download is an absolute must!!

<http://www.theorytest.ie/english/cpc/CPC-multiple-choice.pdf>

It contains the following Case studies, the questions though are not in the PDF but are include here below

**PLEASE NOTE I HAVE CHANGED THE FONT COLOUR OF THE ANSWERS TO A VERY PALE GREY THAT YOU CAN JUST ABOUT SEE IF YOU WANT TO CHEAT/DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER. TO SEE THE ANSWERS MORE CLEARLY CHANGE THE FONT COLOUR TO BLACK. I CANNOT GUARANTEE ALL ANSWERS ARE CORRECT AS THESE ARE FROM OTHER PEOPLE WHO HAVE SAT THE TEST AND NOT THE OFFICIAL EXAMINERS**

A useful book

<http://theorytest.ie/english/cpc/revision-material.php>

## Case Study 1 (Gavin)

<http://www.theorytest.ie/english/cpc/CPC-multiple-choice.pdf> Page 89

### Question 1

How should Gavin calculate the weight of his load?

- A. Count the heads of lettuce
- B. Know the average weights of the lettuce and the crates.
- C. Ask the supplier
- D. Doesn't matter as long as it fits in the truck.

### Question 2

What's missing from Gavin's walk around check?

- A. Reflectors clean
- B. Lights and Indicators
- C. Doors and load secured correctly
- D. Tax and Insurance displayed

### Question 3

What should NOT form part of his walk around check?

- A. Lights
- B. Mirrors
- C. Tax disk
- D. Seatbelts

### Question 4.

How should Gavin react to the sudden left turn?

- A. Go past, turn around and come back.
- B. The way he did it was fine, if the door was closed properly the lettuce not have fell out.
- C. Brake hard and reverse back

### Question 5

Who was responsible for the Lettuce?

- A. The company who supplied the load.
- B. Gavin as he is the driver.
- C. Gavin's Boss.
- D. No-one its only lettuce

### Question 6.

What should Gavin have done before exiting the truck?

- A. What he did was fine. The truck was on a level surface.
- B. Apply handbrake, Switch off engine, Leave in neutral.
- C. Apply handbrake, Switch off engine, Leave in a low gear.
- D. Switch off engine, Leave in a high gear, Apply handbrake

### Question 7

What is wrong with Gavin's approach to driving in the rain?

- 1. Nothing. Gavin is an experienced driver and knows best.
- 2. If Gavin's truck has ABS then it should be fine as the lettuce is a light load.
- 3. He should be allowing up to double stopping distance in the rain.
- 4. He should drive very slowly in the rain, just in case

### Question 8.

What is wrong with Gavin's overtaking manoeuvre?

- A. Nothing as his manoeuvre was completely safe.
- B. Gavin should ensure he can see the vehicle he is passing in his side mirror before returning to the left lane.
- C. Gavin didn't check his mirror before moving out to pass the car.
- D. Gavin should check his mirrors before moving out and see the vehicle in his mirror before moving back in to his lane, remembering to signal back in.

**Question 9.**

What's the maximum amount hours Gavin allowed to drive in one day as part of his job?

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 9

**Question 10.**

How many times a week can drive the maximum amount of hours in a day?

- A. Once
- B. Twice
- C. Three
- D. Five

**Question 11**

What Tachograph records should Gavin keep in the truck with him?

- A. The current week.
- B. Two weeks.
- C. Three previous weeks and the current week.
- D. Doesn't matter.

**Question 12**

What should Gavin do with the damaged lettuce?

- A. Put it in the back with the other lettuce?
- B. Separate and seal it from the other produce as it could contaminate the rest of the load.
- C. Put it in the cab with him.
- D. Dispose of it in the nearest bin or in the roadside as it could contaminate the rest of the load

Answers

**Question 1** B. Know the average weights of the lettuce and the crates.

**Question 2** C. Doors and load secured correctly

**Question 3** C. Tax disk

**Question 4.** A. Go past, turn around and come back.

**Question 5** B. Gavin as he is the driver.

**Question 6** B. Apply handbrake, Switch off engine, Leave in neutral.

**Question 7** 3. He should be allowing up to double stopping distance in the rain.

**Question 8** B. Gavin should ensure he can see the vehicle he is passing in his side mirror before returning to the left lane.

**Question 9** B. 10

**Question 10** B. Twice

**Question 11** C. Three previous weeks and the current week.

**Question 12** B. Separate and seal it from the other produce as it could contaminate the rest of the load.

More questions

Should Gavin have stopped after spill?

Can he stop at side of road?

Why did driver not see car after he moved back into correct lane?

Was the delivery arrival slot correct?

What type of haulier was he?

What did he omit to check on walk around check?

Whose responsible for checking back door secure after loading?

What was max width of his vehicle?

What caused load to spill? (Gravity/centrifugal/centrifuge/centripetal)

## Case Study 2 (Jim)

<http://www.theorytest.ie/english/cpc/CPC-multiple-choice.pdf> Page 91

### Questions

1. How long since Jim had to renew his ADR licence?
2. Why Couldn't Jim use the direct route on the detour?
3. What sign Did Jim see going up the Hill?(Picture of 4 signs)
4. Which wheels lifted?
5. What helped keep the truck from over turning?
6. Was Jim correct to drive to the outside of the turn?
7. Why did Jim empty the fuel evenly from the tank?
8. When Jim relaxed the foot brake what force was acting on the fuel in the tank?
9. What does this sign mean? (Picture of clearance sign on bridge)
10. What height of vehicle can pass under this bridge? (Picture of clearance sign on bridge)
11. In case of a bridge strike where will you find the number to contact Eireann road Eireann?
12. What was worst situation that could happen on bend?
13. There was also a question about the wave effect in the tank.

