

# NT Driving Test - Mandatory Manoeuvres

## KERBSIDE STOP / HILL-START



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### NOTE:

go online to the website below and find the link: "A Guide to the Driving Test".

<https://nt.gov.au/driving/licences/get-your-driver-licence/sit-a-driving-test>

This is the MVR's official guide to help you prepare for your driving test!



Normally just called the "hill-start".

You park against the kerb on an upward slope then "move off" (drive forward onto the road) safely and legally without having the car roll backwards.

It is done on all driving tests in automatic and manual cars.

Originally, the examiner was looking mainly at the driver's ability to keep control of the car, i.e. not rolling backwards or accidentally stopping (stalling) the engine.

However most crashes are caused by factors such as poor observation, poor decision making, not following the road rules, and not responding correctly to hazards.

Good car control is still important, but the emphasis is now on moving off safely and legally into the traffic - see below.

### Performing the manoeuvre.

1. The examiner will direct you to pull over and park the car against a clear stretch of kerb; don't block a driveway or fire hydrant.
2. Make the car safe so that it doesn't roll backwards by applying the handbrake and selecting neutral.
3. You will then be directed to move off.

### What the examiner is looking for:

- You pull over and stop against the kerb safely and legally, with correct signalling and observation techniques.
- You have the signal (blinkers) running the minimum amount of time before moving off.
- You perform correct observations before moving off.
- You give way to all traffic including pedestrians before moving off.
- You keep reasonable control of the car and don't roll backwards.

### Get professional driving lessons!

Even if you think you are a good driver (and perhaps you are), you still need to know *exactly* what the examiner is looking for!

It is very easy to fail the test by not giving correct signals or not doing correct observations at the right time.

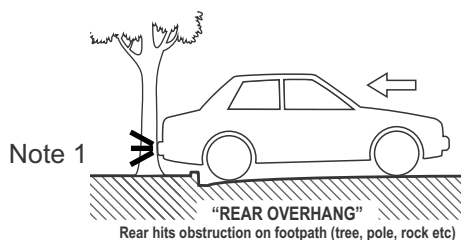
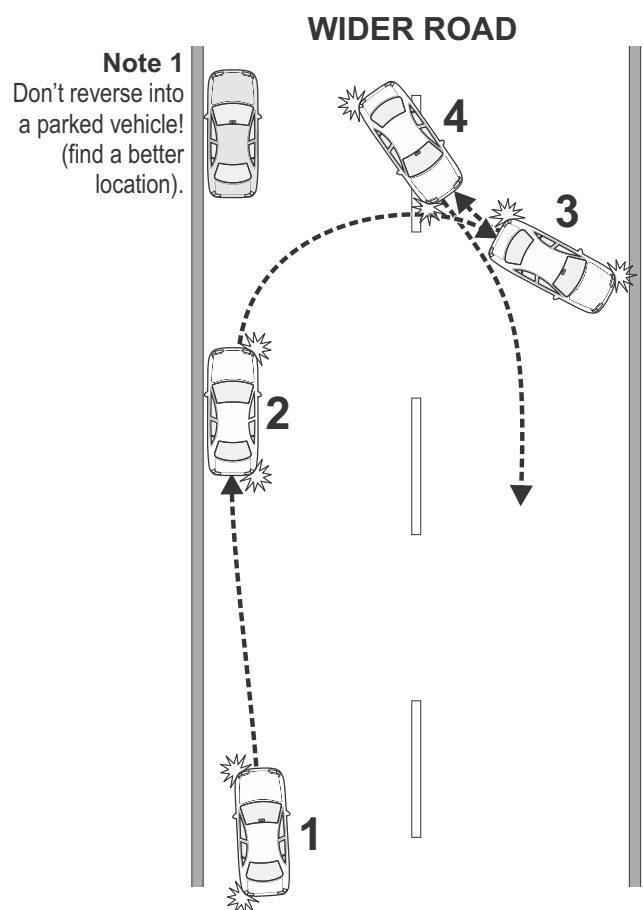
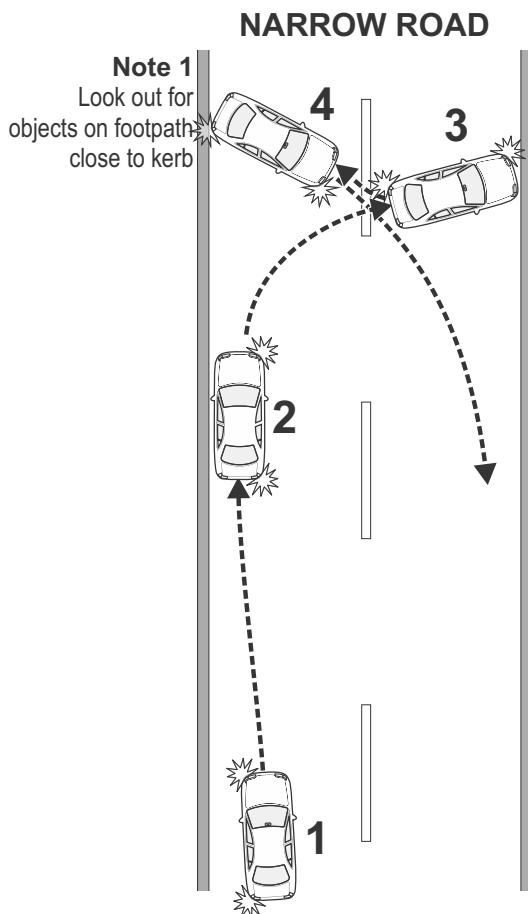
Lessons with a professional instructor are highly recommended before taking your test.

