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Cockpit Checks

Learning Objectives

To understand:

The importance of entering and leaving the car safely.

How to carry out cockpit checks and why they are important.

D S S S M

Enter the vehicle safely including awareness of other road users

Check that the parking brake is secured

D Doors - all doors closed?

S Seat base adjustment - backwards and forwards, up & down

S Seat back adjustment - including head restraint & steering column

S Seat belt

M Mirrors - adjustment and use

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Q & A

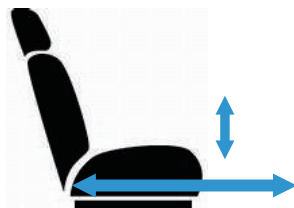
- How can you check that all the doors are properly closed?
- How can you judge that the seat is in the correct position?
- Why should you adjust your mirrors before moving off?
- What might happen if you try to adjust the mirrors while the car is moving?
- Who is legally responsible for passengers wearing seat belts?
- What might happen if a rear passenger is not wearing their seat belt?
- Who is responsible for children wearing the appropriate restraint?
- How can you ensure the wind does not catch your door when opening it?
- What dangers could be caused by the wind catching your door when opening it?

Cockpit Checks

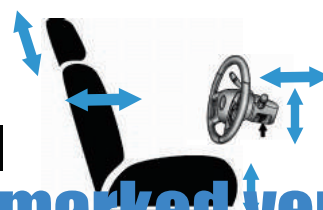
Doors



Seat Base

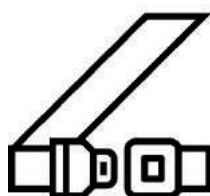


Seat Back/Steering Wheel



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Seat Belts



Mirrors



Learning Objectives

To understand the importance of use of mirrors when driving:

Correct adjustment of all mirrors

Understanding the dangers of not using mirrors

Blind spots - where they are and how to deal with them

Use of mirrors

- Interior shows true size, exterior makes things look further away
- The importance of frequent use
- What should you look for. Looking and seeing.
- Acting on what you see
- Use before
 - Changing speed
 - Changing direction
 - Turning at a junction
 - Changing lane
 - Overtaking
- Night time and anti-dazzle measures

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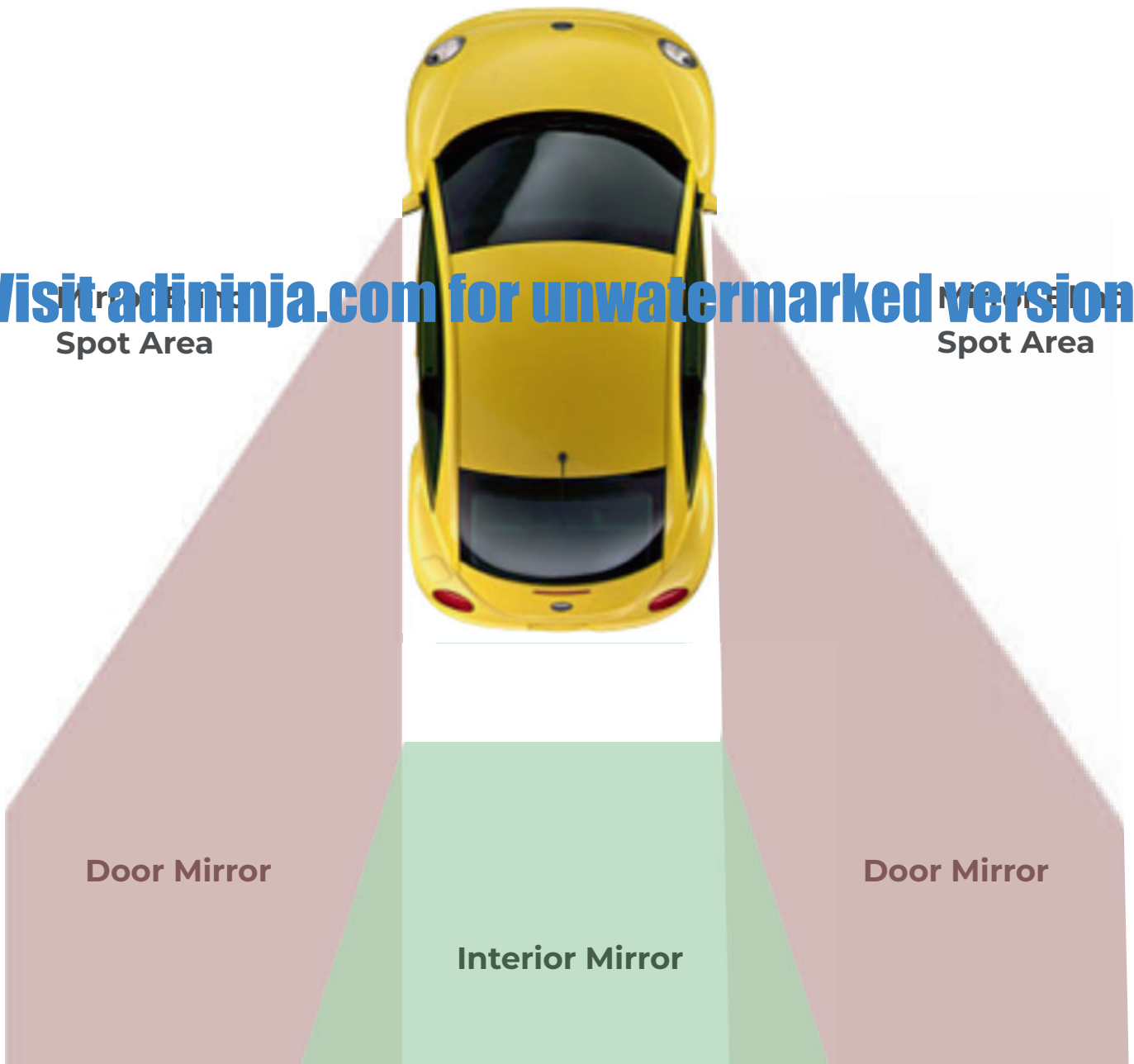
Q & A

- What does “effective use” of mirrors mean?
- How often should you check the mirrors?
- When must you use the interior mirror?
- When must you use the exterior mirrors?
- Why does using the mirrors come first in the MSPSL routine
- What are you looking for in the mirrors?
- Give an example when what you see in your mirrors may change what you plan to do
- What value is there in checking mirrors after you have turned a corner?

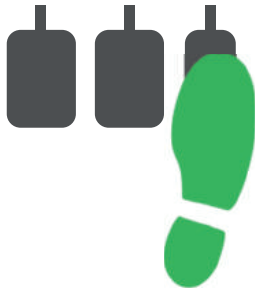
Mirrors



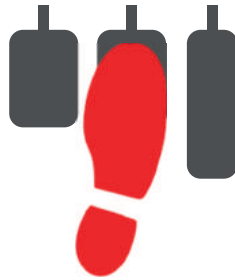
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Controls



Accelerator



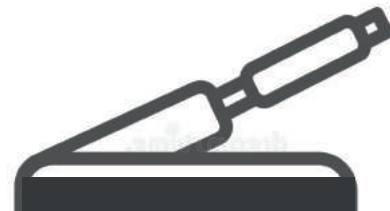
Brake



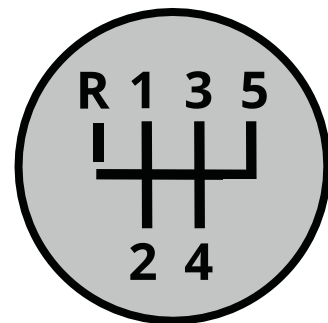
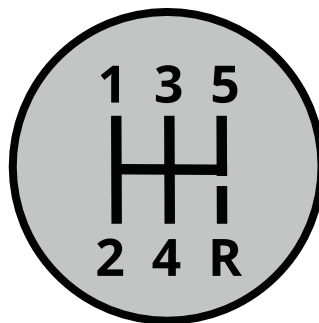
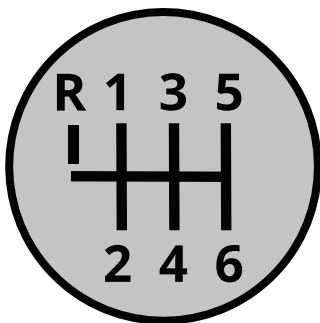
Clutch



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Parking Brake



Gear Stick

Pedals - Accelerator & Brake

Learning Objectives

To understand the function of and use of the footbrake and accelerator:

Identifying the different pedals.

Understanding what the accelerator and brake do.

Understanding how to use them smoothly

Pedals

- Accelerator
 - Use of right foot
 - Using it smoothly
 - The effect of releasing the pedal
- Footbrake
 - Use of right foot
 - Using it smoothly
 - Brake warning lights
 - Progressive braking
 - Easing off before stopping
 - Anti-lock braking system

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Q & A

- What would be the effect of pushing firmly on the accelerator when no gear is engaged?
- What are the advantages of progressive braking?
- Why must you check the mirrors before accelerating or braking?
- Why is it important to use the footbrake rather than the parking brake to stop the vehicle?

Pedals - Clutch

Learning Objectives

To understand the function of the clutch pedal and how to use it:

- Why the clutch is needed
- How the clutch works
- How to operate the clutch pedal

Using the Clutch

- How the clutch works
 - Understanding the biting point
- Operation
 - Use of left foot only
 - Depressing the clutch pedal fully
 - Releasing the clutch slowly from the biting point
 - Avoiding coasting
- Used for
 - Selecting/changing gear
 - When pulling away
 - When stopping
 - Controlling the car at slow speeds

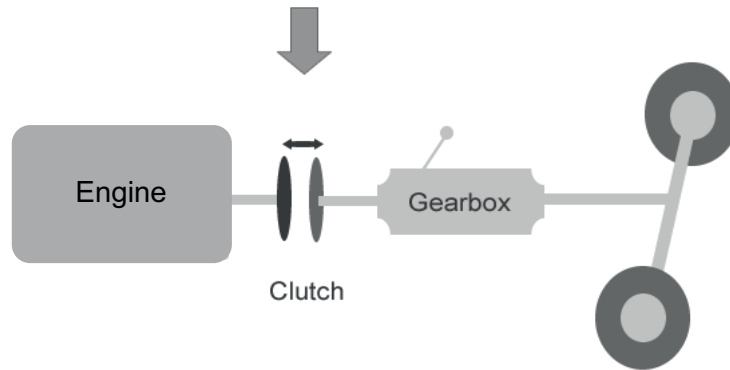
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Q & A

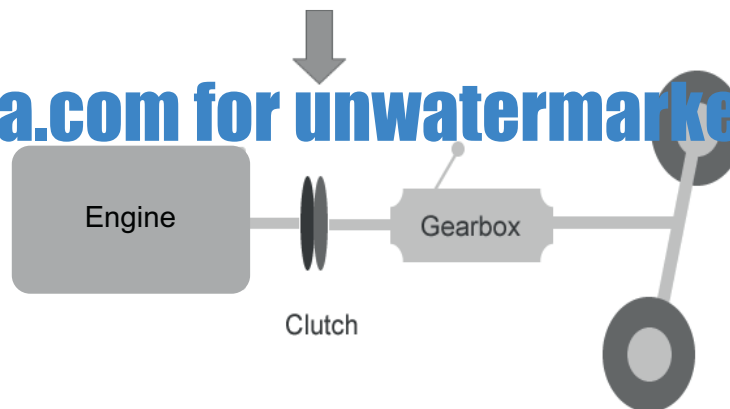
- How do you know when you are at the biting point?
- What does “riding the clutch” mean?
- What is coasting?
- Why can coasting be unsafe?
- What will happen if you release the clutch too quickly?
- What dangers can be caused by stalling?

Pedals - Clutch

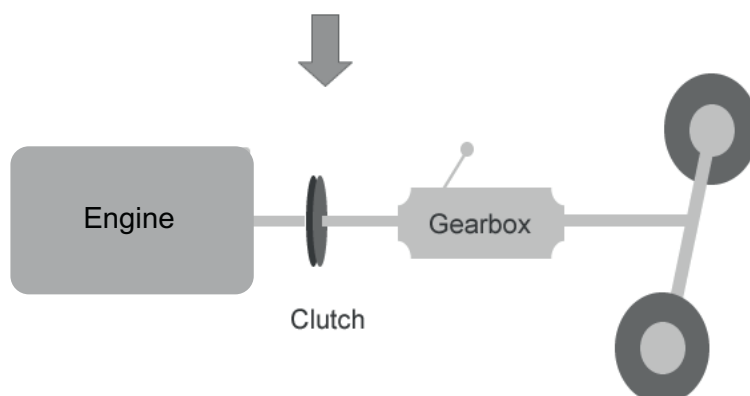
Clutch pedal down = plates pushed apart



Clutch partly up = plates just touching (biting point)

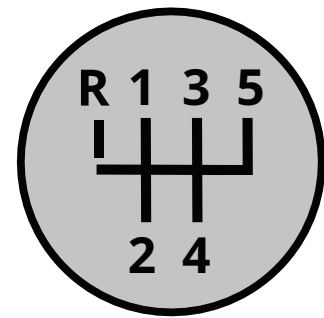
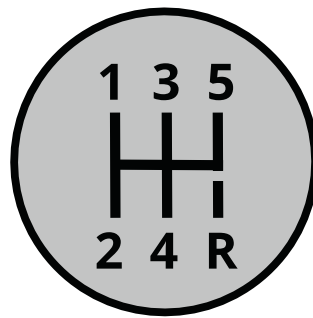
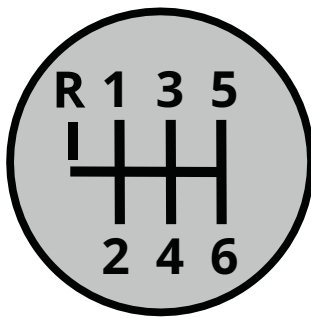


Clutch fully up = plates gripping on



Learning Objectives

To understand the function of gears and how to use them and to be able to select the correct gear for the speed/situation



Using the Gears

- The gears and their position using the gear stick
 - Selecting reverse
 - Neutral position
- Choosing the appropriate gear for the speed
 - Listening to the engine
 - Lower gear = more power, higher gear = more speed
- How to change gear
 - Co-ordinating with gas and clutch
 - Block changing or selective gear changing

Q & A

- If you are not sure you are in neutral how can you check?
- What will happen if you are in too high a gear for your speed?
- What are the benefits of selective gear changing?
- What happens if the clutch is not fully down when changing gear?
- In what situations may you need to go to a lower gear for more power?

Steering

Learning Objectives

To be able to steer the car in different situations accurately with full control

Using the Steering Wheel

- Holding the steering wheel - Position & Grip
- Benefits of the pull push method
- Where to look when steering

Q & A

- Why might looking down when changing gear cause problems?
- Where should you be looking when steering?
- What are the potential problems with crossing your hands over?
- What are the potential problems with steering one handed?
- What does "power steering" do?

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Parking Brake

Learning Objectives

To understand the use of the parking brake

Using the Parking Brake

- Only to be applied when stationary
- Pushing the button in to release

Q & A

- What are the dangers of using the parking brake to stop the car?
- Why is it safer to apply the parking brake when stopped for more than a few moments?

Giving Signals

Learning Objectives

To understand the importance of signalling, when to signal and different ways in which we can give signals

Giving Signals

- Indicators
 - Giving the correct signal at the correct time
 - Cancelling indicators
- Brake Lights
- Flashing headlights/sounding the horn
- Reversing lights
- Hazard lights
- Arm signals
- Road positioning and eye contact

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Q & A

- Why do we need to give signals?
- What could a misleading signal look like?
- Why should we not wave for pedestrians to cross the road?
- When should we use hazard lights?
- What problems would be caused if our brake lights were not working?

Signaling



Turning Left
Moving to the Left



Flashing Head Lights



Turning Right
Moving to the Right



Turning Right
Moving to the Right



Brake Lights



Turning Left
Moving to the Left



Reversing Light



Slowing Down
or Stopping



Hazard Lights

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Learning Objectives

To be able to pull away safely from the side of the road:

Preparing the vehicle to move off.

Making effective observation.

Moving away under full control and take up a safe position in the road.