### Answers

1. Two years ago (valid for 5 Years)
2. His truck had too many axles
3. Picture of axle x3 with red line through it
4. Offside front and rear
5. Single wheels
6. Yes
7. Too maintain stability
8. Centripetal
9. Vehicles over this height are not allowed under the bridge
10. This is not a trick! Read the sign
11. On a sign on the bridge
12. The truck could overturn

What was worst situation that could happen on bend?

What allowed the truck to have extra hold on the road?

What did the truck have that prevented damage to infrastructure?

When should he next download his tachograph?

How long since Jim had to renew his ADR (Dangerous goods) licence?

Why Couldn't Jim use the direct route on the detour?

What sign did Jim see going up the Hill? (Picture of 4 signs)

Which wheels lifted?

Which wheels lifted on bend?

What helped keep the truck from over turning?

Was Jim correct to drive to the outside of the turn?

Why did Jim empty the fuel evenly from the tank?

When Jim relaxed the foot brake what force was acting on the fuel in the tank?:

What does this sign mean? (Picture of clearance sign on bridge)

What height of vehicle can pass under this bridge? (Picture of clearance sign on bridge)

In case of a bridge strike where will you find the number to contact Iarnród Éireann?

### Case Study 3 (Graham):

<http://www.theorytest.ie/english/cpc/CPC-multiple-choice.pdf> Page 92

#### Questions

1. What plate did Graham Consult when checking the truck weight?
2. Which is the Correct way to load the 22 palates? (A picture of 4 options for loading 22 palates in a 26 palate truck)
3. What should Graham have made sure was still visible after attaching the load sheets?
4. What time should Graham have taken his first brake?
5. What time could Graham start driving the next morning?
6. Did Graham break the maximum driving hours rule?
7. What distance should Graham have kept from the car in the rain?
8. Which of the following would not affect the tension of the lashings?
9. How long had Graham had his national Road haulage operator's licences?
10. Over what size of load is a national Road haulage operator's licences required?
11. What did Graham neglect to check on his walk around check?

#### Answers

1. The manufacturer's plate
3. The number plate
4. 11:30
5. 3AM
6. NO, He drove for 10hrs
7. the dry distance
8. Twice
9. Weather conditions
10. 2 years
11. Windscreen Wipers and washers

#### More Questions

What plate did Graham Consult when checking the truck weight?

Which is the Correct way to load the 22 pallets? (A picture of 4 options for loading 22 palates in a 26 palate truck)

What should Graham have made sure was still visible after attaching the load sheets?

What time should Graham have taken his first brake?

What time could Graham start driving the next morning?

Did Graham brake the maximum driving hours rule?

What distance should Graham have kept from the car in the rain?

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How long had Graham had his national Road haulage operators licences?

Over what size of load is a national Road haulage operators licences required?

What did Graham neglect to check on his walk around check?

**NB** Owner account operators are not required to use CMR consignment notes for international journeys.

An INTERNATIONAL Road Haulage Operator's Licence is issued with a Community Authorisation and a certified copy of the Community Authorisation for each vehicle authorised on the licence. It entitles you to operate in this State, Northern Ireland, Britain and both within and between all the Member States of the European Union. International Licences and Community Authorisations are valid for five years. In order to obtain an International Licence and Community Authorisation, your Transport Manager must have an international Certificate of Professional Competence.

## Case Study 4 (Peter)

<http://www.theorytest.ie/english/cpc/CPC-multiple-choice.pdf> Page 94

How many years has he left of his ADR licence?

How often does he need to complete CPCs training? (25 hours/ 42/ 45/ 55 over 5 years)

Why did instruct people at the scene of accident?

Were the right symbols on the truck to the depot? (Picture of back of lorry)

What symbol should be on back of lorry to France?

What should he have done when he felt tired?

What was his weekly rest period coming back to work that day? (2 questions on rest period)

What did his employer have to obtain for him to travel to France?

What info should be on consignment note?

### NB

ADR Licence =

. An ADR licence certificate is valid for 5 years.

Corrosive materials are usually strong acids or bases. They represent a hazard to your skin, and often to mucous membranes through inhalation of vapours. Pay attention to the proper storage container for corrosive materials. In addition, corrosive materials are reactive.

Corrosive material Sign

As a driver you **MUST** make sure the correct symbol or mark is clearly visible on your vehicle just in case you are involved in an incident, serious consequences could result. **The symbols must be placed on the back or sides of the vehicle.**

You must always that you have the necessary protective clothing, safety equipment and any documentation relevant to the class of goods being carried.

KEMLER PLATE = A plain orange plate is fixed at front and back of the "transport unit". Note the extra requirement for vehicles carrying class 1 (explosives) and class 7 ((radio-active substances) to display placards (hazard diamonds) on both sides and the rear of the vehicle

HIN (hazard identification number – sometimes called the Kemler code)

**TREMc**ard = A tremcard is a 'transport emergency card' which gives detailed written instructions to the driver in case a dangerous goods load is involved in a crash.

**INTERNATIONAL CONSIGNMENT NOTE** = In Europe and closer Countries an International Consignment Note is used, known as CMR, that means Convention pour le transport de la merchandise par route. Naturally this Carrier Type of transport documents will be requested when goods are carried by road.

**Daily and weekly rest periods under EU drivers' hours rules**= You must take a **daily rest period** within 24 hours of the previous daily or weekly rest period. A regular daily rest period is defined as a rest of at least 11 hours.

## Case Study 5 (Larry):

<http://www.theorytest.ie/english/cpc/CPC-multiple-choice.pdf> Page 96

### Questions

1. Over what weight of vehicle is a national Road haulage operator's licences required?
2. Who was responsible for securing the ramps on the vehicle?
3. What did Larry NOT need to check during his walk around check?
4. What did Larry neglect to check during his cockpit check?
5. Which best describes the part of the truck that swung into the Cyclists path?
6. What part of the vehicle could have been by Larry taking the turn too fast?
7. Where should Larry have tried to steer the truck after the blow out?
8. What was Larry's truck equipped with to warn other motorists?
9. What types of chains should Larry have used to secure the load?

