



Ready for the road: Supervising a learner driver

Resources for supervisors of learner drivers

Ready for the road

This pack covers workshop topics and offers prompts and ideas to aid supervisors during the learning-to-drive phase.



Tips for supervising learner drivers

This document explains how to teach a learner driver to drive safely, covering important topics to discuss and tips for clear communication.

Log your hours with ease

This leaflet provides information about how to download and use the Transport and Main Roads 'Queensland Learner Logbook app'.

Role modelling and rules

Provides tips and hints about supervising a learner driver and the rules that apply to them.

Driving skills checklist

There are four checklists in this section for you to use throughout your learner's journey.

The checklist includes:

- Pre-driving
- Just starting out
- Gaining experience
- Rehearsing to be solo

Learning to drive - phases of driving

This fact sheet provides helpful tips to help a learner driver practice their skills at the level they are comfortable with. These tips build on the driving skills checklist information.

Hazard perception and the 'system of control'

This document aims to guide the identification and approach of intersections and roundabouts.

More information and support for supervisors

For additional help you can refer to a range of websites, videos and apps to support you in supervising a learner driver.

Help keep your P-plater safe

Once your learner driver has passed the practical driving test and obtains their provisional P1 (red) licence, it's really important to continue the conversation - stay involved with your p-plater, be aware of the restrictions and chat with them about their driving.

How to pick a driving school

Provides some handy tips about how to choose a driving school which is right for your learner driver.



Tips for supervising a learner driver

Planning a driving lesson

Follow these three basic practice principles:

- Start with the simplest, safest conditions.
- Progress slowly from easier to more challenging driving conditions.
- Practice the same driving skills repeatedly and with focus.

Decide how you're going to teach

When you are planning where and when to hold the driving lesson, ensure that you choose a location and route that suits your learner's current driving ability. Also factor in enough time before and after the drive, for you and your learner to discuss how the lesson went.

The following provides a lesson structure that you may consider using:

- Explain to your learner what they will be doing – break down the exercise into easy steps for your learner to understand.
- Demonstrate the driving task to them while they are in the passenger seat – talk through the steps, including things you do automatically as an experienced driver.
- Ask your learner to explain to you how they will perform the task.
- Let your learner try the task (making sure you talk them through it).
- Discuss how your learner went, giving positive, constructive feedback. Early on this may mean that you pull over when the task is completed to provide feedback, or, as the learner progresses, feedback can be provided at the end of the practice drive.
- Demonstrate driving task again (if needed).
- Have your learner practice the driving task until they can do it well.

Rehearse your driving tasks

Practice the tasks you plan to teach your learner and think about:

- The steps you take when doing the task.
- How you can best explain the task to your learner.
- How and where you can show them clearly.
- Appropriate areas to practice – RACQ has a 'learner drives' resource which can help you identify suitable areas to practice. (<https://www.racq.com.au/cars-and-driving/driving/learning-to-drive/supervising-learner-drivers>)

Decide what you are going to teach

To decide what to teach:

- Find out what driving skills your learner already has – don't let them try something they're not confident doing.
- Work out what skills they need to learn or revise.
- Order the tasks they need to learn from easiest to hardest – you should only move on to a harder task once they are confident with their current task.



Tips for supervising a learner driver

When you're supervising your learner driver

- If either you or the learner driver is tired, upset or stressed, reschedule the practice session for another time.
- Try frequent, short practice sessions in the beginning.
- Start with the easiest tasks, then once your learner has mastered those, move on to more difficult tasks.
- Discuss and then demonstrate new tasks before asking your learner to attempt them.
- Use 'commentary driving' – talk about what is happening inside and outside the vehicle.
- Begin by practising on quiet streets, preferably in daylight, before moving onto busier roads and more challenging conditions.
- Allow the learner to proceed at their own pace – don't force them to attempt tasks they're not ready for.
- Don't criticise mistakes. Calmly explain and discuss what happened and allow the learner to try again.
- Be positive and offer praise when the learner successfully completes a task.
- Emphasise the importance of developing a sensitivity to speed. Learners need to understand that the faster a vehicle travels, the more difficult it is to respond to potential hazards. When involved in a crash, the faster a vehicle is travelling, the more devastating the outcome.
- Avoid using the radio, mobile phone or talking to other passengers while your learner is practising. If your learner is under 25, it is against the law to use a mobile phone on loudspeaker while they are driving.