Procedure - POM

○ Preparation

Clutch down

Select the appropriate gear for the slope/angle (usually 1st gear)

Co-ordinate pedals (clutch/gas/footbrake) as appropriate

○ Observation

Mirrors

Blind spots

Signal if necessary

○ Manoeuvre

Release parking brake

Clutch control

Steering

Road position

Cancel the signal

Re-check mirrors

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Q & A

- Which gear is usually most appropriate for moving off?
- Why must you check your mirrors before moving off?
- What are you looking for in your mirrors?
- Why must you check the blind spots?
- When should you release the parking brake?
- What road position should you take up after moving off?
- Why is it important to check the mirrors again after moving off?
- Why may a signal not be necessary?
- What would you do differently for moving off uphill/downhill or at an angle?

Moving Off

Preparation

Clutch down



First gear



Gas



Biting point



Observation

Mirrors



Check



Blind Spot



Signal if necessary



Manoeuvre

Release handbrake



Ease clutch up slowly



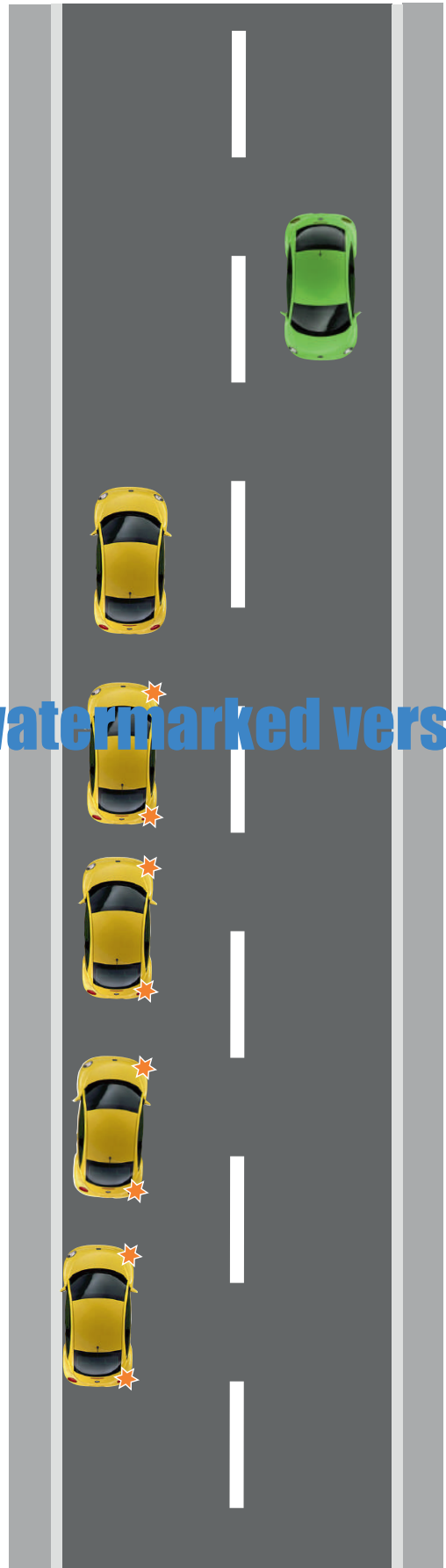
Increase gas



Steer away from the kerb & straighten up



Check mirrors
Cancel signal



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Pulling Up On The Left

Learning Objectives

To be able to pull up safely at the side of the road:

- Select a safe, convenient and legal position to pull up at the road side.
- Utilise the MSPSL routine.
- Bring the vehicle to a stop under full control, close to and parallel with the left kerb.
- Secure the vehicle after stopping.

Procedure - MSPSL

- Selecting a safe, convenient and lawful place (SCALP)

Parking and waiting restrictions

Avoiding driveway, junctions, traffic islands

What to do if there is traffic behind

- MSPSL routine

Necessity and timing of signal

Steering control

Progressive braking

Depressing clutch

- After stopping

Applying parking brake

Selecting neutral

Cancelling signal

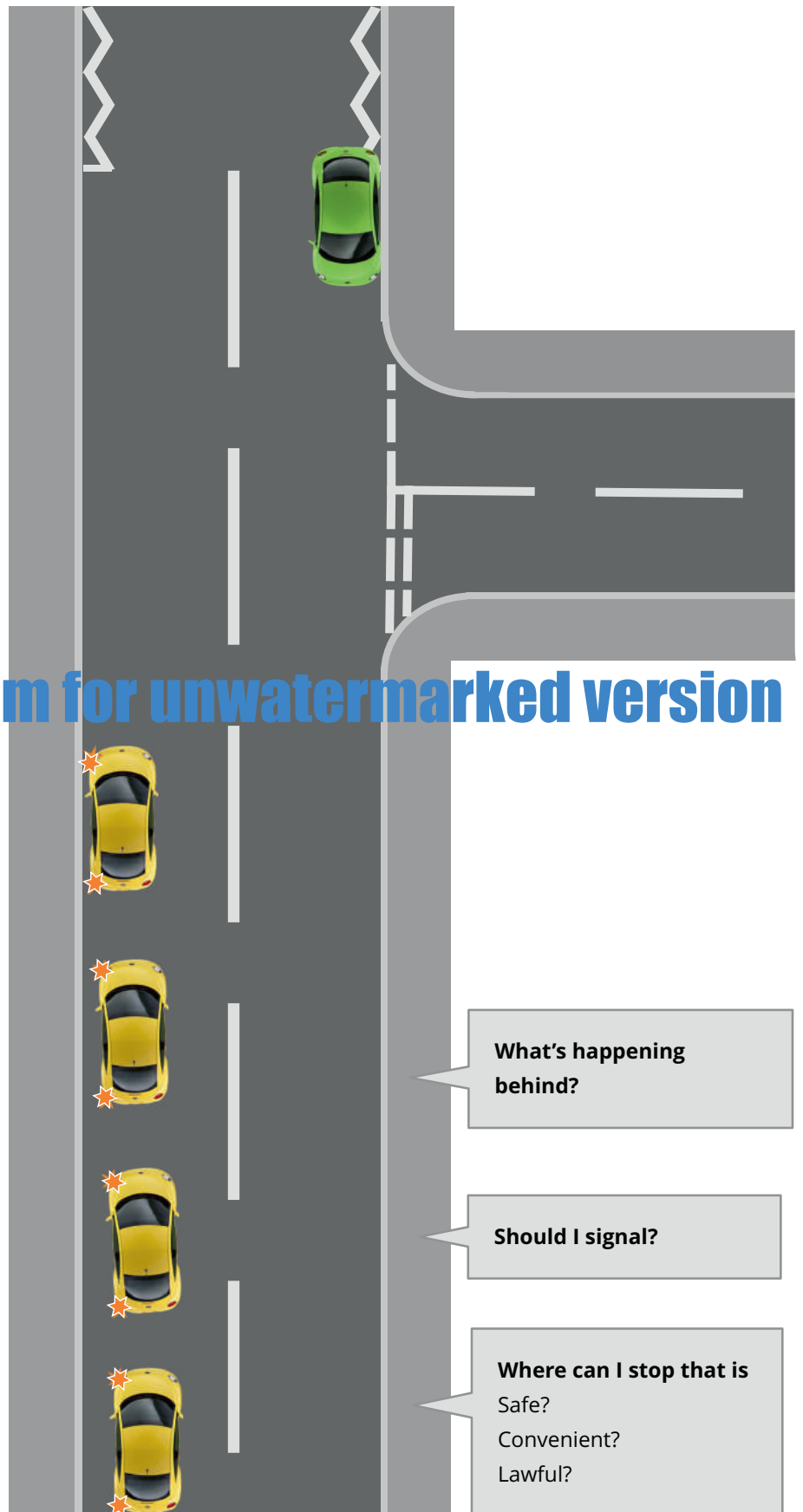
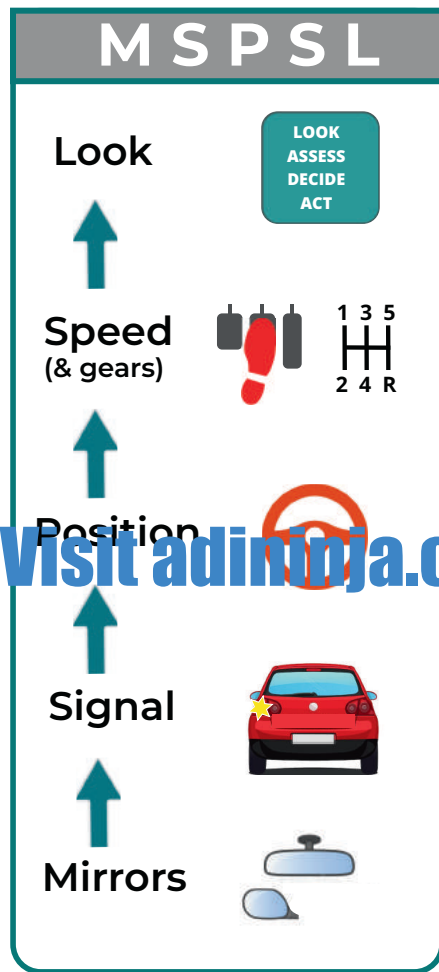
Take feet off pedals

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Q & A

- Why is it important to check the mirrors in plenty of time?
- When will it be necessary to give a signal?
- When might a signal be confusing and what could be the result?
- When might it be necessary to change gear before stopping?
- What do we mean by 'progressive braking'?
- What could be the result of putting the clutch down too soon or too late?
- How can we park safely on a hill?

Pulling Up On The Left



Angled Start

Learning Objectives

To pull away safely from the left side of the road at an angle:

- Prepare the vehicle to move off from the side of the road.
- Make effective observation, being aware of particular difficulties.
- Move away under full control and take up a safe position in the road.

Procedure - POM

○ Preparation

Clutch down

Select the appropriate gear for the slope/angle (usually 1st gear)

Co-ordinate pedals (clutch/gas/footbrake) as appropriate

○ Observation

Mirrors

Blind spots

Signal if necessary

○ Manoeuvre

Release handbrake

Clutch control to maintain a safe speed

Steering

Road position

Cancel the signal

Re-check mirrors

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Q & A

- What are the particular difficulties with pulling out at an angle?
- How can you maintain a slow speed while pulling out?
- What are you going to need to do in terms of steering?
- Why could giving a signal be especially helpful?

Angled Start

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Where should I look?

How will I keep the car slow?

Should I signal?



Preparation

Clutch down



First gear



Gas



Biting point



Observation

Mirrors



Ahead



Blind Spot



Signal if necessary



Manoeuvre

Release handbrake



Ease clutch up slowly



Increase gas



Steer away from the kerb & straighten up then steer in to normal driving position



Check mirrors



Emerging Left

Learning Objectives

To be able to approach and emerge to the left from a T-Junction:

Assessing the type of junction ahead (busy/quiet, give way/stop).

Assessing whether it is an open or closed junction.

Apply the MSPSL routine on approach to the T-junction.

Emerging under control and with due regard for the safety of other road users.

Judging when safe to emerge.

Procedure - MSPSL

- Assessing on approach
 - Open or closed junction?
- Applying MSPSL routine
 - When to check mirrors
 - Timing of signal
 - Position on approach and following the line of the kerb
 - When to start slowing and selecting the correct gear
 - Observation - when to look
- Awareness of other vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists
 - Judgement
 - Joining traffic stream
 - Obscured view - peep and creep

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Q & A

- What does a “give way” line mean?
- Why must you stop at a “stop” line?
- What might you see in your left door mirror that may affect you?
- Who has priority at a T-junction?
- When should you emerge if a vehicle on your right is signalling to turn left into your road?
- Why must you look left as well as right before emerging?
- Which road users are particularly vulnerable at T-junctions?



Learning Objectives

- To be able to approach and emerge to the right from a T-Junction:
 - Assessing the type of junction ahead (busy/quiet, give way/stop).
 - Assessing whether it is an open or closed junction.
 - Apply the MSPSL routine on approach to the T-junction.
 - Emerging under control and with due regard for the safety of other road users.
 - Judging when safe to emerge.

Procedure - MSPSL

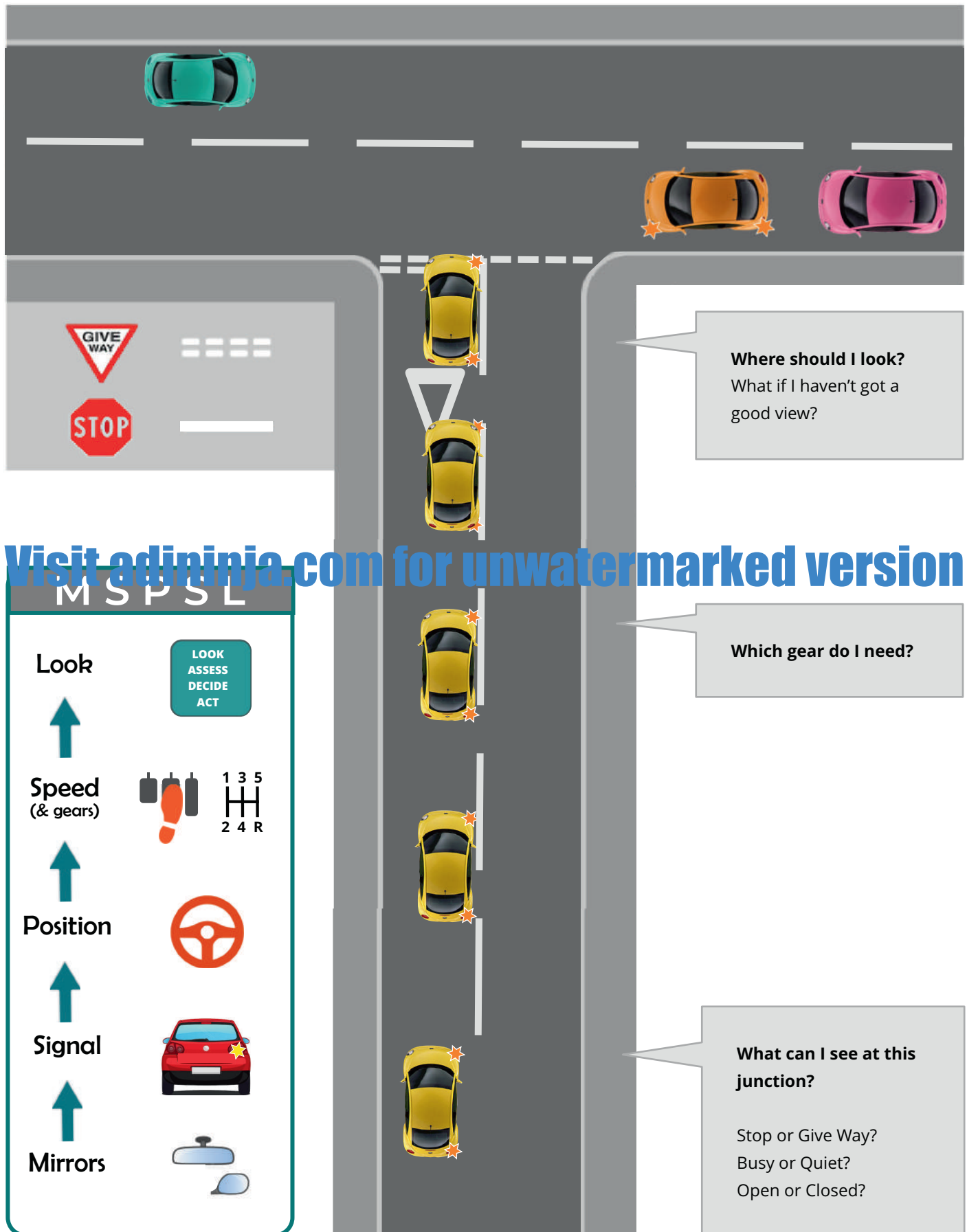
- Assessing on approach
 - Open or closed junction?
- Applying MSPSL routine
 - When to check mirrors
 - Timing of signal
 - Position on approach and following the line of the kerb
 - When to start slowing and selecting the correct gear
 - Observation - Mirror - Peep - Creep
- Awareness of other vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists
 - Judgement
 - Joining traffic stream Obscured view - peep and creep

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Q & A

- What does a “give way” line mean?
- Why must you stop at a “stop” line?
- What might you see in your right door mirror that may affect you?
- When might it be appropriate to position further to the left on approach than normal?
- Who has priority at a T-junction?
- When should you emerge if a vehicle on your right is signalling to turn left into your road?
- Which road users are particularly vulnerable at T-junctions?