### Answers

1. 5 tonnes
2. Larry
3. Radio system
4. Parking brake
5. The distance from the middle of the rear wheels to the rear end of the truck
6. The suspension
7. To the left side of the road
8. Hazard lights
9. Solid steel links

### **NB**

**WIDE LOADS**= A vehicle which exceeds the legal dimensions usually requires a special permit which requires extra fees to be paid in order for the oversize/overweight vehicle to legally travel on the roadways. The permit usually specifies a route the load must follow as well as the dates and times during which the load may travel. Typically, the edges of any oversize load must be marked to make them visible to drivers. during daytime the required marking is usually red flags, and during night white or yellow lights may be used. The hauling vehicle must have at least one flashing amber light in the front and back.

**SIGNS**- red and white diagonal stripes in the EU saying "Oversize load" must be put in the front and back of the vehicle. Trucks over 3.5 metres require side markers and notification to the police.

## Case Study 6 (Robert):

<http://www.theorytest.ie/english/cpc/CPC-multiple-choice.pdf> Page 98

### Some notes

You do not need a Road Haulage Operator's Licence to carry animals  
Strapping should be used to secure the load and pallets to the vehicle. Lashing should be placed across the top of the pallet load.

There are four copies of a consignment note:

- RED – kept by the consignor
- BLUE – for the consignee
- GREEN – travels with the vehicle
- WHITE WITH BLACK BORDER – retained by the originator

"The Consignor is the sender or shipper of the goods and the consignee is the receiver"  
(The sender kept the RED copy of the consignment note)

## Case Study 7 (Brenda):

From Book <http://theorytest.ie/english/cpc/revision-material.php>

### Some Notes

This is a Sack Barrow

When loading goods onto a truck the tachograph should be set to "other work"

A **tarpaulin** is a large sheet of strong, flexible, water-resistant or [waterproof](#) material, often [cloth](#) such as [canvas](#) or polyester coated with [urethane](#), or made of [plastics](#) such as [polyethylene](#).

Tarpaulins often have reinforced [grommets](#) at the corners and along the sides to form attachment points for [rope](#), allowing them to be tied down or suspended.

- Cement bags should be loaded at 90 degree angles.
- Bricks should be placed to keep the centre of gravity and evenly spread to give even weight distribution over the whole floor area.

What Tachograph records should Brenda keep in the truck with her?

**Tampering with a Tachograph chart could lead to a maximum charge of 5,000 euros or a 2 year imprisonment term or it can be both.**

### **Operation of the mode switch or button**

Drivers must ensure that the mode switch on an analogue instrument or the mode button on a digital instrument is correctly set to record their activities.

## Case Study 8 (Lorraine):

From Book <http://theorytest.ie/english/cpc/revision-material.php>

### Some Notes

Where would be the first place where immigrants could get an opportunity to get into the truck?

What speed limit would Lorraine be doing on the M25?

What did Lorraine not do before she rang for help? Put on her hazard lights

What should Lorraine do approaching the motorway? Slow down

## Case Study 9 (Liam):

From Book <http://theorytest.ie/english/cpc/revision-material.php>

### Some Notes

#### **DEFECT REPORT**

Any failings on a drivers part to comply with those obligations you signed and agreed to when you were granted your **Operators License** may result in the possibility of you facing a Public Inquiry, if those failings are persistent.

- It is suggested you keep these It is suggested you keep these defect report records for at least 15 months.

If any defects are found, they should (where possible) be rectified before the vehicle is used on a public road.

VOSA (oversees MOT testing) = The Vehicle and Operator Services Agency (VOSA) provides a range of licensing, testing and enforcement services with the aim of improving the roadworthiness standards of vehicles ensuring the compliance of operators and drivers, and supporting the independent Traffic Commissioners.

- All types of metal should be carefully handled and have sufficient lashings in firm contact with the top surface of the load.
- Stack the load low with the heavier items at the bottom.
- Load should be secured with chains – corner protectors and sleeves should be used to prevent damage to the steel.
- Chain or webbing lashings with tensioning devices should be used to secure them

**Certificates of Roadworthiness** - Test due when vehicle is 1 year old and annually after that.

- 32 TONNE GVW truck has 4 axles

**Chocking** prevents accidental or unintended movement of mobile equipment and cargo while workers are loading, unloading, hitching, unhitching, or performing service or maintenance. Chocking the wheels of a truck provides a physical stopper to the wheels to prevent runaways that can crush and injure workers. Blocking stabilizes cargo loads to prevent shifting and trailer overturns or provides a physical barrier on equipment to prevent accidental activation during maintenance.

Liam should **NEVER** have adjusted his seat whilst driving.

DIFF-LOCK = Liam should of used the device which can arrange the power to be transmitted to both wheels on the axle which increases traction on surfaces on mud when he entered the building site.

Some additional questions with a selection of answers that might be asked in any Module

**1: Ability to Optimise Fuel Consumption**

A: What is the purpose of the Electronic Braking System?

1. Improves vehicle control during braking.
2. Improves stability and reaction during braking.
3. It can simultaneously fulfil the operation of an Anti-Lock System and a Load Sensing System.
4. It can save fuel because of fast brake release (no brake drag).
5. Provides better interaction of Anti-Lock system and Traction Control System.
6. Other.

B: What are the advantages associated with the use of a Retarder?

1. May be used when descending steep hills.
2. Speed may be stabilised without using the service brake.
3. The service brake remains cool for optimum performance
4. The system can be used in unison with the service braking system.
5. Retarder can be used at various levels of effectiveness.
6. Other.