Communicate clearly and positively

- Use words like 'correct', 'ok' or 'yes', rather than 'right' which can have two meanings and be confusing for the learner driver.
- Give directions well in advance and try to use terms consistently. Use phrases like 'at the next intersection, when the lights are green, turn right', rather than 'turn right at the intersection'.
- Use a high level of detail when giving instructions, for example, 'at the next intersection when the lights are green, please turn left. Put your indicator on, look over your left shoulder, then check your rear view mirror and side mirrors'.
- Move on to shorter clear statements as the learner gains experience. For example, 'at the next intersection, when the lights are green, please turn right'.

Review the lesson and discuss the next one

- Leave time at the end of every lesson to review how it went and discuss topics for the next lesson.
- Be positive and encourage your learner to talk about any concerns they might have.
- Reassure your learner that it takes a lot of experience and practice to be a safe driver.



Role modelling and rules

Be the driver you want your learner to be, they will be watching your driving now more than ever.

To supervise a learner driver, you must:

- Have held your open licence for at least one year (for the vehicle class your learner is driving).
- Comply with the alcohol limit for the class of licence you hold.
- Not use mobile phone on speaker.

You can make a big difference to your learner drivers safety. Supervising a learner driver can be a challenging and rewarding experience. You'll be helping a young person develop the skills and attitudes they need to become a safer driver.

You may want to reassess your driving by:

- Reading the 'Your Keys to Driving' publication to familiarise yourself with current road rules.
- Ensuring you comply at all times with traffic lights, signs and road markings.
- Ensuring you leave plenty of space between your vehicle and the vehicle in front.
- Looking well ahead and checking 'blind spots'.
- Driving at a suitable speed for conditions.
- Responding appropriately to hazards.
- Being patient and courteous to all road users.

Note: You cannot supervise a learner driver if you are on a learner, provisional, probationary or restricted licence, or if your licence is suspended, cancelled or has expired.



Regardless of age, learner drivers must:

- Have a supervisor beside them while driving.
- Clearly display L plates at the front and rear of the vehicle.
- Carry their learner licence, or learner licence receipt at all times.
- Comply with the 'no alcohol limit'.
- Not use a mobile phone of any type at any time (this includes hands free, wireless headsets and speaker phones).
- Not be affected by drugs – either illegal or prescription.
- Obey any conditions on their learner licence, e.g. Corrective lenses (glasses) if they have the condition code 'S' on their licence.
- Hold a learner licence for at least one year before attempting a practical driving test.
- Follow all Queensland road rules.



Learning to drive: phases of driving

Learner drivers will go through a number of 'phases' throughout their driving experience. The phases can include 'just starting out', 'gaining experience' and 'rehearsing to be solo'.



Just starting out

When they first start driving, the focus for the learner drivers will be on handling the vehicle. This includes steering, braking, road position, using the clutch and gears. During this phase, the supervisor will be very involved in the driving process and will make decisions for the learner, and take responsibility for their actions. Allow plenty of time; the learner driver will certainly be in sensory overload when first starting out and remember, repetition is important - the learner driver has a minimum 100 hours to practice what they have learnt.

Gaining experience

Once the learner driver can competently demonstrate the basic skills, it's important to have plenty of driving practice in a variety of conditions. Transition to moderate traffic situations (ordinary street traffic at non-peak hours) where the learner driver can perform basic controlled manoeuvres. Continue to drive on wide residential streets, but consider driving at night or in different weather conditions.

Rehearsing to be solo

During the final phase of learning to drive, the learner can move into higher risk scenarios once they are adequately skilled and confident driving in moderate traffic conditions. These settings might include night driving, peak hour traffic or busy streets, highways and freeway driving, and harsh weather conditions.



Just starting out

Questions to ask...