Emerging Right



Turning Left

Learning Objectives

To make a left turn from a major to a minor road, under full control and with due regard for other road users

Procedure - MSPSL

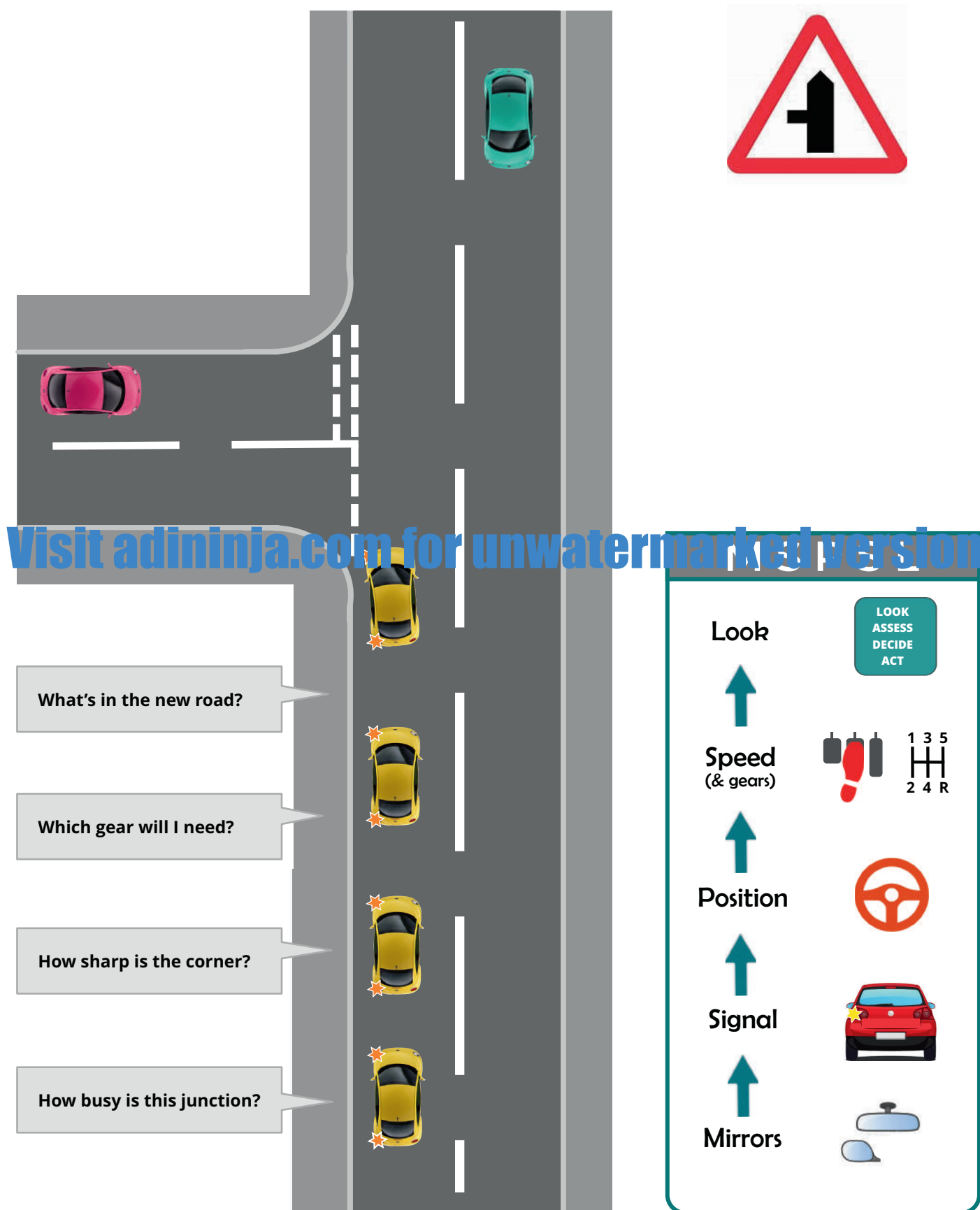
- Scanning ahead and identifying the junction
 - Road signs and markings
- MSPSL routine
 - Use of mirrors
 - Correctly timed signal
 - Position to turn left
 - Speed on approach
 - Selection of gear
 - Verbal cueing
 - Looking into the new road

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Q & A

- Why is it important to check your mirrors first?
- Why is it important to check the left door mirror?
- What are the dangers of signaling too soon or too late?
- What are the dangers of approaching too quickly/slowly?
- How do you decide the correct gear?
- What must you look out for before you turn?
- What should you do after you have turned in to the new road?

Turning Left



Turning Right

Learning Objectives

To make a right turn from a major to a minor road, under full control and with due regard for other road users:

Understanding priorities

Judging oncoming traffic safely and awareness of when it is safe to proceed

Procedure - MSPSL

- Scanning ahead and identifying the junction
 - Road signs and markings
- MSPSL routine
 - Use of mirrors
 - Correctly timed signal
 - Position next to centre line to turn right
 - Speed on approach
 - Selection of gear
 - Braking, passing
 - Assessing oncoming traffic - Look, Assess, Decide, Act
 - Looking into the new road

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Q & A

- Why is it important to check your mirrors first?
- Why is it important to check the right door mirror?
- What are the dangers of signaling too soon or too late?
- What are the dangers of approaching too quickly/slowly?
- How do you decide the correct gear?
- How can you judge if it is safe to turn when there is oncoming traffic?
- Why should you avoid holding back too far when waiting for oncoming traffic?
- What should you do after you have turned in to the new road?

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Will I need to stop?



Other Junctions

Learning Objectives

To be aware of other junction layouts and the problems they may cause:

Y Junctions

Junctions on bends

Filter lanes for turning

Procedure - MSPSL

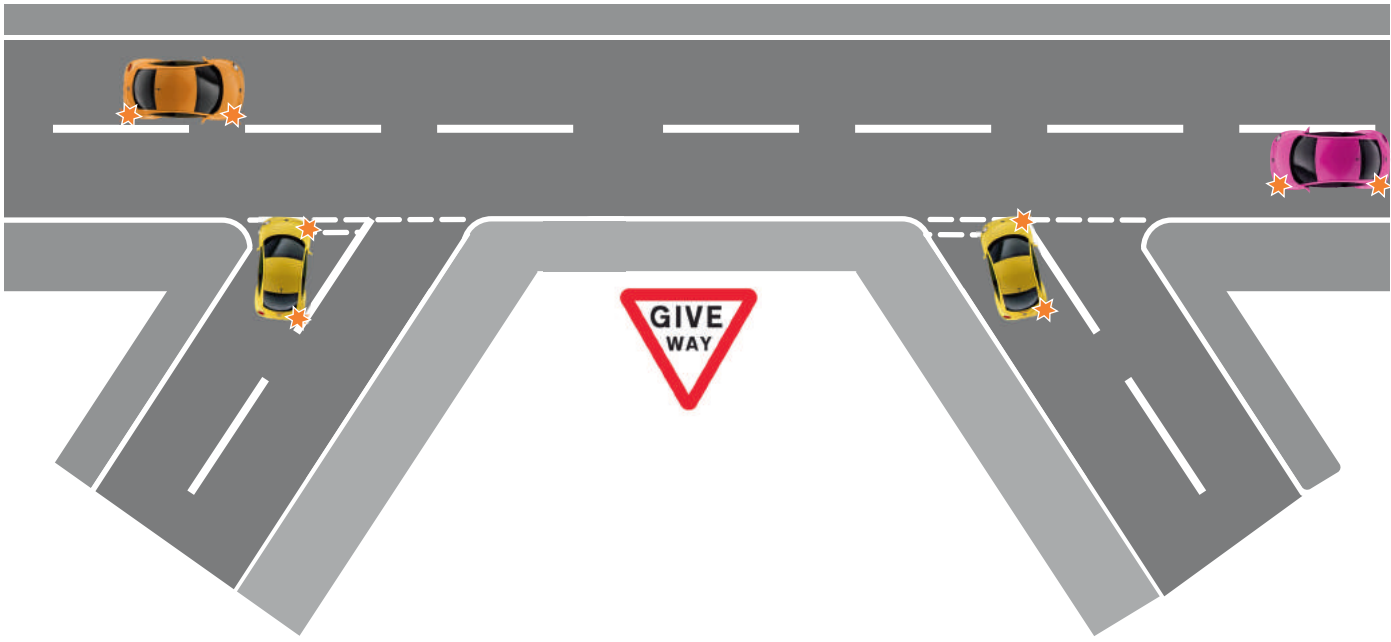
- Scanning ahead and identifying the junction
 - Road signs and markings
- MSPSL routine
 - Adapting normal procedures based on the road layout
 - Use of mirrors
 - Signalling at an appropriate time
 - Appropriate braking to slow down
 - Correct choice of gear
 - Use caution in difficult circumstances

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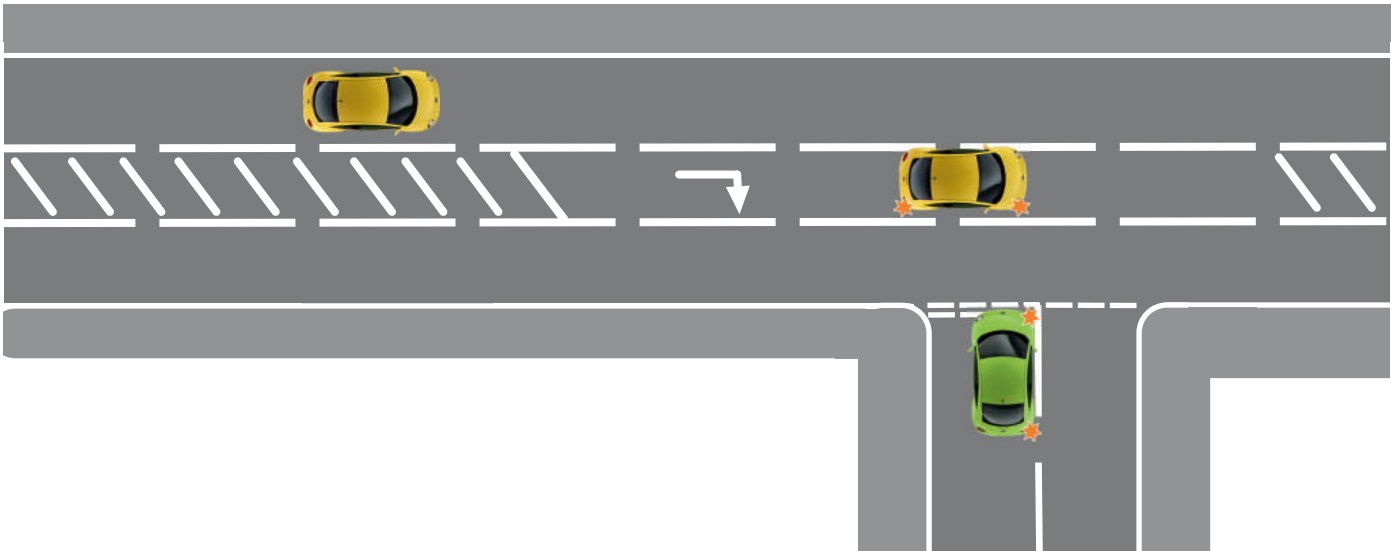
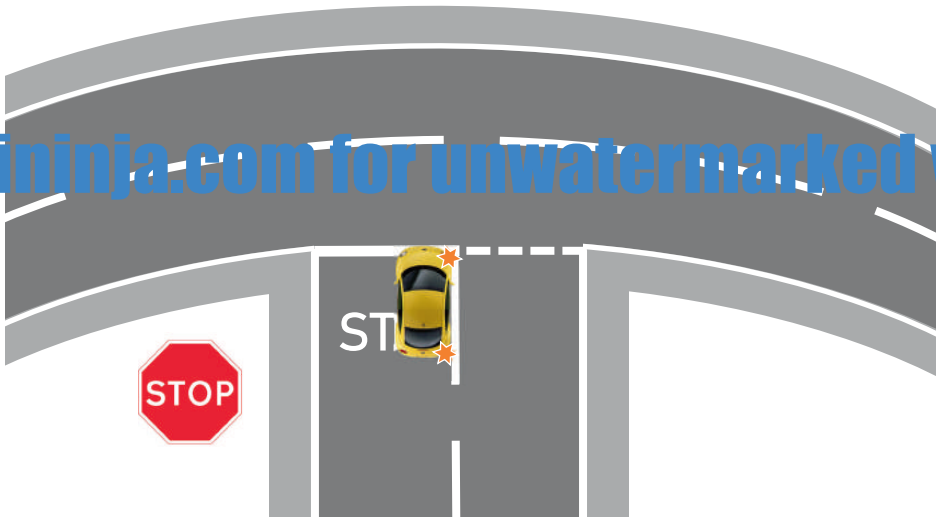
Q & A

- Why may it sometimes not be appropriate to follow normal rules?
- What are the particular dangers with emerging from a T-Junction on a bend?
- Why is it important to position yourself in the middle of a filter lane?
- When might it be appropriate to use 3rd gear when turning left from a major road to a minor road?

Other Junctions



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Learning Objectives

To be able to approach and deal with crossroads from all directions safely:
Applying the MSPSL routine on approach to the crossroads.
Proceeding ahead and turning to the left and to the right from both major and minor roads, under control and with due regard for the safety of other road users.

Procedure - MSPSL

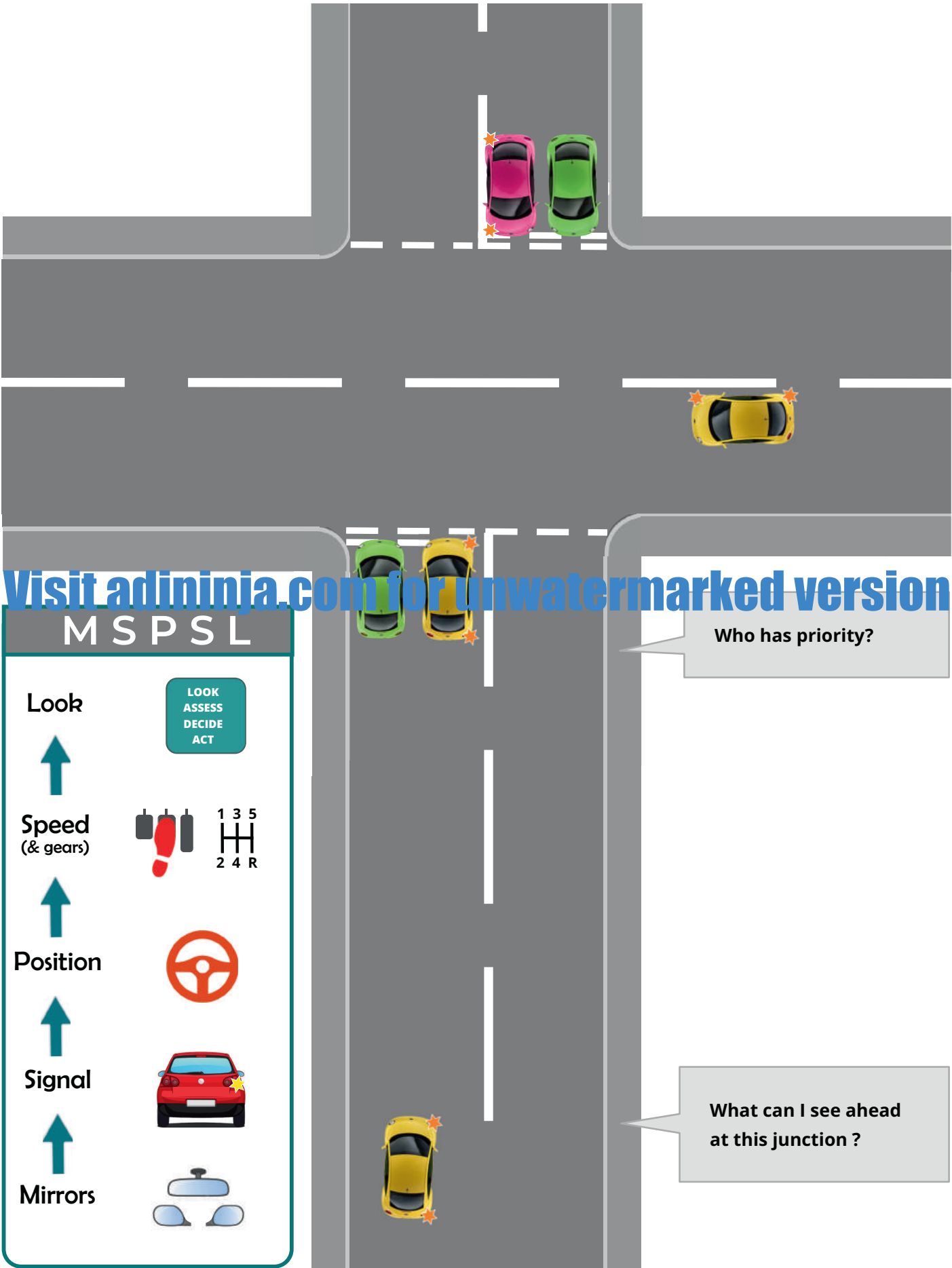
- Scanning ahead and identifying the junction
 - Road signs and markings
- MSPSL routine
 - Use of mirrors
 - Correctly timed signal
 - Correct positioning for intended direction
 - Speed on approach
 - Selection of gear
 - Timing point
 - Assessing all traffic - who has priority?
 - Look, Assess, Decide, Act
 - Making eye contact with other drivers

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Q & A

- How do you deal with a situation where both you and the oncoming traffic are turning right?
- Why should you never assume you have priority?
- Why might it be appropriate to slow down even if you are on the major road going straight ahead?
- What might suggest that someone is giving an incorrect signal?
- What would you do if you are waiting at the give way line and another vehicle flashes their headlights?
- Why might it be unsafe to emerge even if another driver beckons you to go first?