C. What are the main types of braking systems fitted to HGV's

1. The Service Brake.
2. The Secondary Brake.
3. The Parking Brake.
4. The Endurance Brake (Retarder)
5. Other.

D. How would you bring about a decrease in fuel consumption?

1. Drive sensibly and keep within speed limits.
2. Avoid harsh braking.
3. Avoid rapid acceleration.
4. Correct tyre pressure.
5. Proper use of gears.
6. Switch off engine when vehicle is stationary for a period of time.
7. Plan routes to avoid busy times and congestion.
8. Other.

E: What types of practices would ensure the optimum use of vehicles inertia? (Vehicle inertia is the resistance to movement)

1. Forward Planning.
2. Effective anticipation.
3. Fitting energy saving tyres.
4. Timely braking.
5. Ensure vehicle is properly serviced.
6. Other.

F: How would you slow down on downhill stretches?

1. Footbrake. (Service brake)
2. Retarder.
3. Footbrake and retarder.
4. Engine braking.
5. Other.

G: What course of action should be followed in the event of service brake failure where your vehicle has ABS fitted?

1. Use handbrake/secondary brake.
2. Apply maximum constant pressure on the brake pedal.
3. Do not pump the brakes.
4. Other.

H. Many trucks have the facility of 'Gear Splitting', what are the major benefits of 'Gear Splitting'?

1. Increased horsepower.
2. Increased torque.
3. Prevents drop of RPM in gear changing.
4. Other.

I. In the interest of better fuel consumption what points should you remember when arranging a load on a vehicle?

1. Load close to the rear of cab.
2. Ensure axle weights are not exceeded.
3. Keep load within the width of the cab.
4. Avoid gaps between load units on the vehicle (increased drag).
5. Other.

J. What is the purpose of the gear box?

1. Multiplies the torque (driving force).
2. Provides a means of reversing the vehicle.
3. Provides permanent position for neutral.
4. Other.

## **2. Ability to load the vehicle with due regard for safety rules and proper vehicle use.**

A: What is the most likely outcome where sharp braking is done?

1. Load may tend to move forward.
2. Risk of skid.
3. Risk of loss of traction.
4. Risk of vehicle 'dipping' downward
5. Other.

B: Explain to me how you would use the gearbox ratios according to the vehicle load and type of road?

1. Lowest gears may only be necessary if the vehicle is loaded.
2. Low gear for climbing steep gradients.
3. Move off in the most suitable gear.
4. Change gear in good time before a junction or hazard.
5. Show an understanding of the type of gearbox you're using by demonstrating its abilities.
6. Plan well ahead, whether climbing or before starting to descend a long hill.
7. Other.

C: Please tell me what Design Gross Vehicle Weight of this vehicle is? Please show me the location of the GVW plate displaying that weight.

D: What safeguards are necessary to ensure your load is safe?

1. Know the weight of your vehicle (GVW).
2. Securely stowed.
3. Within the size limits for the vehicle. (Width of load)
4. All devices for securing the load are effective.
5. Correct tyres/pressure.
6. Ensure vehicle/trailer is stable.
7. Other.

E: What are the likely consequences of overloading your vehicle?

1. Less stable.
2. Difficult to steer.
3. Longer to stop.
4. Strain on tyres.
5. Insurance implications.
6. Damage to bridges & roads.

7. Increases fuel consumption.
8. Unfair to other operators.
9. Other.

F: With a high sided vehicle/high load what would adversely affect the centre of gravity of your vehicle?

1. Steering.
2. The slope (camber) of a road.
3. Braking.
4. Wheels running over kerb. (load tilting-overturning)
5. Wind forces.
6. Other.

### **3. Ability to prevent criminality and trafficking in illegal immigrants.**

A: What are your responsibilities as a driver in respect of your truck and cargo?

1. Self protection.
2. Truck and cargo protection.
3. Protection of general public.
4. Prevent incidents.
5. Other.

B: If travelling back across a border please show me what measures/checks would you undertake to

prevent smuggling of goods or people?

1. Open trailer access points.
2. Check under vehicle.
3. Check panniers.
4. Check padlocks/doors.
5. Check cabin.
6. Other.

C: What steps would you follow in order to ensure your vehicle is secure and safe while parked?

1. Avoid parking in obvious vulnerable areas.
2. Park within sight if possible.
3. Park in secure well lit/reputable area.
4. Park with back doors against wall or other truck.
5. Lock vehicle and set anti-theft device.
6. Other.

D: If a driver is travelling on a journey to Ireland what are the appropriate times that checks should be carried out?

1. Final loading.
2. During journey.
3. Final check before boarding the ferry.
4. Port operators.
5. Other.

E: What are the 'emerging risks' in transport (Operator liability)?

1. Environmental risks
2. Terrorism.
3. Threat to reputation.
4. Other.

#### **4. Ability to prevent physical risk**

A: Please demonstrate to me what measures/adjustments you would make before starting a journey in

order to ensure your own comfort, safety and efficiency while driving?

1. Correct seat adjustment and correct head restraint adjustments if fitted.
2. Correct mirror adjustment.
3. Remove wallet from pocket.
4. Steering wheel adjustment.
5. Other.

B: Please explain to me what posture movement or activities that could result in a risk of injury to you?

1. Driving with knees above hip level.
2. Incorrect positioning of head restraint.
3. Absence of lumbar support.
4. Incorrect lifting techniques.
5. Other.

C: How would the lack of physical fitness manifest itself in a driver?

1. Tiredness.
2. Generally feeling unwell.
3. Stress/Worry.
4. Lack of concentration and alertness.
5. Other.

D: In manual handling situations what are the key points to a successful lift?

1. Assess the task area and load.
2. Correct position of feet and knees.
3. Maintain normal curves of the back.
4. Firm grip.
5. Keep load/arms close to your waist.
6. Turn feet in direction of movement.
7. Other.