Road condition

- Is there a minimum 6 metre width road to provide a wide buffer for learning to steer and control a vehicle?
- Can you negotiate a roundabout in a quiet residential street?

Traffic density

- Are you confident to drive in light traffic – at the quietest time of the day or on weekends (2 laned streets), advance to busier times of the day only when the driver has become competent.

Traffic controls

- Do you understand give way, stop signs and traffic signals?
- Can you perform right turns at quiet intersections or those with traffic signals?

Gaining experience

Questions to ask...

Road condition

- Can you drive on straight and curved main roads?
- Can you drive on residential streets with moderate levels of traffic?
- Can you drive on a motorway with divided roads, in light traffic conditions?
- Have you been introduced to night time driving?
- Have you been introduced to parking and reversing?

Traffic density

- Are you competent to drive in light traffic – different weather conditions, night time, driving in new areas?
- Are you confident to drive in moderate traffic – for driving in familiar areas?
- Have you been introduced to driving at a speed for the road and weather conditions you are driving on?

Traffic controls

- Have you practiced at quiet roundabouts?
- Can you manoeuvre through intersections with and without traffic controls?
- Can you turn across oncoming traffic safely?
- Have you had driving practice in different locations?

Rehearsing to be solo

Questions to ask...

Road condition

- Can you drive in moderate/busier streets at different times of the day/night?
- Can you drive on the highway and motorway at busy times of the day – merging and lane changing?
- Can you drive on roads with light and heavy traffic conditions?
- Can you reverse from a driveway?
- Can you perform a parallel park?

Traffic density

- Are you competent to drive in light, moderate and heavy traffic conditions?
- Are you confident to undertake speed adjustments for conditions?

Traffic controls

- Can you drive on busy intersections with and without traffic controls?
- Are you confident with multi-lane roundabouts?
- Are you confident lane merging?
- Are you competent to enter and exit freeways?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Just starting out Supervisor is heavily involved in the driving process. Learner's focus is on handling vehicle and basic skills – steering, braking, road position, clutch and gears.</p> | <p>Gaining experience Supervisor provides shorter instructions. Learner gains lots of driving practice in a variety of conditions and moderate level of traffic.</p> | <p>Rehearsing to be solo Supervisor provides minimal instruction. Learner continues driving practice in peak hour traffic or busy streets, highways and freeways, inclement weather conditions with moderate to heavy traffic.</p> |
| <p>Just starting out Questions to ask...</p> <p>Speed limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about the importance of checking the speed for the roads you are driving on • Are there school zones? • Does the speed limit change? • Where does the driver stop or give way? • What is required to stop or give way? • What can be seen in all directions? <p>REMINDER Remember to keep checking on your learner driver's speed.</p> | <p>Gaining experience Questions to ask...</p> <p>Speed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the speed limit on this street? • Did you see the speed sign? • What speed are you doing now? <p>School zones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did you see the school zone sign? • What times were on the school zone sign? • Are school zones currently in operation? • What speed should we be doing? • Where does the school zone end? <p>Roundabouts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know the 'give way' and signalling rules for roundabouts? • Which lane or lanes do you use? Remember to always indicate left to exit roundabouts. <p>REMINDER When driving at night it is difficult to determine the distance and speed of oncoming vehicles. For safety, the driver should increase the gap between vehicles.</p> | <p>Rehearsing to be solo Questions to ask...</p> <p>Speed control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you maintaining a speed close to (but not above) the regulated speed limit of the road? • Are you checking your speed regularly? • Are you watching for speed/hazard signs? <p>Reversing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you checked the surroundings for children, bicyclists, animals or other hazards before getting into the vehicle? • Have you checked the mirrors? Shoulder check? <p>Night driving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you able to correctly judge the gap between vehicles at night? |

Driving skills checklist: pre-driving

Become familiar with the car and its controls before driving on the road.



Walk around the car while the learner watches in the mirrors so they can identify blind spots and see what they need to be aware of. Make sure your learner has mastered the following skills before progressing to the “Just starting out” checklist.