Crossroads



Other Crossroads

Learning Objectives

To be able to approach and deal with other crossroads situations such as box junctions and staggered crossroads:

- Scan and plan ahead for staggered crossroads
- Understand the rules for box junctions
- Plan ahead for box junctions

Procedure - MSPSL

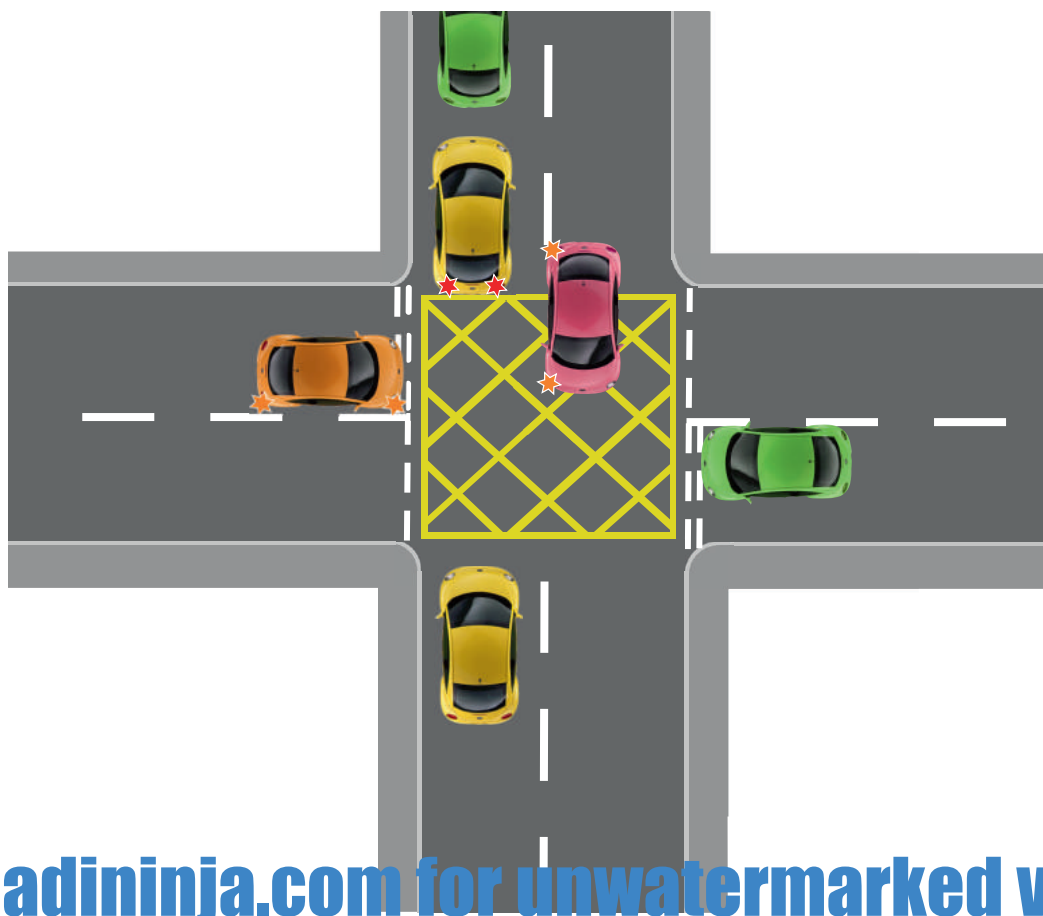
- Scanning ahead and identifying particular problems
 - Road signs and markings
- MSPSL routine
 - Use of mirrors
 - Correctly timed signal
 - Correct positioning for intended direction
 - Speed on approach
 - Selection of gear
 - Avoiding coasting
 - Use signal if traffic has priority
 - Look, Assess, Decide, Act

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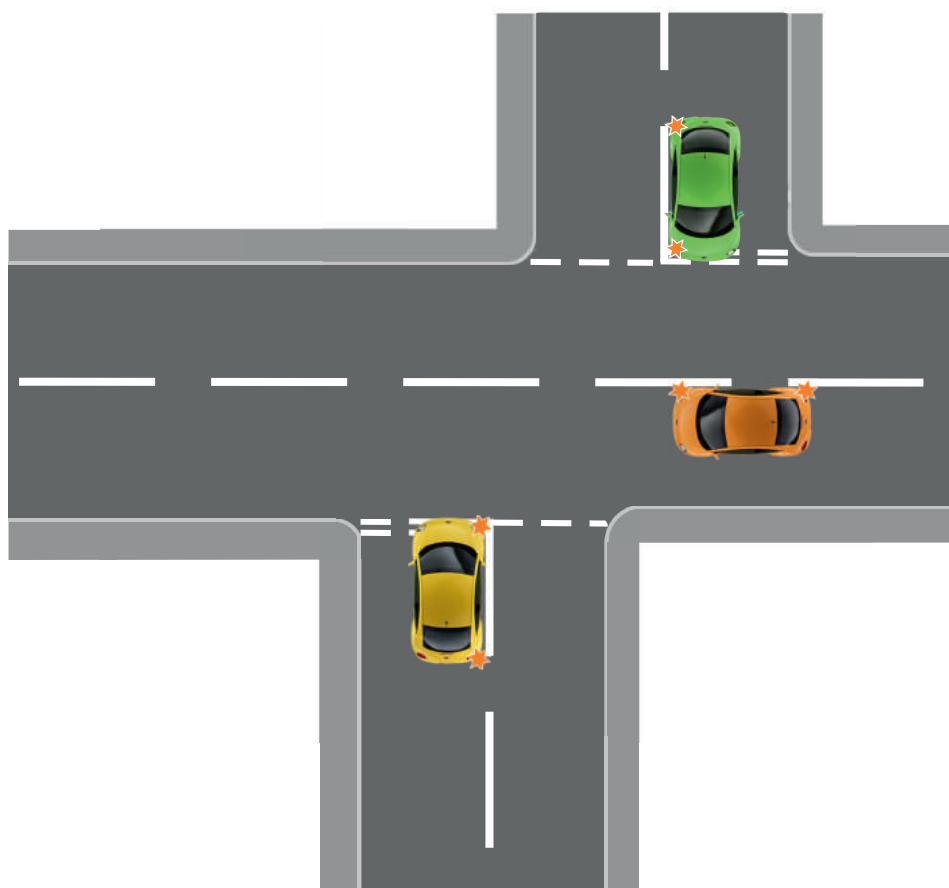
Q & A

- At a staggered junction how do you deal with a situation where both you and the oncoming traffic are turning right?
- Why should you never assume you have priority?
- Why might it be appropriate to slow down even if you are on the major road going straight ahead?
- What might suggest that someone is giving an incorrect signal?
- What would you do if you are waiting at the give way line and another vehicle flashes their headlights?
- Why might it be unsafe to emerge even if another driver beckons you to go first?
- What is the purpose of box junctions?
- When are you allowed to stop in a box junction?

Other Crossroads



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Learning Objectives

To be able to approach and deal with traffic lights legally and safely:

- Knowing the sequence and meaning of lights
- Planning ahead
- Dealing with turning right at lights offside to offside

Procedure - MSPSL

- Scanning ahead and identifying particular problems
 - Road signs and markings
 - Awareness of advanced stop lines for cyclists
- MSPSL routine
 - Use of mirrors
 - Correctly timed signal
 - Choosing the correct lane
 - Speed on approach
 - Anticipating the lights changing
 - Selection of gear
 - Stopping position
- Assessing all traffic - who has priority?
- Position to stop when turning right offside to offside

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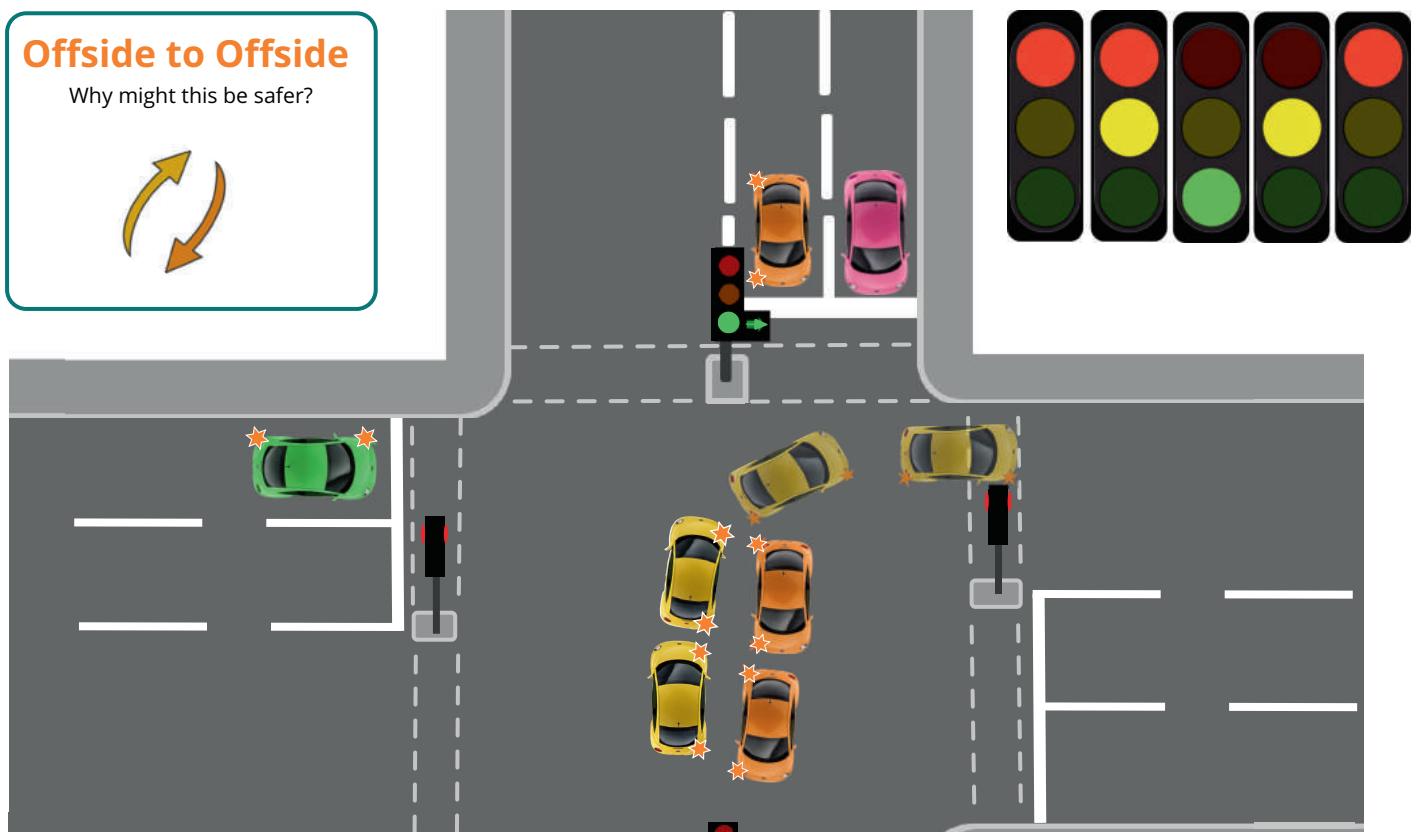
Q & A

- Why might offside to offside be necessary when turning right?
- Why can this be more difficult?
- When should you use your parking brake at traffic lights?
- If you have crossed the stop line and the lights change from green what should you do?
- When waiting at a red stop light how can you anticipate when your lights may be about to change?
- What is a traffic light filter arrow and what does it mean?

Traffic Lights

Offside to Offside

Why might this be safer?



M S P S L

Look



LOOK
ASSESS
DECIDE
ACT

Speed
(& gears)



Position



Signal



Mirrors



Is it safe to proceed into the junction?

What is everyone else doing?

What position should I take up?

At what stage am I committed to go even if the lights change to amber?

What can I see about this junction even from this far back?

Learning Objectives

To be able to approach and deal with traffic lights legally and safely:

Knowing the sequence and meaning of lights

Planning ahead

Dealing with turning right at lights nearside to nearside

Procedure - MSPSL

- Scanning ahead and identifying particular problems
 - Road signs and markings
 - Awareness of advanced stop lines for cyclists
- MSPSL routine
 - Correctly timed signal
 - Choosing the correct lane
 - Speed on approach
 - Anticipating the lights changing
 - Selection of gear
 - Approaching
 - Assessing all traffic - who has priority?
- Position to stop when turning right for nearside to nearside
- Why nearside to nearside might be necessary
 - Road markings, layout of junction, position of other vehicles

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Q & A

- Why might nearside to nearside be necessary when turning right?
- Why can this be less safe?
- When should you use your parking brake at traffic lights?
- If you have crossed the stop line and the lights change what should you do?
- What can you do when waiting at a red stop light to anticipate when your lights may be about to change?

Traffic Lights



Nearside to Nearside

Why might this be necessary?



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M S P S L

Look



Speed
(& gears)



LOOK
ASSESS
DECIDE
ACT

Position



Signal



Mirrors



Is it safe to proceed into the junction?

What is everyone else doing?

What position should I take up?

At what stage am I committed to go even if the lights change to amber?

What can I see about this junction even from this far back?

Roundabouts

Learning Objectives

To understand the application of MSPSL at roundabouts and to be able to decide when to emerge safely at roundabouts:

- Assessing the roundabout ahead
- Correct application of MSPSL on approach
- Emerging safely onto the roundabout
- Correct positioning, use of mirrors and signals whilst on the roundabout

Procedure - MSPSL

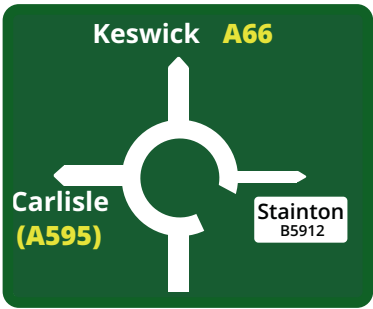
- Scanning ahead and assessing the roundabout
 - Road signs and markings
 - How busy the roundabout is
- Normal application of MSPSL routine
 - Use of mirrors
 - Correctly timed signal
 - Choosing the correct lane for left, ahead, right
 - Speed on approach
 - Selection of gear
 - Avoiding coasting
 - Assessing traffic to the right
- Reasons for sometimes not following the normal rules at roundabouts
 - Road signs and markings
 - Numbers of and positioning of exits

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Q & A

- Why might it be dangerous to stop at a roundabout if you do not have to?
- What factors can help you decide which exit another vehicle will take?
- What types of vehicles might be slower at roundabouts?
- What vehicles may be harder to see at roundabouts?
- What should you do if you miss your exit?