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## THREE-POINT TURN

On your test you will be required to perform a three point turn by turning around in the road. It must be performed safely with minimal disruption to the traffic flow.

- ▶ Do NOT enter driveways, and don't let your wheels contact the kerb.
- ▶ Missing three OBSERVATIONS or three SIGNALS will fail the test. SIGNAL and check the BLIND SPOTS each side :
  - before pulling over alongside the kerb,
  - before moving away from the kerb,
  - every time you stop ready to move in the opposite direction.
 Be aware of road users (cars, bicycles etc) trying to get past you, they have priority.
- ▶ In large vehicles it may be necessary to use 5 moves instead of 3 to complete the manoeuvre.



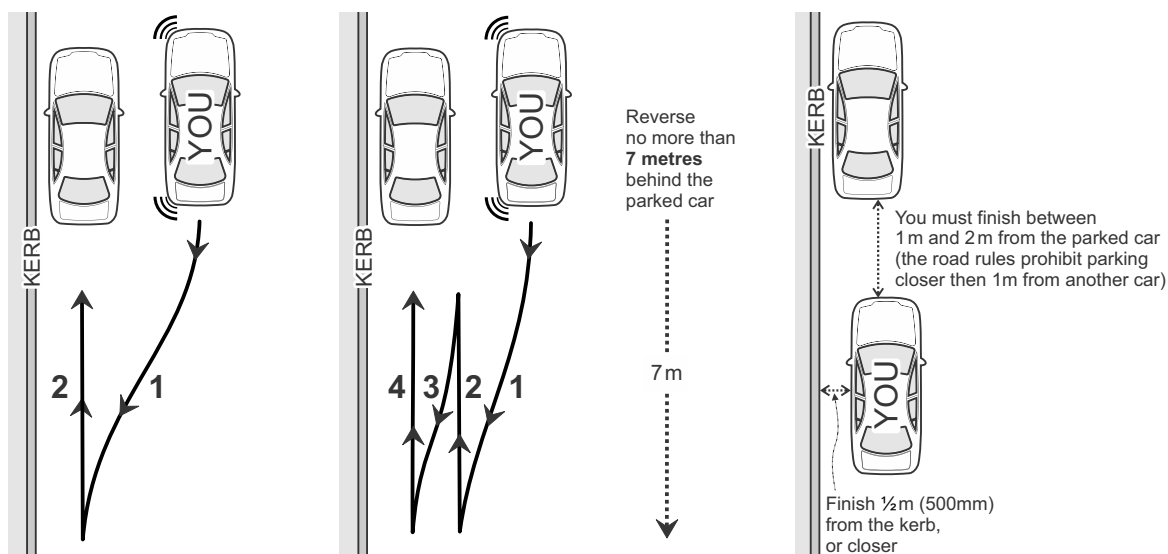
**Note 1**  
Be aware of what you are reversing towards!  
It is possible to reverse into objects on the footpath, even before the rear wheels have reached the kerb. Beware of reversing into a parked vehicle.  
**Avoid locations where this is likely to happen.**

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## REVERSE PARALLEL PARK

During your test you will be required to perform a reverse parallel park by stopping alongside a parked vehicle and reversing behind it to finish alongside the kerb.

- You are allowed up to 4 changes of direction (see diagram below).
- Do not reverse further than 7 metres behind the parked car.
- Do not finish closer than 1 metre or further than 2 metres behind the car.
- Finish at least 500mm (½ metre) from the kerb, or closer.
- Do not let your wheels touch the kerb.  
Letting one or more wheels mount the kerb will fail the manoeuvre (and the test).



The manoeuvre can be done using 2 changes in direction, but if you are not in position by then you are allowed 2 more moves (total of 4 moves).

### 1. SELECTING A PARKED CAR

Find a car parked close to the kerb on a straight stretch of road, with no other car parked close behind it.

You need clear space to perform the manoeuvre, so that you will not be reversing close to a vehicle parked behind you.

Select a car which is not facing towards you (parked facing the wrong way), or one which has a very low rear (e.g. Volkswagen Beetle), as you will need to see the vehicle's corner in your side windows as you start to reverse.

### 2. GETTING INTO POSITION TO COMMENCE THE MANOEUVRE.

As you approach the car, *check behind* - vehicles following behind you won't be expecting you to suddenly stop alongside a parked car and could crash into you.

(a) If a car is behind you, signal left, shoulder check left and pull over to let them pass. When clear you can then pull out from kerb (signal at least 5 seconds and shoulder check right) and then move safely out and stop alongside the parked car.

(b) If clear behind, signal left, shoulder check left, and stop alongside the parked car.

Stop 1 metre from the other car's door, and slightly ahead of it (diagram 'A').

As soon as you stop, select reverse to display your reversing lights and signal 'left'.

Don't start the manoeuvre until it is clear behind you!

Always look behind and perform left & right shoulder checks before reversing!

**Note:** Do not practice behind a car more than once, when you've finished one practice park, move on and find another car if possible (people can get very unhappy if you linger around their car too long!). Using another family-owned car is a good idea.  
Your professional driving instructor can give you tips on how to do the manoeuvre.