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Locate the fuel tank inlet and have an awareness of different fuel types | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hazard lights | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Opening and closing the bonnet | <input type="checkbox"/> | Seat adjustment – how to move the seat to a comfortable position | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Locate the battery | <input type="checkbox"/> | Steering wheel adjustment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Locate the radiator and overflow bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mirrors – side and rear view | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Locate the windscreen wiper bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hand brake | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Check engine oil dipstick and brake fluid | <input type="checkbox"/> | Clutch/brake/accelerator/gears | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Inflate tyres to the correct level | <input type="checkbox"/> | Lights – how to turn on and off, including fog lights, headlights and high beams | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Warning lights and gauges | <input type="checkbox"/> | Windscreen wipers – how to use, including rear window wipers | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Speedometer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Horn | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Driving skills checklist: just starting out

Weekly practice in different places is important for developing good driving skills



Your learner will now be ready to start driving in a low-traffic area. Tick the skills in the following list when your learner is able to perform them competently.

| Skill practised | Competent |
|---|--------------------------|
| Adjust the seat | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Adjust the mirrors | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Put on seat belt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Check passengers have seat belts on | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Control clutch (in manual vehicle) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Change gears up and down | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Start/stop the engine | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Release brake and stop | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Drive in a straight line | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Control speed smoothly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Use indicators when turning right or left | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Reverse safely | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Focus on the road ahead, not on the car controls | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Use the side and rear vision mirrors | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Glance at the car controls to check speed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Watch for traffic to the rear and side of the car as well as in front | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Follow a planned course using all of the above skills | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Driving skills checklist: rehearsing to be solo



Being a good driver requires a range of different skills. The following skills are particularly important for avoiding crashes. Tick the skills when your learner demonstrates them consistently.

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Maintain control of the car by driving within the speed limit and at a speed appropriate for the conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> | Knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Your learner knows the road rules and their limitations | |
| Adjust speed appropriate for turning a corner safely | <input type="checkbox"/> | Alertness | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Your learner is aware fatigue can affect the ability to drive safety | |
| Slow down when driving around curves | <input type="checkbox"/> | Foresight | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Your learner understands that being a good driver requires good planning before heading out | |
| Maintain a safe following distance and be ready for the vehicle in front to brake unexpectedly | <input type="checkbox"/> | Judgement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Your learner shows good judgement driving in all conditions (light, weather, road, traffic) | |
| Approach intersections with caution and watch for unexpected actions from other drivers, motorcyclists, pedestrians and cyclists | <input type="checkbox"/> | Distraction | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Your learner shows responsibility by putting their mobile phone in the glove box or by having a designated texter | |
| Safely share the road with all road users | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Does not compete with other drivers | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Check rear vision mirror before slowing, diverting or stopping | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |



Driving skills checklist - gaining experience

Your learner is now ready to move into traffic. Mark the skills in the list below once they can perform them smoothly in light traffic conditions. Tick again when they can perform them smoothly and safely in moderate traffic. Once your learner shows confidence, it's recommended to expose them to a variety of conditions.

| Skill practised | Competent | | Skill reinforced | Competent | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pull out safely into traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Watch the road and traffic several cars ahead and behind | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Changing gears smoothly | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Obey traffic signs, including speed limits and speed limit changes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Adjust speed in traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scan the road and traffic to recognise and anticipate the behaviour of other road users | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Maintain road position | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Use side and rear vision mirrors | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Obey traffic signs and lights | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Check blind spots when changing lanes and merging, by turning their head | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Change lanes and merge | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Maintain a safe following distance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Correctly handle roundabouts and complex intersections | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Adjust speed to suit traffic and road conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Perform hill start | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pull into traffic only when there is a safe gap | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Perform u-turn | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Road: sealed, unsealed, quiet street, main road, freeway, multi-lane, country road | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Perform multi-point turn | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Time: low light, night, sunrise/set | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Reverse park | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Traffic: light, moderate, heavy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Hazard perception and the ‘system of control’



Hazard perception is one of the most important aspects of driving safely.