Roundabouts - Left



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MSPSL

Look

LOOK
ASSESS
DECIDE
ACT

Speed
(& gears)

1 3 5

2 4 R

Position

Signal

Mirrors



Roundabouts - Ahead

Keswick **A66**

Carlisle **(A595)**

Stainton B5912

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M S P S L

Look

Speed (& gears)

Position

Signal

Mirrors

LOOK ASSESS DECIDE ACT

1 3 5
2 4 R

What can I see?
Direction signs?
Busy or quiet?
How many exits?
Road markings?

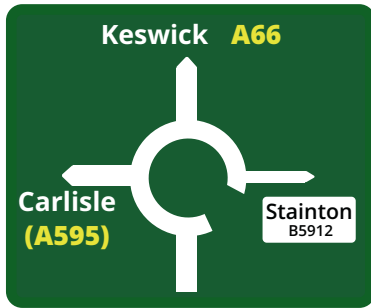
Which lane should I use?

Which gear should I use?

40

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Roundabouts - Right



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M S P S L

Look

↑

Speed (& gears)

↑

Position

↑

Signal

↑

Mirrors

LOOK
ASSESS
DECIDE
ACT

1 3 5
2 4 R

Steering wheel icon

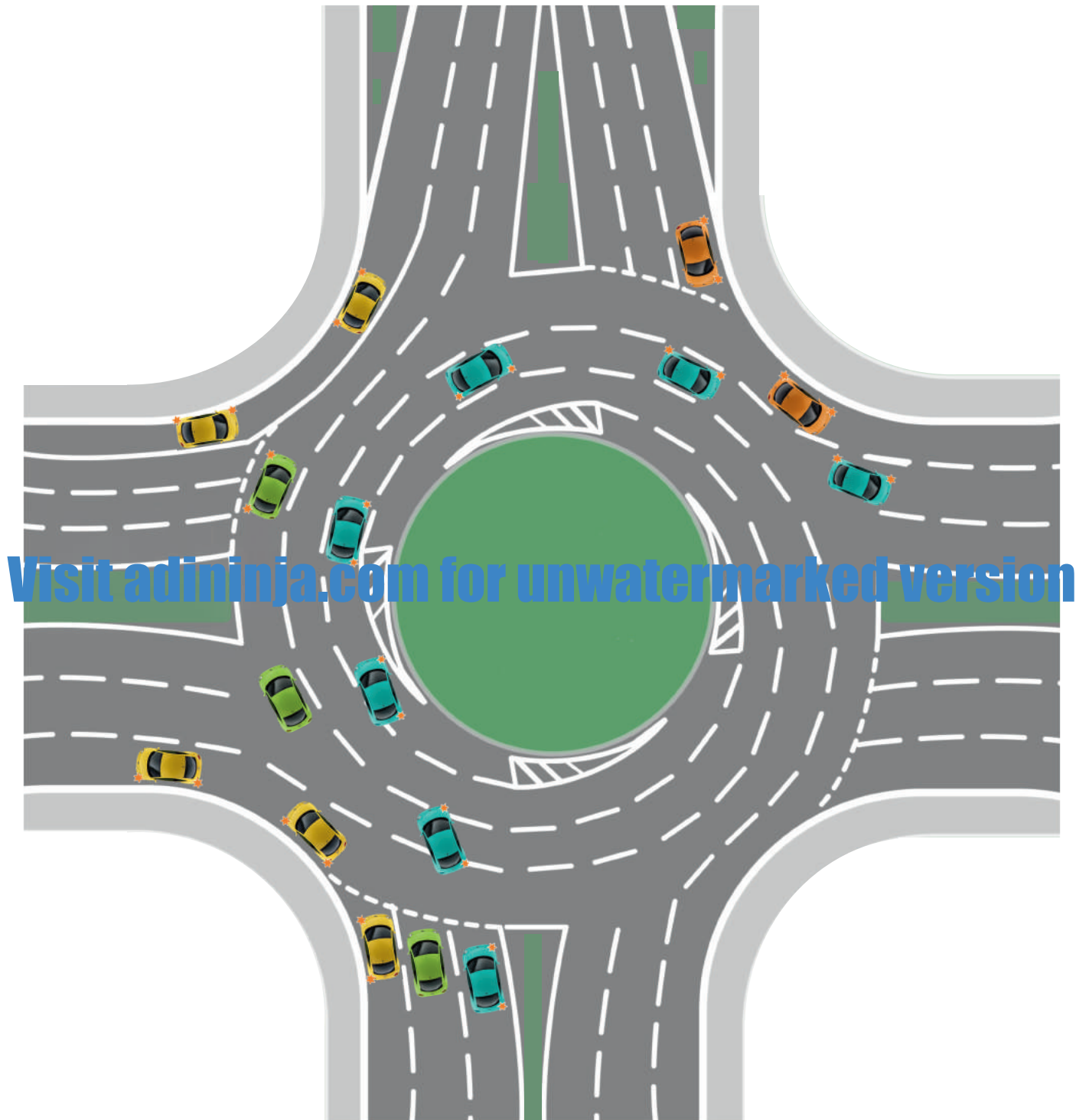
Car icon with star

Rearview mirror icon

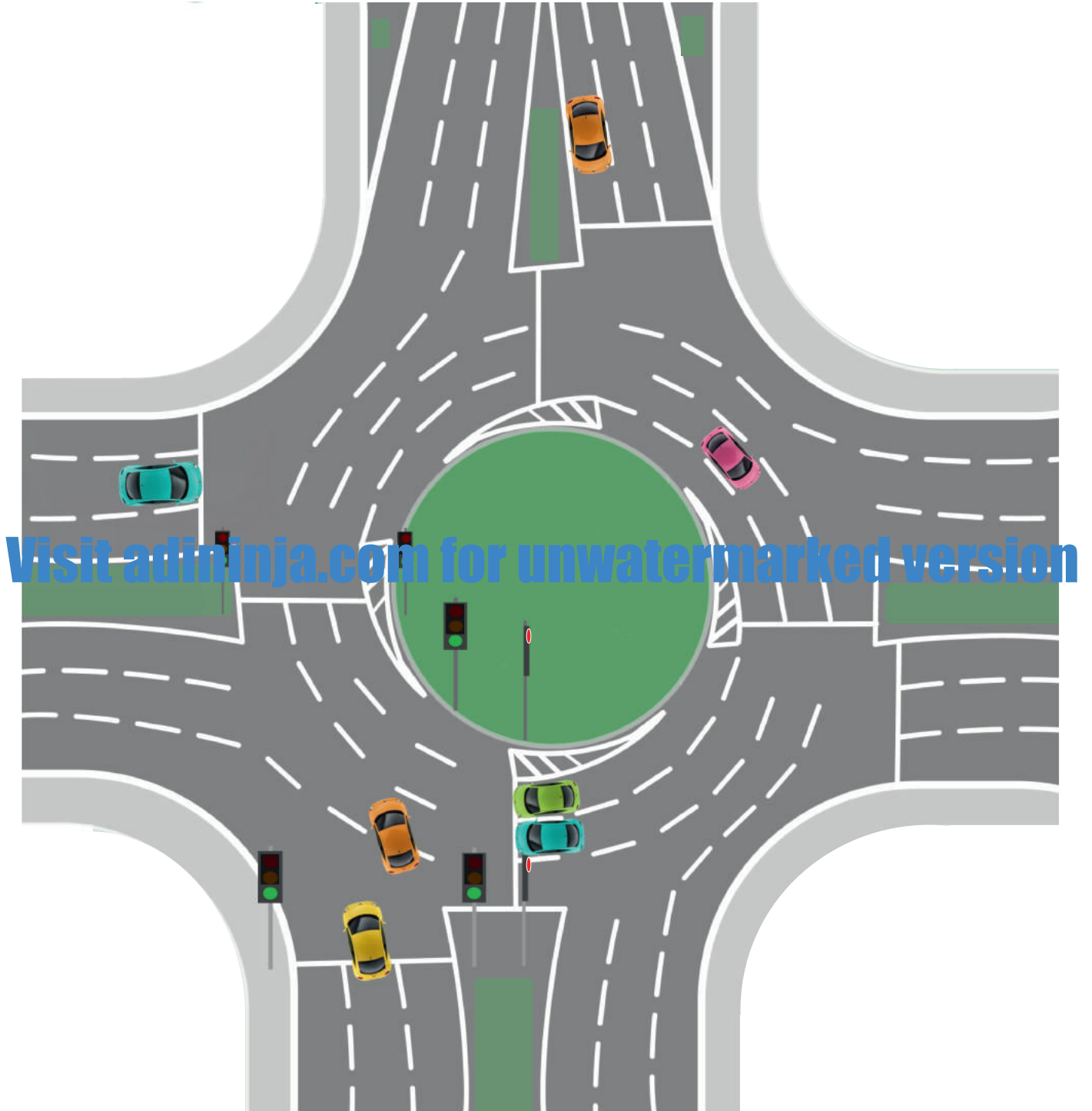
Which gear should I use?

What can I see?
Direction signs?
Busy or quiet?
How many exits?
Road markings?

Roundabouts - Spiral



Roundabouts with Traffic Lights



Mini Roundabouts

Learning Objectives

To be able to deal safely with mini roundabouts:

Understand the purpose of mini roundabouts

Understand particular difficulties with mini roundabouts

Make effective observation.

Procedure - MSPSL

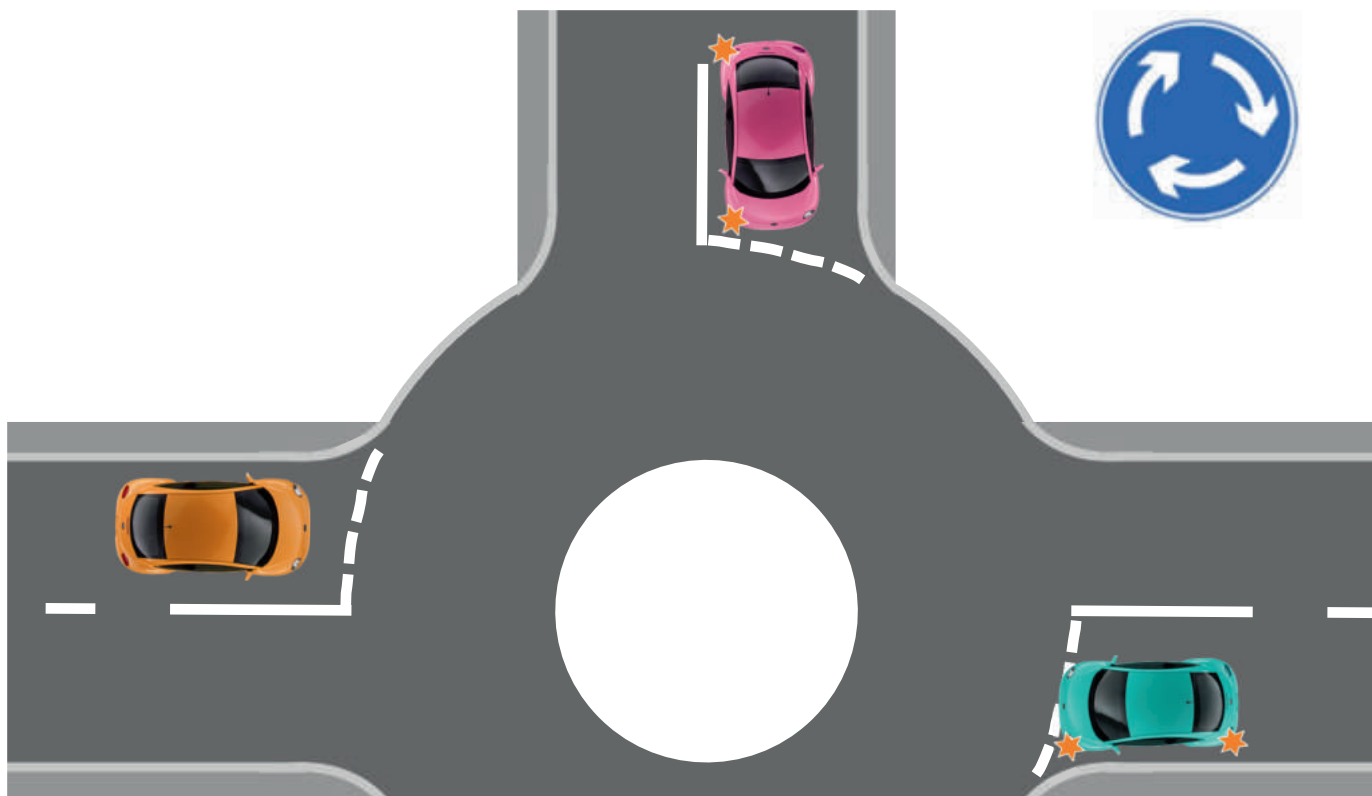
- Assessing road signs and road markings
 - Observation and priorities
- Problems with large vehicles
- Double/multiple mini roundabouts
- Road positioning/lanes and signalling
 - Turning left
 - Going ahead
 - Turning right
- Multiple mini roundabouts
- U-turns at mini roundabouts
- Priority always to the right

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Q & A

- How do you identify a mini roundabout?
- What are the rules as to who has priority at mini roundabouts?
- In what circumstances would it be permitted to drive over the central white marking?
- Why do you need to take care when large vehicles are turning at a mini roundabout?
- Why do some drivers get confused about priorities at mini roundabouts?
- When would it be acceptable not to signal your intention to leave a mini roundabout?
- What rules of priority apply at double mini roundabouts?
- How should you deal with multiple mini roundabout systems?
- What are the dangers of attempting to make a U-turn at a mini-roundabout?
- What will you do if someone is waiting at each entry to the roundabout for the vehicle on their right?

Mini Roundabouts



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M S P S L

Look

↑

Speed (& gears)

↑

Position

↑

Signal

↑

Mirrors

LOOK ASSESS DECIDE ACT

1 3 5
2 4 R

Steering wheel icon

Red car icon

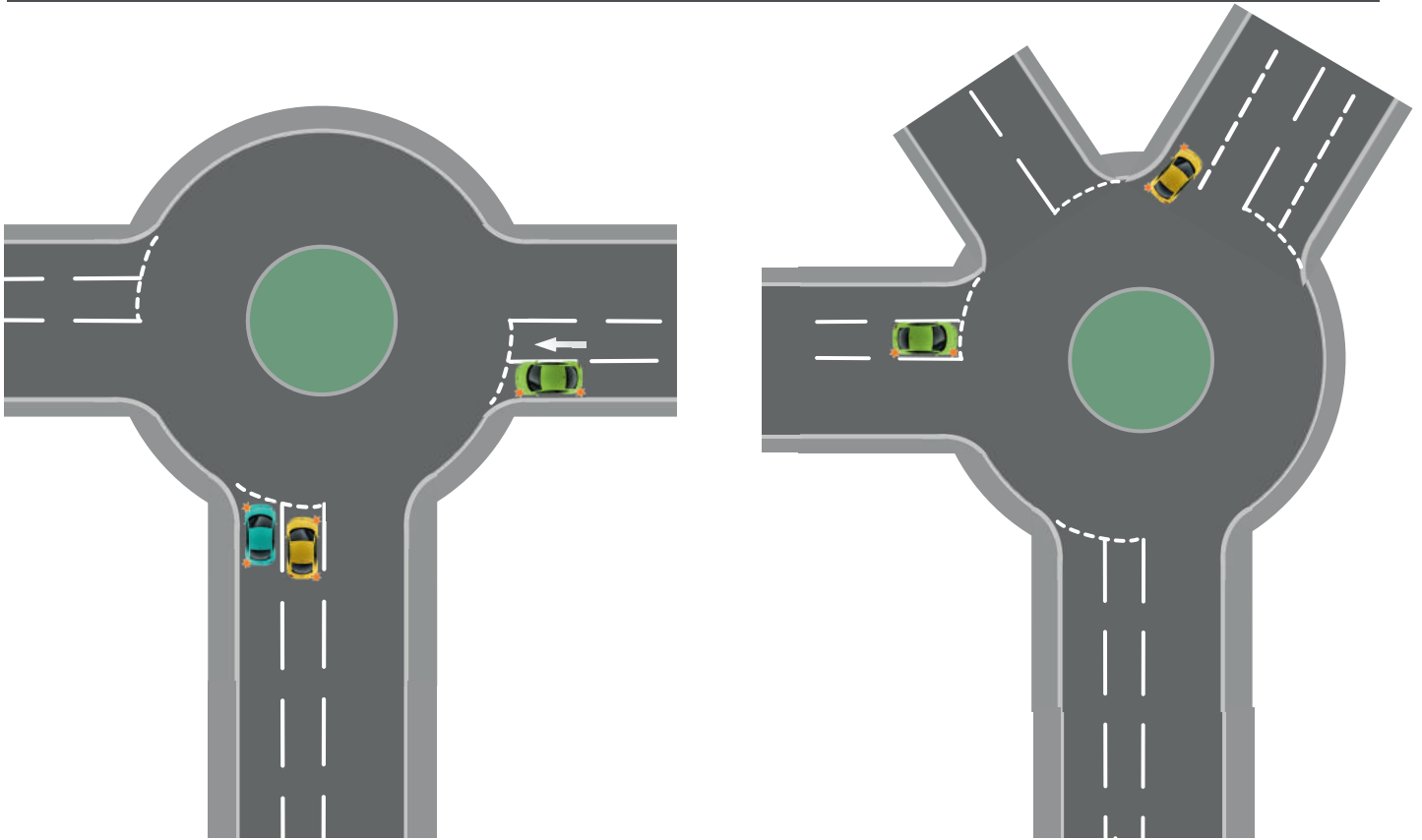
Rearview mirror icon

Who has priority?