E: When loading/unloading a vehicle what safety precautions should be taken?

1. Carried out in a safe place away from traffic.
2. Vehicles should be braked/chocked or stabilised.
3. Load/unload vehicle evenly.
4. Ensure load is secure and stable for a journey.
5. Ensure the vehicle is not overload.
6. Other.

#### **5. Ability to assess emergency situations**

A: In the event of a front wheel blow-out please tell me what actions you would take?

1. Firm hold of steering wheel.
2. Signal left.
3. Avoid harsh braking.
4. Check left mirror.
5. Steer a steady course to the left.
6. Other.

B: If your vehicle breaks down in, or you have an accident in a tunnel what should you do?

1. Switch on hazard warning lights.
2. Switch off the engine.
3. Leave your vehicle.
4. Give First Aid to any injured people if you are able.
5. Call for help from an emergency point.

6. Other.

C: Show me what Daily Visual checks you would perform before you start a journey? (External)

1. Mirrors.
2. Excessive exhaust smoke.
3. Tyres.
4. Brakes.
5. Wheel Nuts.
6. Lights.
7. Reflectors.
8. Windscreen wipers.
9. Number plates.
10. Other.

D: In summoning help for a road accident that involves a vehicle displaying either a hazard warning

information plate or a plain orange triangle what do you need to be aware of?

1. Give emergency services as much information as possible about the labels and any other markings.
2. Contact the emergency phone number on the plate of the vehicle involved in the accident if a number is given.
3. Do not use mobile phone close to the vehicle carrying flammable liquids.
4. Keep well away from such a vehicle unless you have to save a life.
5. Other.

E: If at the scene of an accident you discover a person that is unconscious what are the basic First Aid

points to remember?

1. The airway must be clear and kept open.
2. Breathing must be established and severe bleeding stopped.
3. Other.

F: Please explain the course of action you would take in the event of a fire in the engine compartment of this vehicle.

1. Stop as quickly as possible.
2. Evacuate all individuals to a safe place.
3. Summon help.
4. Tackle fire with fire extinguisher if safe to do so.
5. Other.

G: If your vehicle is involved in an accident what incident information is necessary to obtain at the accident scene.

1. Exchange details of any other driver or road user involved in the accident.
2. Obtain names and addresses of any witnesses who saw the accident.
3. Take note of the scene so that you have the information when you need it (time, place, and reg. No's, weather, lighting, road conditions, signs, traffic lights, statements made by other people)

## **Other Topics**

What is the purpose of the Electronic Braking System?

- Improves vehicle control during braking.
- Improves stability and reaction during braking.
- It can save fuel because of fast brake release (no brake drag).

What are the advantages associated with the use of a Retarder?

- Can be used when descending steep hills.
- Speed may be stabilised without using the service brake.
- The service brake remains cool for optimum performance
- Retarder can be used at the same time with the service braking system.

What are the main types of braking systems fitted to HGV's?

- The Service Brake.
- The hand Brake.
- The Parking Brake.
- The Endurance Brake (Retarder)

How would you bring about a decrease in fuel consumption?

- Drive sensibly and keep within speed limits.
- Avoid harsh braking.
- Avoid rapid acceleration.
- Correct tyre pressure.
- Proper use of gears.
- Switch off engine when vehicle is stationary for a period of time.
- Plan routes to avoid busy times and congestion.

What types of practices would ensure the optimum use of vehicles inertia? (Vehicle inertia is the resistance to movement)

- Forward Planning.
- Ensure vehicle is properly serviced.
- Fitting energy saving tyres.
- Timely braking.

How would you slow down on downhill stretches?

- Footbrake. (Service brake)
- Retarder.
- Footbrake and retarder.

What course of action should be followed in the event of service brake failure where your vehicle has ABS fitted?

- Use handbrake/secondary brake.
- Apply maximum constant pressure on the brake pedal.
- Do not pump the brakes.

Many trucks have the facility of 'Gear Splitting', what are the major benefits of 'Gear Splitting'?

- Increased horsepower.
- Increased torque.
- Prevents drop of RPM in gear changing.

In the interest of better fuel consumption what points should you remember when arranging a load on a vehicle?

- Load close to the rear of cab.
- Ensure axle weights are not exceeded.
- Keep load within the width of the cab.
- Avoid gaps between load units on the vehicle (increased drag).

What is the purpose of the gear box?

- Multiplies the torque (driving force).
- Provides a means of reversing the vehicle.
- Provides permanent position for neutral.

What is the most likely outcome where sharp braking is done?

- Load may tend to move forward.
- Risk of skid.
- Risk of loss of traction.
- Risk of vehicle 'dipping' downward

Explain to me how you would use the gearbox ratios according to the vehicle load and type of road?

- Lowest gears may only be necessary if the vehicle is loaded.
- Low gear for climbing steep gradients.
- Move off in the most suitable gear.
- Change gear in good time before a junction or hazard.

- Show an understanding of the type of gearbox you're using by demonstrating its abilities.
- Plan well ahead, whether climbing or before starting to descend a long hill.

Please tell me what Design Gross Vehicle Weight of this vehicle is? Please show me the location of the GVW plate displaying that weight.

- (Weight = 18000kg / Height = 12ft 10 ft / Length = 30ft)

What safeguards are necessary to ensure your load is safe?

- Know the weight of your vehicle (GVW).
- Securely stowed.
- Within the size limits for the vehicle. (Width of load)
- All devices for securing the load are effective.
- Correct tyres/pressure.
- Ensure vehicle/trailer is stable.

What are the likely consequences of overloading your vehicle?

- Less stable.
- Difficult to steer.
- Longer to stop.
- Strain on tyres.
- Insurance implications.
- Damage to bridges & roads.
- Increases fuel consumption.
- Unfair to other operators.

With a high sided vehicle/high load what would adversely affect the centre of gravity of your vehicle?