Recognising hazards and reacting

Developing skills to identify and react to hazards is an important aspect of safe driving. As they are new on the roads, learners often don't know where or what to look for.

Talk to your learner about being aware of what's happening around them and looking further ahead, down the road. Start by pointing out potential hazards while you are parked, then have your learner begin to identify hazards while you're driving.

As drivers gain experience, they develop skills in scanning the road ahead and around them and become better at recognising that a potentially dangerous situation is developing. This early detection gives them more time to make a decision about the hazard and respond to it appropriately. Remember, when your learner is driving, to encourage them to scan, recognise, respond.

Statistics show when a learner driver first gets their P-plates, their risk of a serious crash is six times higher. (Street Smarts, 2018)

Some examples of possible hazards you could identify include:

Blind spots:

- Point out blind spots
- Describe how to check blind spots
- Have your learner practice while driving

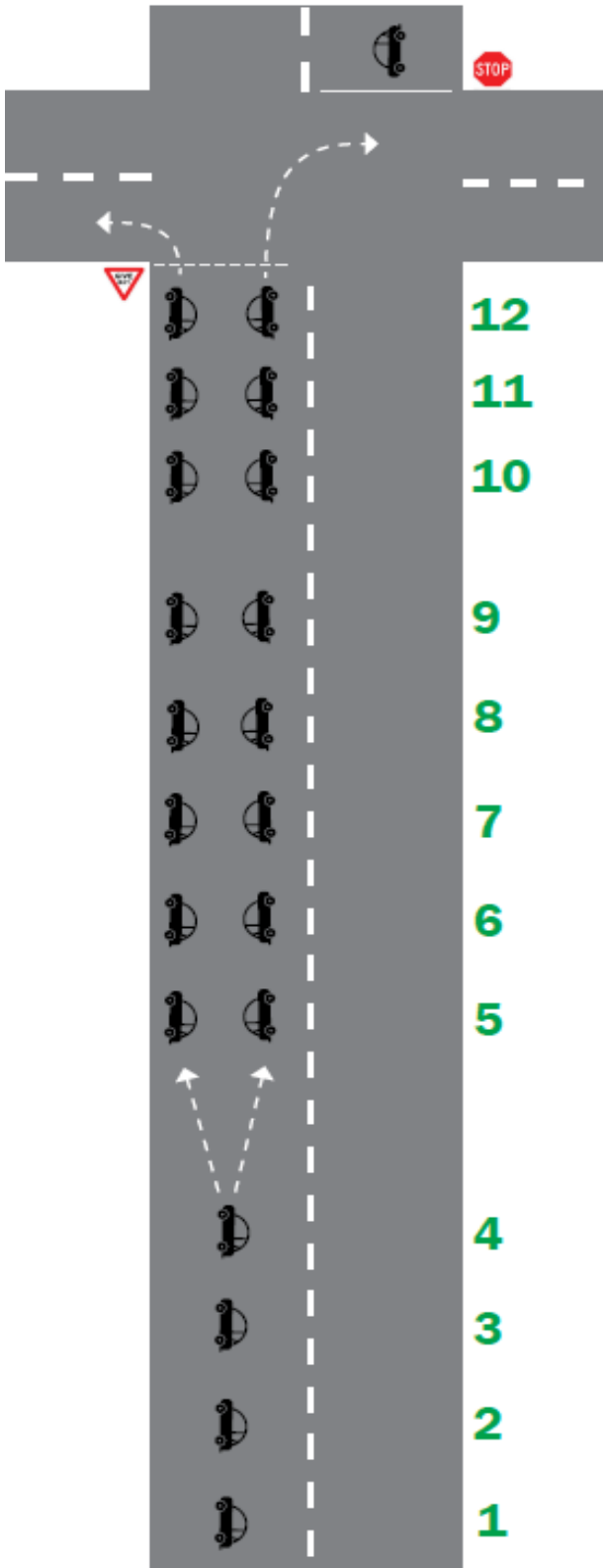
Hidden objects (objects which are blocked from sight)

- Trees blocking traffic signs
- Vehicles

Have the learner sit in the driver's seat while you walk around the car. Talk to them while you move and have them identify when they can and cannot see you using the car's mirrors. Explain to your learner that vulnerable road users, like pedestrians and cyclists can be even more difficult to see than other cars.