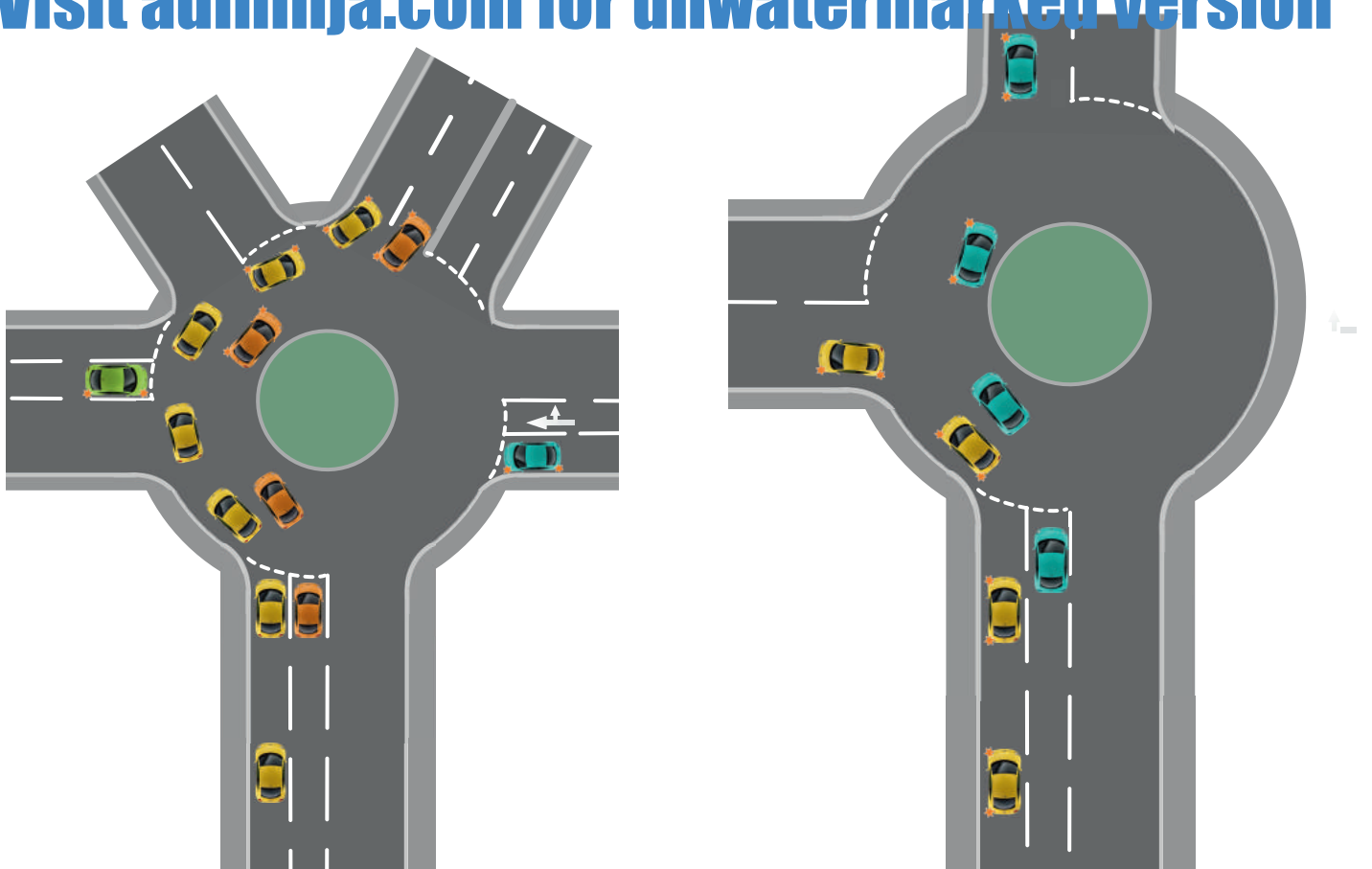
What can I see?

Direction signs?
Busy or quiet?
How many exits?
Road markings?

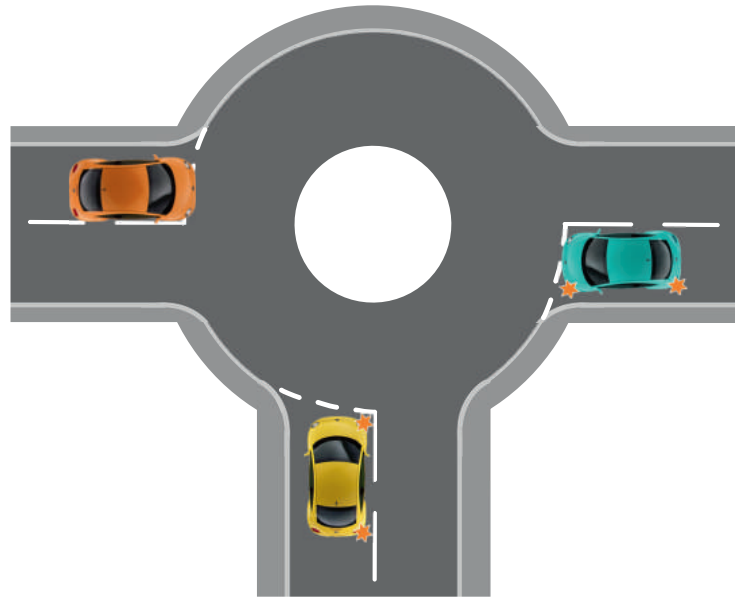
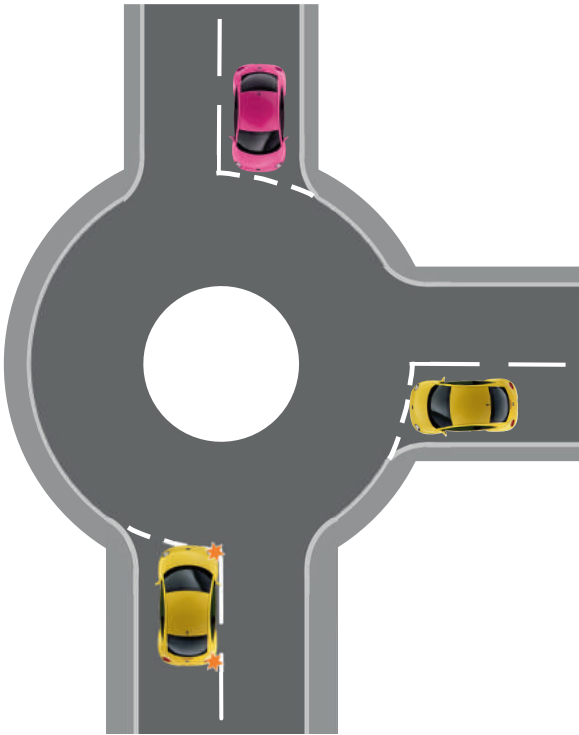
Other Roundabout Layouts



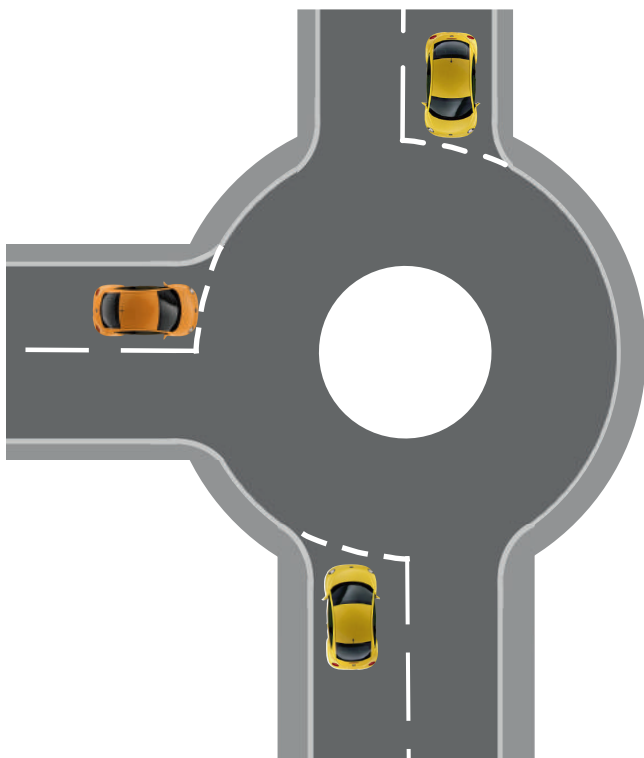
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Other Mini Roundabout Layouts



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One Way Streets

Learning Objectives

To be able to deal safely with one way streets and one way systems particularly with regard to road positioning:

Identifying one way streets and associated road signs/markings.

Road positioning

Entering and exiting one way streets - road positioning

Overtaking on the left or right

Dealing with one way systems.

Procedure

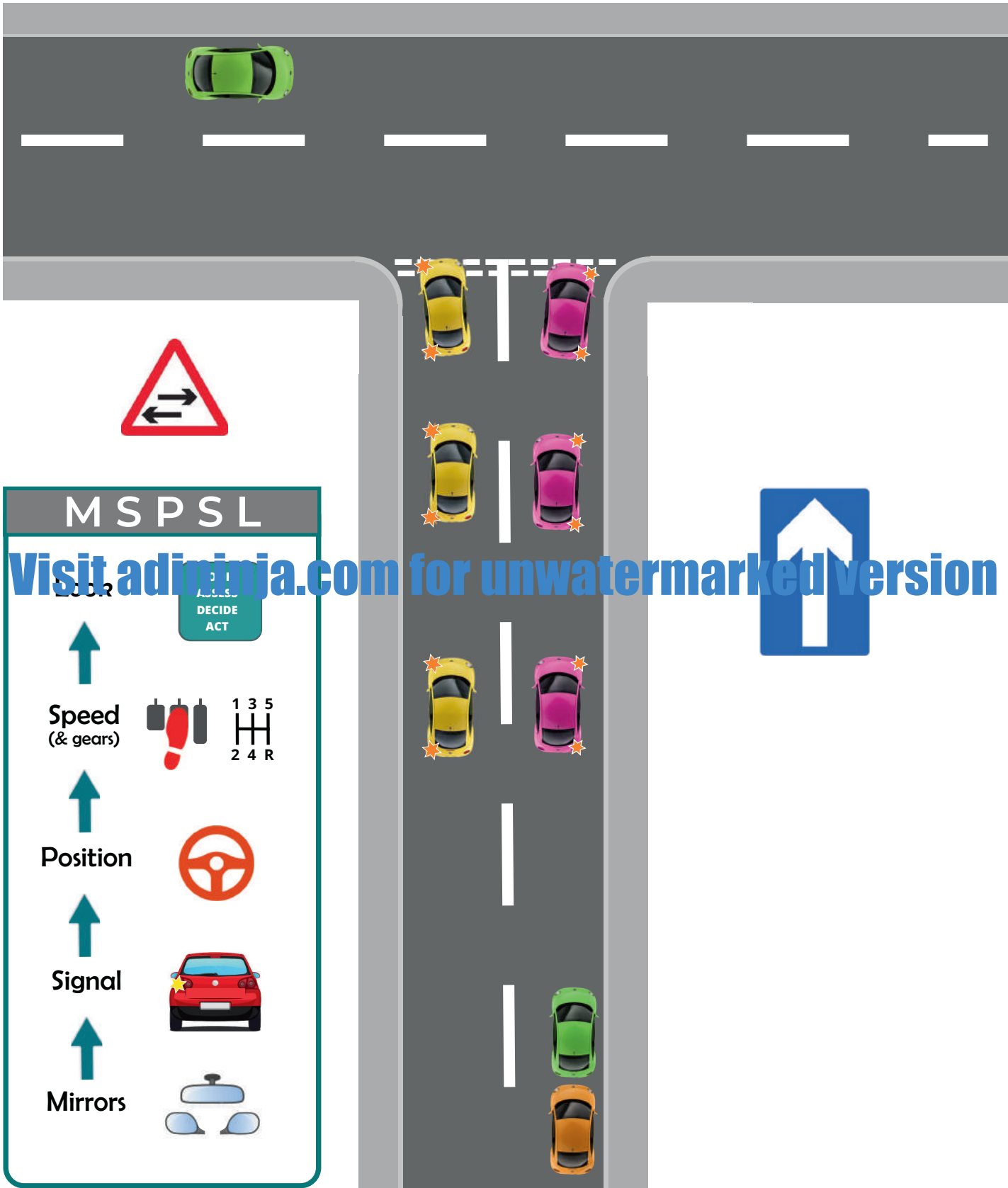
- Identifying one way streets
- Positioning for left, straight ahead or right
- Planning ahead for turning
- One way systems
- Lanes marked / unmarked

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Q & A

- Why is it important to get into lane in good time in a one way street?
- What should you be aware of when moving to a lane on your left in a one way street?
- What should you do if you find yourself in the wrong lane on a one way street or one way system?

One Way Streets



Anticipation & Awareness

Learning Objectives

To be able to scan and plan ahead, anticipating the actions of others and take appropriate action:

Scanning and planning

Looking ahead, assessing, deciding, acting

Awareness of different types of hazards - static, moving, weather

Practicalities

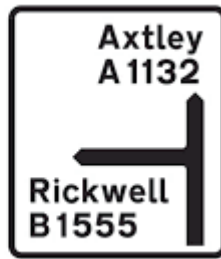
- Scanning and planning, where to look
- Different types of hazard
- Using the seen to predict the unseen
- Look, assess, decide, act
- Hazards behind - use of mirrors
- Adjusting speed to give more time
- The benefits of slowing down early

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Q & A

- Where should you be looking when you are driving?
- What could go wrong if you are just focused on one hazard?
- What examples are there of using what you can see to predict what you can't yet see?
- How do road signs help you with anticipation?

Independent Driving



Learning Objectives

To be able to drive without verbal directions, either following road signs or instructions from a satnav:

- Use and set up of satnav
- Understanding of direction signs
- Route planning

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Practicalities

- Looking ahead for direction signs and road markings.
- Correct implementation of MSPSL
- How to set up the satnav
- Where to look when using satnav
- Road signs, safety and road markings take priority over satnav

Q & A

- Why should you plan your route before setting off?
- What should you do if the satnav tells you to turn into a no entry road?
- What are the dangers of looking too much at the satnav?
- What should you do if you are in the wrong lane for where the satnav is telling you to go?

Meeting Traffic

Learning Objectives

To be able to deal safely with meeting oncoming traffic in different situations such as narrow roads and roads with parked cars:

- Anticipating and reading the road ahead
- Understanding correct clearance to parked vehicles and how it relates to speed
- Awareness of factors that may make a road narrow
- Use of MSPSL

Procedure

- Assessing the road ahead - narrow roads, parked vehicles and obstructions
- Clearance from parked vehicles and use of speed
- Always being willing to hold back
- Use of MSPSL
- Holding back or moving well back
- The benefits of slowing down early

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Q & A

- Why is MSPSL important when meeting oncoming traffic?
- What hazards should you be aware of when passing parked vehicles?
- How much clearance would you normally give when passing parked vehicles?
- If you can't give the normal clearance what should you do?
- If you see approaching traffic and a vehicle is parked on the other side of the road, why is it important that you don't assume priority?
- If you have to stop for approaching traffic, what are the advantages of holding well back?