- Steering.
- The slope (camber) of a road.
- Braking.
- Wheels running over kerb. (load tilting-overturning)
- Wind forces.

What are your responsibilities as a driver in respect of your truck and cargo?

- Self-protection
- Truck and cargo protection.
- Protection of general public.
- Prevent incidents.

If travelling back across a border please show me what measures/checks would you undertake to prevent smuggling of goods or people?

- Open trailer access points.
- Check under vehicle.
- Check panniers.
- Check padlocks/doors.
- Check cabin.

What steps would you follow in order to ensure your vehicle is secure and safe while parked?

- Avoid parking in obvious vulnerable areas.
- Park within sight if possible.
- Park in secure well lit/reputable area.
- Park with back doors against wall or other truck.
- Lock vehicle and set anti-theft device.

If a driver is travelling on a journey to Ireland what are the appropriate times that checks should be carried out?

- Final loading.
- During journey.
- Final check before boarding the ferry.
- Port operators.

What are the 'emerging risks' in transport (Operator liability)?

- Environmental risks
- Terrorism.
- Threat to reputation.

Please demonstrate to me what measures/adjustments you would make before starting a journey in order to ensure your own comfort, safety and efficiency while driving?

- Correct seat adjustment and correct head restraint adjustments if fitted.
- Correct mirror adjustment.
- Remove wallet from pocket.
- Steering wheel adjustment.

Please explain to me what posture movement or activities that could result in a risk of injury to you?

- Driving with knees above hip level.
- Incorrect positioning of head restraint.
- Absence of lumbar support.
- Incorrect lifting techniques.

How would the lack of physical fitness manifest itself in a driver?

- Tiredness.
- Generally feeling unwell.
- Stress/Worry.
- Lack of concentration and alertness.

In manual handling situations what are the key points to a successful lift?

- Assess the task area and load.
- Correct position of feet and knees.
- Maintain normal curves of the back.
- Firm grip.
- Keep load/arms close to your waist.
- Turn feet in direction of movement.

When loading/unloading a vehicle what safety precautions should be taken?

- Carried out in a safe place away from traffic.
- Vehicles should be braked/chocked or stabilised.
- Load/unload vehicle evenly.
- Ensure load is secure and stable for a journey.
- Ensure the vehicle is not overloaded.

In the event of a front wheel blow-out please tell me what actions you would take?

- Firm hold of steering wheel.
- Signal left.
- Avoid harsh braking.
- Check left mirror.
- Steer a steady course to the left.

If your vehicle breaks down in, or you have an accident in a tunnel what should you do?

- Switch on hazard warning lights.
- Switch off the engine.
- Leave your vehicle.
- Give First Aid to any injured people if you are able.
- Call for help from an emergency point.

In summoning help for a road accident that involves a vehicle displaying either a hazard warning information plate or a plain orange triangle what do you need to be aware of?

- Give emergency services as much information as possible about the labels and any other markings.
- Contact the emergency phone number on the plate of the vehicle involved in the accident if a number is given.
- Do not use mobile phone close to the vehicle carrying flammable liquids.
- Keep well away from such a vehicle unless you have to save a life.

What effect on your vehicle would an adverse camber to the left on the road have?

- Risk of hitting objects such as trees / signs / buildings / other vehicles/ poles on the left

If you were at or approaching a junction and you intend to turn left, what precautions would you take to avoid dangers to others?

- Watch for cyclists and motorcyclists close to the curb in front of you
- Watch for cyclists and motorcyclists coming up on your left
- Avoid overtaking a cyclist as you approach a junction if you intend to turn left

In normal driving it is necessary on occasion to take additional road space (due to size) please give examples of manoeuvres where a driver needs to be aware of danger?

- Turning left & right
- At roundabouts
- Overtaking
- Parking

What are the key factors that would ensure smooth braking?

- Braking should be controlled (not sudden or severe)
- Braking should be done in good time (safely within the distance you can see to be clear)
- Braking should only be done when travelling in a straight line (where possible)
- Avoid braking while turning, unless at low speeds)

Please explain how you would deal with rear vehicle overhang?

- Access the distance between front and rear axle of the vehicle
- Access the width of the vehicle
- Access the length of the vehicle
- Access the height of the vehicle ground clearance
- Make sure there is enough clearance to the right when turning left
- Make sure there is enough clearance to the left when turning right

How would you deal with a bus lane?

- Look out for bus lane signs & their operation times
- Use mirrors and signal early
- Watch out for broken down vehicles
- Give way to others when exiting bus lanes
- Be aware that cyclists, taxis and emergency vehicles may use these bus lanes

Please give examples of activities that should be avoided while driving in the interest of safety?

- Should not use phones while driving
- Should not look at maps or road directions while driving
- Should not use personal equipment through earphones

What is the most likely outcome where sharp braking is done?

- Drivers or passengers are thrown forward
- Risk of skidding
- Vehicle may turn over
- More stress on vehicle components

Explain how you would use the gearbox ratios according to the vehicle load and the type of road?

- Access the speed and select appropriate gear
- Access the load and select appropriate gear
- Access the road level (uphill or downhill) and select appropriate gear

- Access how the engine is responding to the load and select appropriate gear to avoid over-revving and labouring

What safeguards would you take to prevent your vehicle from being overloaded?

- Know the weight of your vehicle (GVW)
- Distribute load evenly
- Purpose of your trip

What are the likely consequences of overloading your vehicle?

- Less stable
- Difficult to steer
- Longer to stop
- Strain on the tyres
- Increase fuel consumption

What would adversely affect the centre of gravity of your vehicle?

- Violent steering
- Harsh acceleration
- Sudden braking
- Braking hard while cornering
- High winds

What steps would you follow in order to ensure your vehicle is secure and safe while parking?