Starting from the bottom of the diagram, work through the steps of the system of control method.



Learner drivers do not detect hazards as well as experienced drivers.

The diagram on the left can be useful to explain the 'system of control' which can be used when approaching any traffic situation to learn how to identify hazards and act appropriately.

12. Decision

Make your decision (go, stop, wait).

11. Timing and judgement

Before you approach the hazard, check to see if it is still safe to drive in the way and direction you had planned. Ask yourself, 'do I have to take some action?'. This may mean stopping or slowing.

10. Scanning

Start 'scanning' your environment early. Do you have adequate vision? Who must you give way to?

9. Gears

If you change speed, you may need to change gears.

8. Mirrors

Check your mirrors again to see what other vehicles are doing.

7. Braking

Brake gently but firmly. Leave your brakes on until you are able to proceed.

6. Signalling

Use indicators early so the vehicles behind, beside and in front of you know what you're going to do.

5. Road position

If turning right, left or going straight ahead, adopt the road position most suitable.

4. Course

Which way will you be proceeding? Left, right, or straight ahead?

3. Road signs

Are there road signs which you need to follow on the approach?

2. Mirrors (rear and sides)

Check your mirrors. What is behind you? How far back is it? Are any vehicles overtaking?

1. Hazard perception

What are the hazards? Do you have to give way? Are there traffic lights – is there an arrow for turning? Are there pedestrians or cyclists?



Driving practice: safety matrix

It's crucial to practice driving in various conditions. Begin with low-risk situations like daylight and dry weather, gradually progressing to more challenging drives as the learner's skills improve.

Start simple

The chart depicts a progression from simpler (bottom left) to more challenging (top right) scenarios in each column. It outlines the journey from an 'empty parking lot' (lower risk) to 'rural roads' (higher risk).

Progress slowly

Determining when your learner is ready for a more challenging session can be tricky. Consider your comfort level while they're driving, their skills and judgment, and their comfort level with higher-risk situations. Some learners may need more time, and that's okay—there's no rush.

Points for supervisors to consider

1. Understand how your learner responds to stressful situations.
2. Recognise early signs of stress in your learner.
3. Know effective strategies for calming your learner and managing stress during driving sessions.



Repetition is key!

Revisit and practice earlier skills, even as your learner advances to more challenging and higher-risk driving situations.

Emphasise a gradual progression, starting with environments lacking traffic, then moving to low traffic, moderate traffic, and finally, more complex settings. Acquiring experience across a range of conditions is crucial.





DRINK DRIVING

44% 17-25 year-olds admit to drink / drug driving occasionally (including prescription medication and driving the morning after)

On average, **23%** of young drivers and riders (16-24) involved in fatal crashes were drink driving or riding



DRIVER DISTRACTION

85% 17-25 year-olds admit to using their mobile phone illegally

Driving in an emotional state:
10 x crash risk



SPEEDING

72% 17-25 year-olds admit to speeding on at least 50% of trips

46% of speed related hospitalisations are 24 years or younger



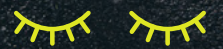
SEATBELTS

Without a seatbelt, you are almost **nine times more likely** to lose your life if involved in a crash

52 young people lost their lives between 2016-2020 because of not wearing a seatbelt

44 males

8 Females



FATIGUE

Young drivers are involved in approximately **30%** of fatigue-related crashes where people are killed or seriously injured.

50% 16-17 year-olds are not getting enough sleep on school nights to meet national sleep guidelines

More than one third of Australian adults are not getting adequate sleep.

72% 17-25 year-olds admit to driving tired

The young drivers' fatal five

Q | StreetSmartsQLD



Queensland Government

A message from your Driving Examiner

TMR is committed to providing quality customer service in a courteous and professional manner. Violent or aggressive behaviour toward our employees is not acceptable and may be referred to the police.

Below is some information about the practical driving test to help you understand what to expect.