Meeting Traffic



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Road Positioning

Learning Objectives

- To be able to deal select an appropriate road position for normal driving:
 - Judging distance from the edge of the road/carriageway
 - Understanding appropriate distance from parked cars and obstructions
 - Awareness of other factors that may affect appropriate road positioning

Procedure

- Correct normal driving position
- Anticipation and reading the road ahead
- Bends, narrow roads, road markings, lane selection

Awareness of factors that may impact road positioning
Bus lanes, cycle lanes, parking bays, one way streets

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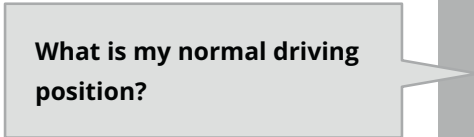
Q & A

- What are the dangers of an incorrect driving position?
- Why might drivers fail to maintain normal driving position on bends?
- Why is it important to maintain correct position on bends?
- What factors affect your choice of lane on a dual carriageway?
- How would puddles in the road affect your positioning?



How far should I be from parked cars?

What is my normal driving position?



Learning Objectives

To be able to deal choose a safe and appropriate speed to drive having regard to speed limits and all other factors:

Awareness of speed limits

Awareness of different factors that may affect a safe speed to drive

Key Points

- Understanding speed limit signs
- The speed limit when there are no signs
- Weather
 - Rain, snow and hail, wind, sun, fog and mist, ice
- Visibility - dusk, nighttime, bad weather
- The road
 - Width, hazards, type of area, other traffic approaching/following
- Slowing in advance of hazards
- Gears - appropriate gear to match speed

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Q & A

- What are the dangers of driving too fast?
- What are the dangers of driving slower than is necessary?
- What are repeater signs?
- How far behind the vehicle in front should you normally be?
- Why should you drive more slowly in a shopping area?
- How do you decide the speed to drive at night?
- What would happen if you drive too fast around a bend?

Speed

How do hazards ahead affect my speed?

How does the weather affect my speed?

What is the speed limit if there are street lights and no other signs?

How does driving at night affect my speed?

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The diagram illustrates a road with various speed limit signs and weather conditions. On the left, there are four weather icons: sun, cloud with lightning, snowflake, and moon with stars. On the right, there are four speed limit signs: a circular red-bordered sign with '40', a rectangular sign with a red-bordered circle containing '20' and the word 'ZONE' below it, a rectangular sign with a red-bordered circle containing '30' and the word 'ENDS' below it, and a circular blue-bordered sign with '30' and a red diagonal line. The road itself has a dashed line in the center and a solid line on the right. A green car is driving on the road, and a yellow car is driving at night. A street light is shown on the left side of the road. A sign with a bicycle symbol is also visible on the right side of the road.

Learning Objectives

To be able to judge when it is safe and legal to overtake and to be able to overtake another vehicle safely:

- Assessing a safe opportunity
- Judging oncoming traffic
- MSPSL

Procedure

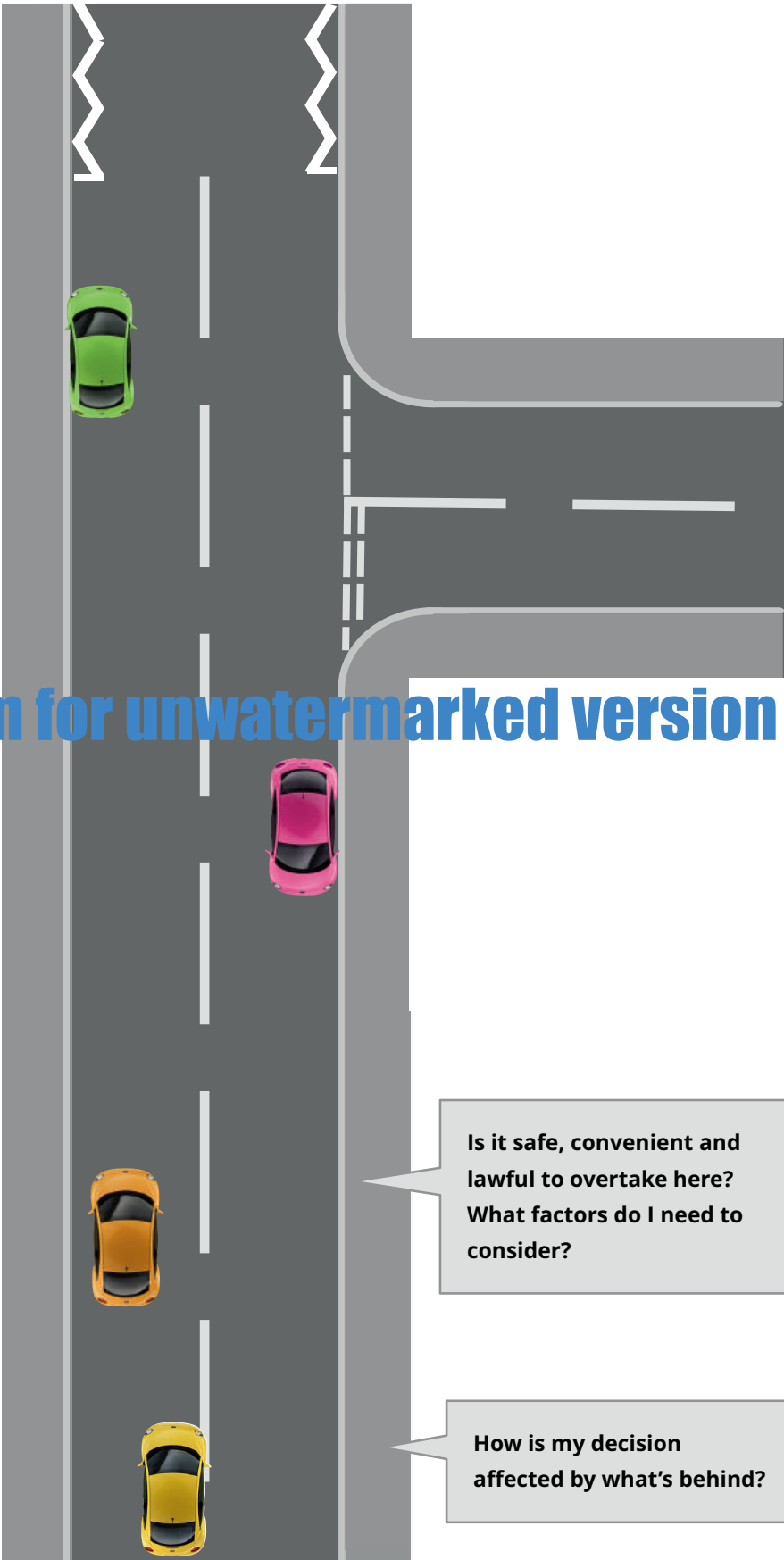
- Is overtaking needed in the situation?
- How far ahead you can see and zones of vision
- Hazards ahead - safe convenient and lawful?
- Adjusting position for a better view
- Judging speed of oncoming traffic
- Accelerating and gear selection
- Applying MSPSL when overtaking

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Q & A

- What are the dangers with overtaking?
- Why should you not overtake on a bend?
- Why is it unsafe to overtake when there is a side road ahead?
- What will you do if you are behind another vehicle and cannot see past it?
- Are you allowed to exceed the speed limit to overtake?
- Why should you be aware of vehicles behind you when preparing to overtake?
- When may you overtake on the left?
- How much clearance should you give when overtaking a cyclist?
- How should you deal with overtaking a horse and rider?

Overtaking



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Look

↑

Speed
(& gears)

↑

Position



↑


Signal


↑


Mirrors

LOOK
ASSESS
DECIDE
ACT









Pedestrian Crossings

Learning Objectives

To understand the purpose of pedestrian crossings, the rules associated with different types of crossing and to be able to deal with pedestrian crossings safely:

- Identifying uncontrolled and light-controlled pedestrian crossings.
- Applying the MSPSL routine on approach to pedestrian crossings.
- Understanding the different kinds of crossings and the meanings of lights and road markings

Procedure

- Awareness of crossings ahead and pedestrians wishing to cross
- The specific rules associated with different kinds of crossing
- Anticipating the lights changing at light controlled crossings
- Application of MSPSL
- Keeping the crossing clear
- School crossing patrols
- Central refuges with no crossing marked

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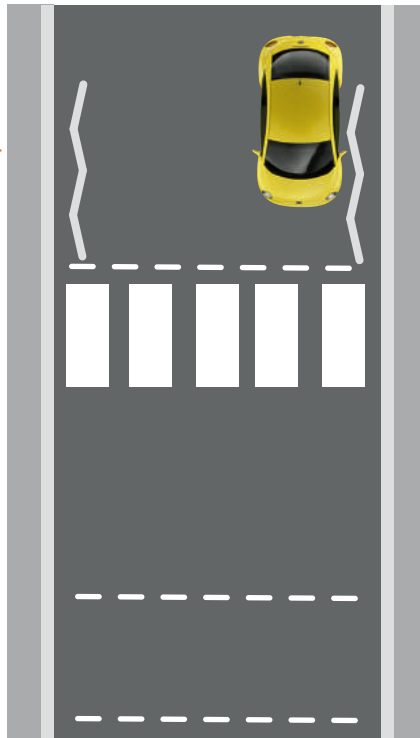
Q & A

- What advance warning might you get of a zebra crossing ahead?
- What should be your first priority when you see a pedestrian crossing ahead?
- Why should you not wave for pedestrians to cross?
- What signal could you give?
- What should you do if a pedestrian is hesitant to cross?
- What is the meaning of the zig zag lines?

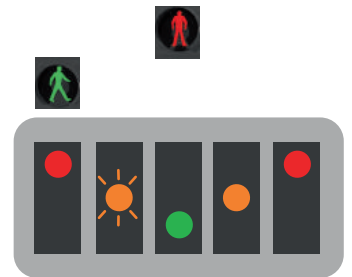
Pedestrian Crossings



Zebra

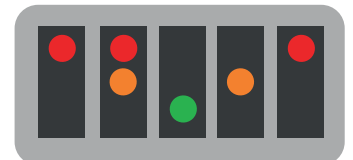
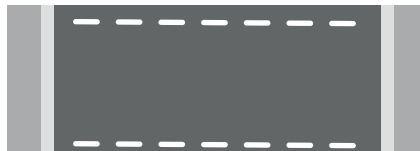


Pelican

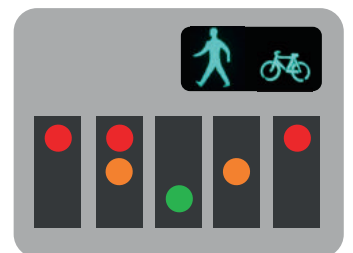
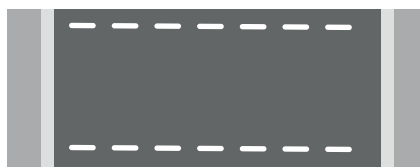


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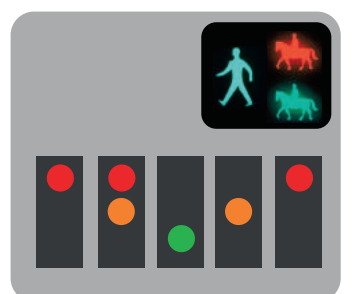
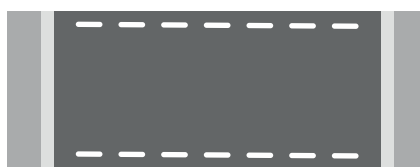
Puffin