- Secure parking place
- Ensure all doors are locked
- Set anti-theft device

What are the penalties under the illegal immigrants' act 2000 that may be imposed on a person who knowingly facilitates the entry of illegal immigrants?

- Fine
- Prison (1 yr)
- Fine & prison (10 yrs)

Please demonstrate what measures/adjustments you would make before starting a journey to ensure your own comfort safety and efficiency while driving?

- Correct seat adjustment
- Correct mirror adjustment
- Correct adjustments of all controls
- Steering wheel adjustment

Please explain what movements, postures or activities could result in a risk of injury to you?

- Lifting heavy objects
- Lack of knowledge in the event of breakdowns or emergencies
- Lack of protective equipment

Please demonstrate the on-going measures you would take to avoid the possibility of tiredness while driving?

- Open window slightly for fresh air
- Avoid heavy meals
- Regular breaks
- Ensure driver area is kept at a cool temperature

Please identify 4 items of personal protective equipment that would be beneficial for a driver to have?

- High-visibility jacket
- High-visibility jacket
- Gloves
- Boots

A truck when travelling at speed can create a vacuum, what likely dangers may arise in this situation?

- Watch for pedestrians near the edge of the footpath
- Watch out for cyclists as they may be drawn under the wheels
- Watch out for motorcyclists

Please demonstrate the course of action you would take if your truck breaks down on a narrow regional road on a fine day during daylight hours?

- Secure truck
- Make sure power and fuel is switched off
- Wear high visibility jacket
- Place warning triangle at rear of truck
- Get help

Tell me what daily external visual checks you would perform before you would start a journey?

- Mirrors
- Tyres
- Wheel nuts
- Lights & lenses & reflectors
- Windscreen wipers
- Number plates

If you had to summon help because of an accident what emergency phone no would you dial?

- 999
- 112

In the event of you discovering a passenger that is unconscious what are the basis first aid points to remember?

- Airway must be kept clear and open
- Breathing must be established and maintained
- Blood circulation must be maintained & severe bleeding stopped

Please explain the course of action you would take in the event of a fire in the engine compartment?

- Stop as quickly as possible
- Get out
- Tackle fire with fire extinguisher if safe to do so
- Get help

If your truck was involved in an accident what information is necessary to obtain at an accident scene?

- Exchange details of any other driver s involved in the accident
- Obtain names and addresses of any witnesses who saw the accident
- Take notes of the scene so that you have the information when you need it (time, place, Reg no's, weather, lighting, road conditions, signs, traffic lights etc.

A motorist must always signal before they change their course. This means signalling clearly and in good time before:

- moving off,
- turning right or left,
- changing lanes,
- overtaking,
- slowing down, or
- stopping.

### ***When would you use dipped headlights?***

- When meeting cars,
  - Behind a car
- built up areas ,
- continuously lit up roads,
- following behind a vehicle ,
- when fog or poor visibility persists ,
- generally driving with parks lights all the time is a safe action.
  - Beginning and end lighting up time.

### ***Purpose of the yellow box junction?***

- It is to give other traffic the right of way without blocking

### ***How can the trucks height affect my route planning?***

- It can be very hard to manoeuvre in one way streets or sharp turns maybe very narrow
- Where there may be weight, width or height restrictions.

### ***Purpose of the single yellow line***

- This means you must not park during the times shown / No parking during office hours

### ***Purpose of the double yellow line***

- This means you must not park at any time / No parking at all

### ***What is the minimum rest you can do in a day?***

- 11 hours is the daily rest period (i.e 11 hours rest from the end of day 1 to beginning of day 2)
- You must take a 45 min break after driving for 4.5 hours

### ***What is the maximum driving you can do in a day?***

- 9 hours however this can be increased to 10 hours twice a week

### ***Tyres***

Tyres need to be checked weekly for damage or wear and must be the correct pressure. This will improve fuel consumption.

### **Parking**

#### **It is an offence**

- to park within 5 metres of a road junction unless parking spaces are clearly marked
- to park 15 metres before or 5 metres after a pedestrian crossing
- to park at a corner, a bend, brow of a hill or on a hump back bridge

## And some more questions/useful insight

The topics I would pay extra attention to are:

Driving hours  
Walk around/cockpit checks.  
ADR licence  
Consignment Notes  
National road haulage licences (only the UK system is explained in the DSA book)  
Working hours/rest periods.  
Weights and widths of vehicles  
And the type of licenses needed,  
ADR signage etc

He then asked me a few basic questions such as:

1. When would I use dipped headlights?
  2. Purpose of the yellow box junction?
  3. How can the trucks height affect my route planning?
  4. Purpose of the single yellow line
- Pretty standard questions really.....

He then showed me a few road signs and asked me to explain their meaning. In no particular order:

1. With-Flow Bus Lane
2. Clearway
3. Restriction of vehicles 3tonnes or over
4. Crosswinds
5. Series of dangerous bends

We then went out to the truck where he asked me to lift the front hood. He asked me to point out where the Coolant Tank is, Transmission fluid and how do I check the oil levels.

He then asked me to enter the cab and start the engine so he could check the front and rear signals and Brake Lights. He got into the cab and asked me how would I demist the front window, Where is the diff-lock, Hazard lights and full beams.

I was really surprised at this stage because it was very basic stuff he asked, so anyone who does their basic study should have no problems!!!

Then he basically had a folder with 10-15 question sheets from which he read from. He asked me 7-8 questions ranging from fuel efficiency to common hazards I may encounter when driving. After this we went outside the truck and he asked me what visual checks I would do on a daily basis and how would I prevent stowaways from entering the country.