- The practical driving test is designed to evaluate your ability to drive safely and correctly in different driving situations which may include a variety of speed zones.
- I will be asking you to undertake a series of driving tasks throughout the assessment. You will be given clear directions in ample time.
- If I don't give you any specific directions, please just follow the road and be directed by road signs, signals and road markings.
- You will be expected to perform the driving tasks when conditions are safe and in accordance with the road rules.
- Please make any lane changes that are necessary to follow my directions.
- At no time during the assessment will I ask you to perform any driving tasks that are illegal.
- If your vehicle is fitted with blind spot mirrors you are still required to conduct shoulder checks to ensure there are no vehicles in the blind spot.
- You may see me marking the report form during the assessment - please do not assume that an error has occurred.
- Once the assessment has commenced I am unable to answer any questions that may influence your driving performance.
- If you have a mobile phone, please ensure it is switched off for the duration of this assessment.
- If the vehicle is fitted with driver assist devices (GPS, speed alarms, park assist or easy start) please turn these devices off for the duration of the test.
- If you are recording this assessment, the recording device must not have audio capability turned on and must be outward facing in a safe location.
- You will not be able to access the device during the assessment.
- If using a device other than your phone to record, please ensure your mobile phone is switched off for the duration of this assessment.
- At the end of the test I will ask you to accompany me to the debrief area to discuss the outcome of your test.





Before your assessment, make sure...

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ◆ Your Queensland learner logbook has been approved. It must be submitted 12 business days before your assessment (only for learner licence holders who are under 25 years). | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ◆ You have passed the hazard perception test (learner licence holders only) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

You must bring:

- ◆ L plates for the test and P plates if you want to drive home after passing and getting your provisional licence (learner licence holders only)
- ◆ current licence for the vehicle you will be doing your assessment in:
 - Queensland driver licence (including learner), and returning driver certificate (if required)
 - other Australian licence (including learner), full Evidence of Identity (EOI)
 - overseas licence (including original translation if licence is not in English), and full EOI
- ◆ glasses or contact lenses (if needed for driving)
- ◆ medical certificate (if required)
- ◆ protective clothing (motorcycle assessment only)

- Is the vehicle part of the Takata Airbag Recall (Alpha and critical version)? Check at: www.ismyairbagsafe.com.au
- if recalled, provide evidence from the manufacturer or an authorised repairer that the airbags have been replaced
 - personally imported vehicles with airbags fitted cannot be used or practical driving tests (as type and status of airbag cannot be confirmed)

You must provide your own assessment vehicle and have permission from the registered operator to use this for your assessment. Your assessment vehicle must be registered, and in roadworthy condition* including:

- ◆ working indicators, lights, and horn
- ◆ working park brakes in good condition
- ◆ adjustable mirrors
- ◆ windows and doors that open and close correctly
- ◆ windscreen and wipers in good condition
- ◆ seatbelts and head restraints fitted to both front seats (unless exempt)
- ◆ roof closed if the vehicle is a convertible
- ◆ tyres in good condition with minimum allowable tread depth
- ◆ correct hybrid, electric, hydrogen fuel cell-powered or LPG label (if applicable)

*The vehicle will be inspected before the test - if it doesn't pass the inspection, you won't be able to take the test and may lose your booking fee. Detailed information about test vehicle requirements can be located at www.qld.gov.au/testvehicle

The following additional requirements apply for LR, MR and HR assessment vehicles:

- ◆ has a current Certificate of Inspection (unless exempt)
- ◆ for a dangerous goods vehicle, you must present a certificate stating that it has been emptied and flushed for the assessment
- ◆ must be a rigid truck or bus (bobtail prime mover is not acceptable) and comply with the below:

| Assessment: | Vehicle must be: |
|-------------|--|
| LR | more than 4.5 tonne GVM but less than 8 tonne GVM |
| MR | More than 8 tonne GVM with 2 axles or less |
| HR | More than 15* tonne GVM with at least 3 axles |
| HC | 3 axle prime mover more than 15* tonne GVM with 2 axle semi-trailer or a 3 axle rigid vehicle more than 15 tonne GVM with a 2 axle trailer more than 9 tonne GVM |

* the vehicle must carry three portable triangular red reflectorised warning signs that comply with AS 3790-1992

Overseas licence holders

If you fail your practical driving assessment you can no longer drive in Queensland using your overseas licence. You can only use your current overseas licence to complete another assessment. If you want to keep learning to drive on Queensland roads you must apply for a Queensland learner licence.

About the practical driving assessment

- It has been designed to assess your ability to drive safely and correctly in different driving situations that may include a number of speed zones.
- The Driving Examiner will be asking you to complete a series of driving tasks throughout the assessment. You will be given clear directions and plenty of time to perform these tasks.
- If the Driving Examiner does not give you any specific directions during the on-road drive, just follow the road and be directed by road signs, signals and markings. You will be expected to abide by the road rules and perform the driving tasks when conditions are safe.
- The Driving Examiner will not ask you to complete any driving tasks that are illegal.
- The Driving Examiner will mark the assessment report form as you drive.
- If your vehicle is fitted with blind spot mirrors, you are still required to conduct shoulder checks to ensure there are no vehicles in the blind spot.
- If you have any questions you should ask the Driving Examiner before your assessment starts. Once the assessment has started, the Driving Examiner will not answer any questions that may influence your driving performance.
- After you finish your assessment drive, the Driving Examiner will give you an assessment report form and tell you about the markings. You may have a third person (such as your driver trainer) present to listen.
- Your driving assessment fee may not be refunded if:
 - Your Queensland learner logbook has not been assessed and approved by the Department of Transport and Main Roads (only for learner licence holders under 25 years).
 - You have not held your learner licence for the required period.
 - You don't arrive at the assessment centre at the allocated test time.
 - You fail to give at least two working days' notice that you want to cancel your test or change your allocated test time.
 - You are unable to start the assessment at the allocated time (for example, your vehicle is defective or you don't have your L plates).
 - You are the holder of a returning driver certificate and book the assessment for a class of vehicle you are not eligible for.
 - You don't bring the right assessment vehicle.

What happens if you pass on a Saturday?

If you pass your test on a Saturday, you can pay using EFTPOS to upgrade your licence on the day. If you want to use a different payment method, you can continue to drive under the conditions of your existing learner/overseas licence but you cannot drive a higher class of vehicle until your licence has been issued/ upgraded. You can do this on the next business day at any Transport and motoring customer service centre that provides licensing services. Bring your *Driving Assessment Report*, and EOI (including passport, overseas licence and translation for overseas applicants).

What if you don't pass a C class assessment

Before you leave, make sure you discuss the areas where you need to improve with your Driving Examiner. You can't redo the assessment until your cooling off period (time you have to wait) is over. Use this time to practice the areas that need improvement before coming back. If you fail your assessment for the:

- first time, you can redo it the next day
- second time, you can redo it on the eighth day after the second fail date
- third time (or more), you can redo it on the 29th day after the most recent date that you failed.

More information on getting a licence, EOI and practical driving assessments can be located at www.tmr.qld.gov.au/licensing



HOW TO PICK A DRIVING SCHOOL

A driving school or professional driver trainer will ensure you have the skills to be a safe and competent driver.

Finding an instructor that's a good fit can be tricky. Here are three things you should consider when choosing an instructor:

- 1 Their accreditation and experience.
- 2 How long each lesson will be.
- 3 Whether they follow a structured approach with defined objectives.

REMEMBER, CHEAPER IS NOT ALWAYS BETTER

A properly trained instructor realises that you are an individual and will develop a teaching plan to suit your needs.

Lessons can be taken before or after work and in some cases on weekends. Rates are competitive and lessons run for a prescribed length of time.

LEARNER LOG BOOK HOURS

Every hour you drive with an accredited trainer counts for 3 hours in your logbook - up to a maximum of 10 actual hours or 30 logbook hours.

Any hours with a trainer after the 10 actual hours must be recorded in your logbook in real time.

You can download the Queensland Government (Department of Transport and Main Roads) mobile app to record your supervised driving as a learner driver.