Don't be panicking about CPC it's not difficult at all in fact common sense answers is all they're after. Know where the gross vehicle weight plate is located, know the 60 seconds check outside, where illegal's may stowaway on truck, how to save on fuel consumption, manual handling techniques, effects of harsh braking, overloading and why to load properly and how, they look for 3 answers in each and will help you if you're stuck. Concentrate on driving!! Don't hit or kiss kerbs. If you can't get through stop and tell tester you can't proceed. Wait for traffic to move, don't hesitate...either go or stop. Stop where there is a solid white line on junction even if there is a yield sign! Don't rush it, if lights are red up ahead don't race to them..low gears fine. Drive according to road conditions. Most importantly relax and treat test as another lesson and you'll fly it

I started the test doing the usual Rules of the Road, he asked what items I would have in the cab (triangle, tacho, Hi-Vis jacket etc.), my max driving in a day, min rest, when I must take a break, then out to the truck lifted the bonnet and showed him the oil, how I check the oil, coolant, windscreen washer, what my daily checks would be and how I would check the tyres, where the air release pin is - then he stood behind the truck and checked the brake lights, indicators. In the cab he asked me to show him the hazard lights, headlights, indicators.

The driving took about an hour and then back to the test centre where he took 10 min break and said he'd be out to do the CPC.

First of all we stood outside the truck and he asked me the height and weight of the truck and to show him the plate. He sat into the cab said he didn't expect me to be able to answer the questions like someone who has been driving for 10 years but to reply as best I could and then started with fuel consumption, how I would use the brakes and retarders, the best use of speed and gear ratio, how to slow down on a downhill stretch, action in the event of service brake failure, and explain the consumption of an engine.

Loading - he asked how I would plan my route, how I would load the vehicle, consequences of overloading and how it would affect the stability of the vehicle, the use of gears with a heavy load.

Criminality/ Immigrants - he asked me how I would prevent criminality when parking up, then we got out of the cab and he asked me to show him where on the truck I would check for immigrants and when I would check the truck if boarding a ferry in France.

Physical - he asked how being unfit would affect my driving, what I would check when I get into the cab first thing for my own comfort, what would I do when I am going to lift something, how I would protect myself when off-loading the vehicle.

Emergency situations - he asked me to explain to him what action I would take in a front wheel blow-out, if I broke down in a tunnel, what information I would take for an accident report.

He asked me about a split pin gearbox (I think) and I hadn't a clue but he said to me the guy before me didn't either and he then explained what it was and asked me how it might help to change half a gear down/up.

## Questions & Answers for categories C and C+E

1. The maximum permitted no of driving hours without taking a break is? 4.5 hrs
2. The maximum no of hours you may drive in a given week is? 56 hrs
3. The maximum permitted number of driving hours in a fortnight is? 90 hrs
4. What is the maximum break period following a driving period is? 45 mins
5. The minimum break time which must be taken following a 4.5 hour driving period is? 45 mins
6. You have driven for 56 hrs in the 1st wk of a 2nd wk period. The max no of hours you may drive in the second week is? 34 hours
7. Who is responsible for properly completing and inserting the tachograph sheet? Driver
8. What information is recorder on a tachograph sheet? Full name, date, place ,reg no, start time, destination
9. Used tachograph sheets must be retained for? Inspection by law enforcement officers
10. When must a new tachograph sheet be placed in a tachograph? Every 24 days / 00.00 Monday
11. What time and day denote the beginning of a week for tachograph purposes? Before departure and end of arrival
12. What is the danger in not complying with break period requirements? Fatigue
13. A drivers rest period may be taken in a parked vehicle if? There is a bunk bed
14. The maximum rear-load overhang which does not require a red flag or a marker is? 1 metre
15. The maximum permitted rear-load overhang with a red flag is? 3 metres
16. The maximum permitted side-load overhang is? 1 foot
17. What does design gross vehicle weight mean? Vehicle plus load
18. Brake fade is? caused by a build-up of heat in the braking suspensions
19. What is the function of an exhaust brake? Helps you slow down on hills
20. The vehicles speed can be controlled without using the foot brake by? The retarder
21. What is the function of a load sensing valve? adjusts braking power???
22. What is the function of road friendly suspension? Reduces the impact of the vehicle weight on the road
23. How might coasting affect your brakes?
24. What is the function of a diff-lock? Used on soft ground
25. What lights must be shown at night when your vehicle exceeds 20ft on a public road? Side lights
26. What aspects of your vehicle should be borne in mind when planning a route? height, width, length
27. When entering a loading bay or refuelling depot you should be aware of? People around the area – safety first
28. You should ensure visibility to the side and rear of the vehicle by? Using your mirrors more frequently
29. How could high mounted cab affect your visibility? You wouldn't be able to see people that are very near to the vehicle
30. What licence must you hold to drive a max design gross vehicle weight of 7,500kgs? C1 licence
31. Is the holder of a category C1 licence entitled to tow a trailer? Yes up to 750kg
32. The max no of passengers carried by the holder of a category C or C1 licence is? 8 people
33. The plated weight of a vehicle is ? on left side of chassis
34. The max permitted speed for a truck is? 80km
35. The max permitted speed for a truck on a motorway is? 80 km
36. The max permitted DGW of a 4 axle rigid with conventional (non air) suspension is? 30
37. The max permitted laden weight of a 4 axle rigid with road friendly (air) suspension is? 32
38. The maximum permitted laden weight of a 3 axle rigid truck is? 25
39. The max permitted weight of a 2 axle rigid truck with conventional suspension is? 18
40. The max permitted laden weight of a 2 axle rigid with road friendly (air) suspension is? 20
41. What trucks are required to have a speed limiter fitted? Trucks which carry more than 3500kg???
42. What is the maximum speed limiter setting for heavy goods vehicles? 90km
43. A range-change gearbox allow the driver to? Select a series of either high/low gears depending on the load being carried and / or the terrain.
44. What colours are rear and side markings that must be fitted to a category C type vehicle? Red (rear) and White (side)

45. What is the purpose of rear and side under-run barriers? To prevent people going under vehicle