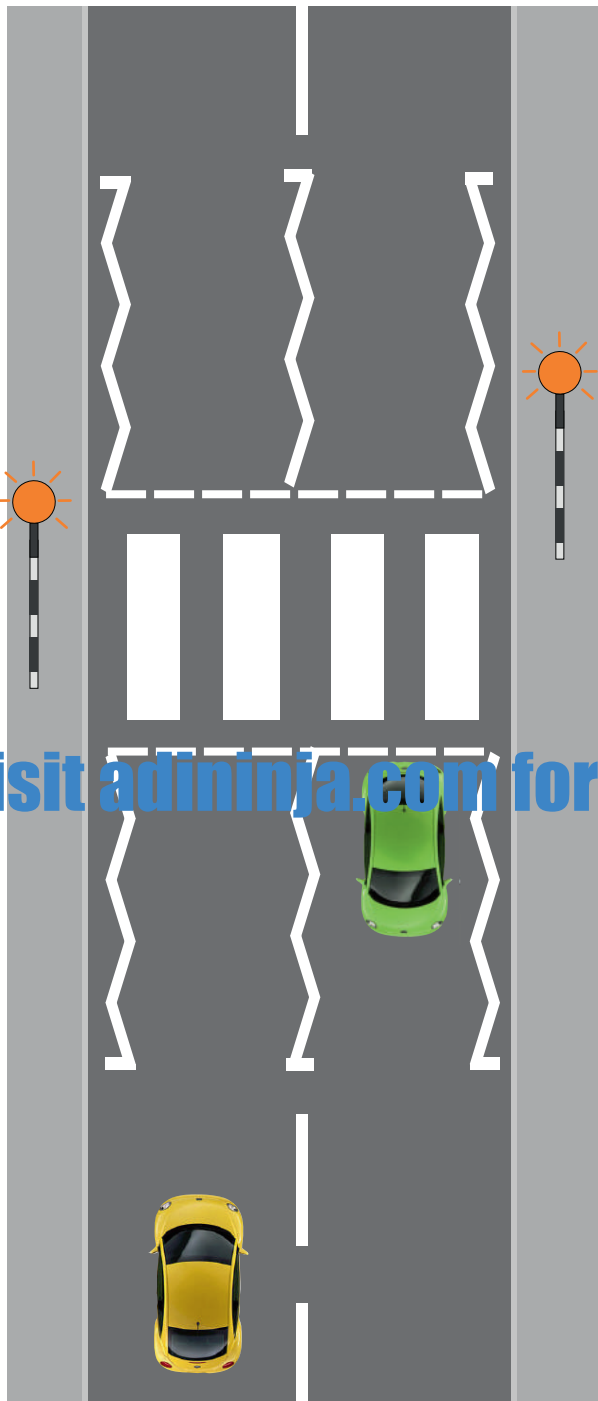
Toucan



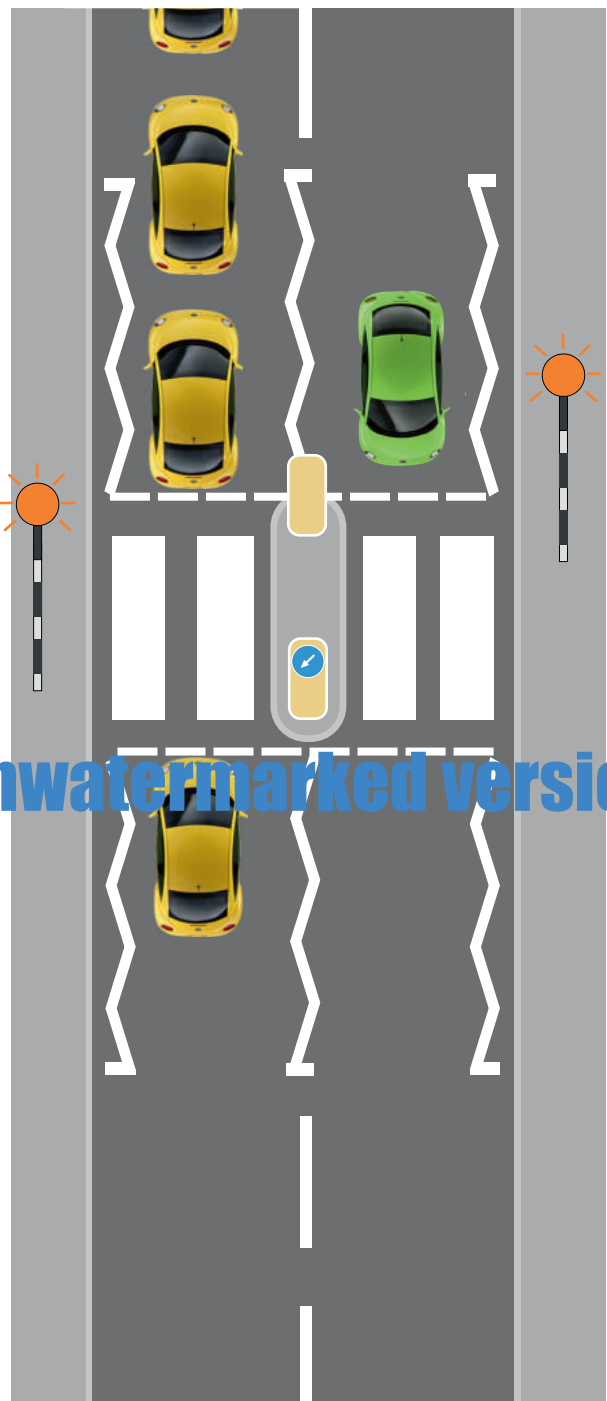
Pegasus/Equine



Zebra Crossings



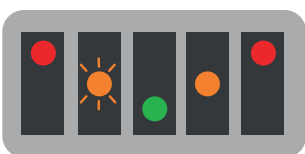
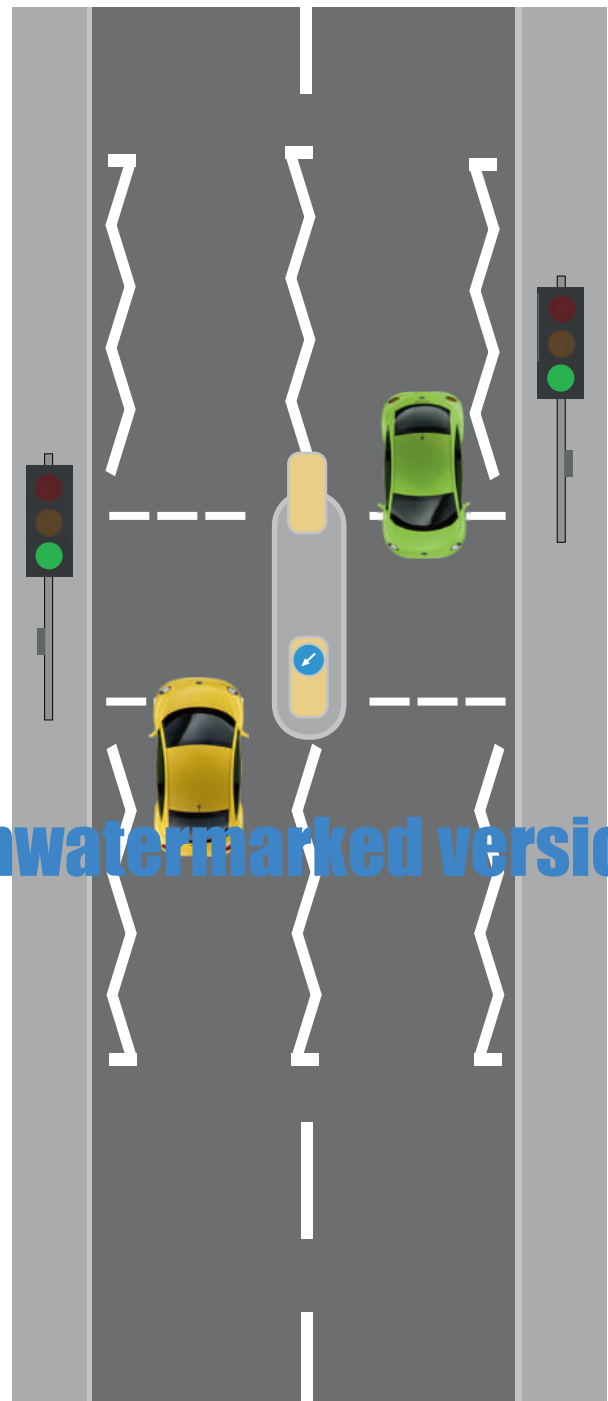
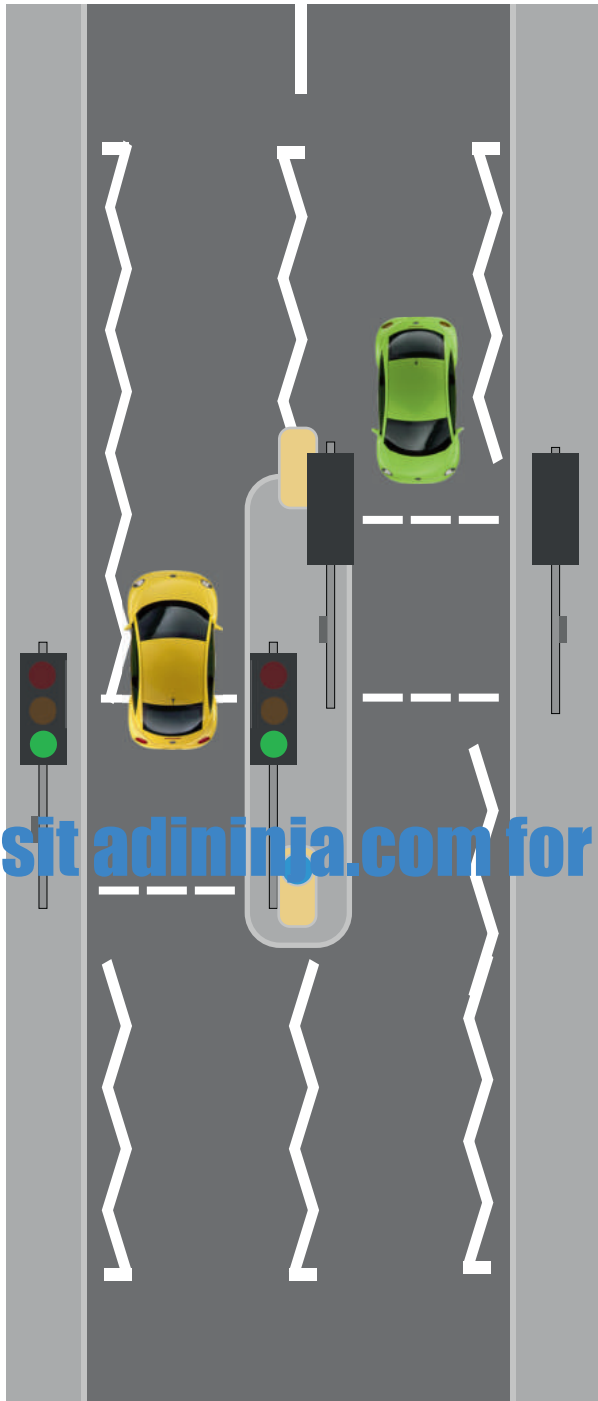
Zebra Crossing



**Zebra Crossing
with traffic island**

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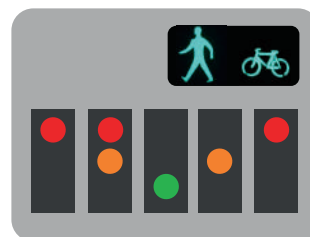
Light Controlled Crossings



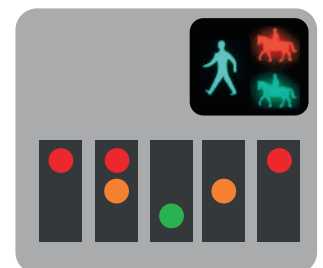
Pelican



Puffin



Toucan



Pegasus/Equine

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Dual Carriageways

Learning Objectives

To understand and be able to join and leave dual carriageways safely and to make safe progress on dual carriageways including correct lane discipline and dealing with overtaking:

- Identifying dual carriageway ahead

- Joining a dual carriageway when a single carriageway road becomes a dual carriageway

- Joining from a side road

- Maintaining correct lane discipline

Procedure

- Use of MSPSL

- Planning for the dual carriageway

- Joining a dual carriageway

 - Single carriageway becomes dual carriageway

 - From side road turning left or right onto the carriageway

 - From roundabout

- Leaving a dual carriageway

 - Dual carriageway becomes single carriageway

 - Turning into a side road to the left or right

- Speed limits and lane discipline

- Overtaking

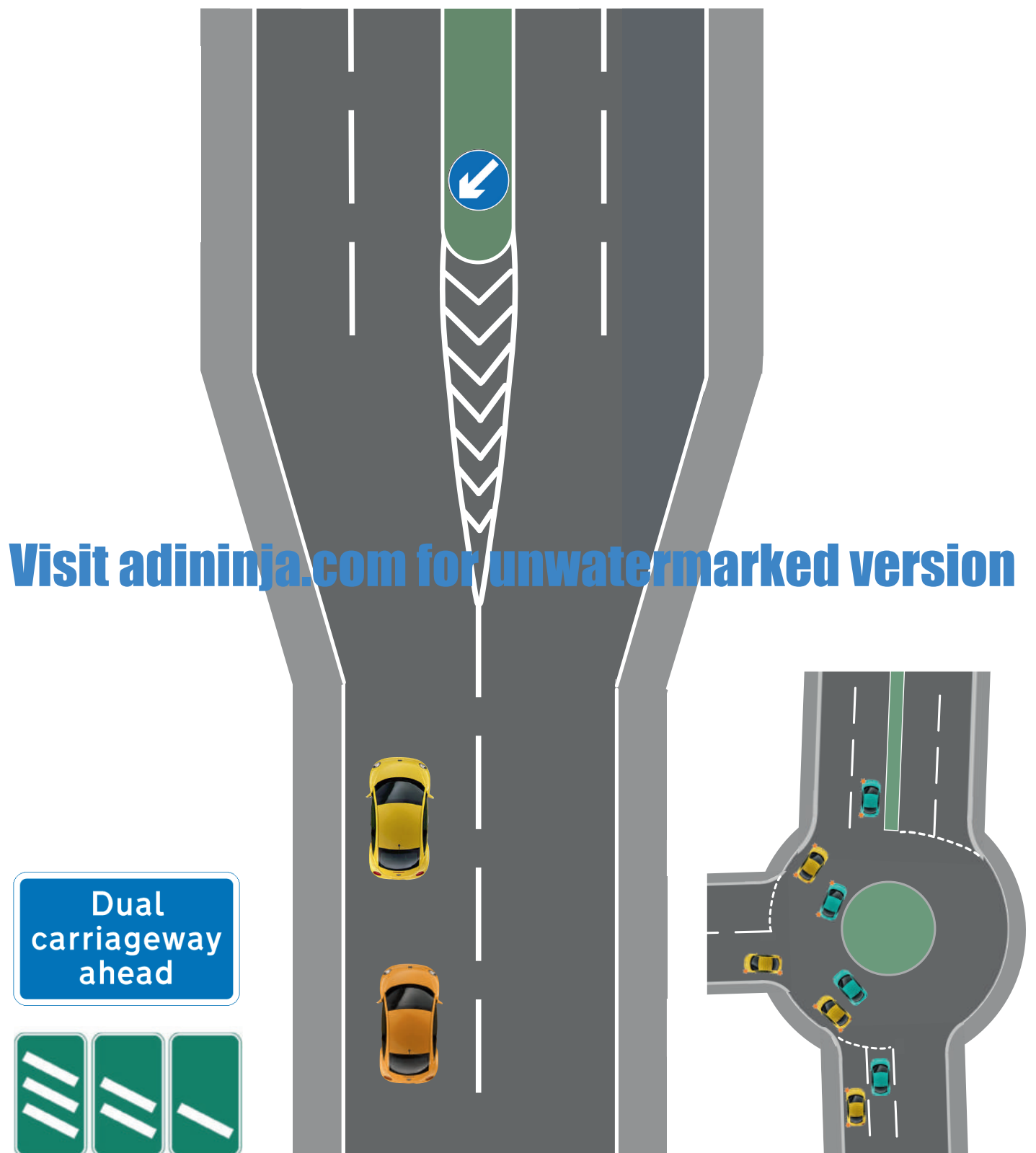
- Assessing and planning further ahead

Q & A

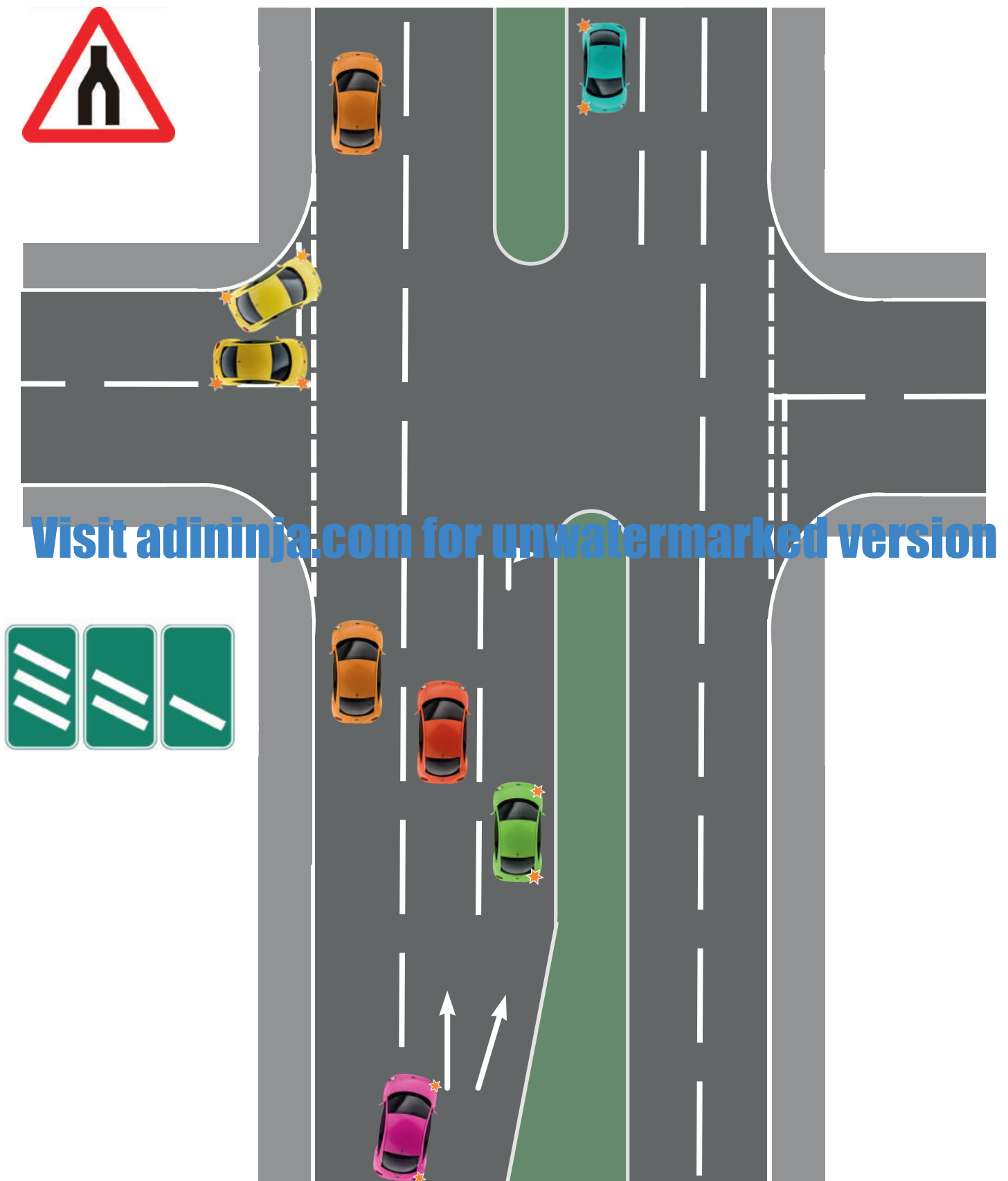
- Why do we have dual carriageways?
- In what ways can dual carriageways be safer than single carriageway roads?
- What extra dangers are there on a dual carriageway?
- Why do you need to plan further ahead?

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Dual Carriageways



Dual Carriageways



Dual Carriageways

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Learning Objectives

To understand and be able to join and leave motorways safely and to make safe progress on motorways including correct lane discipline and dealing with overtaking:

- Identifying a motorway ahead
- Motorway regulations
- Joining a motorway
- Leaving a motorway
- Maintaining correct lane discipline

Procedure

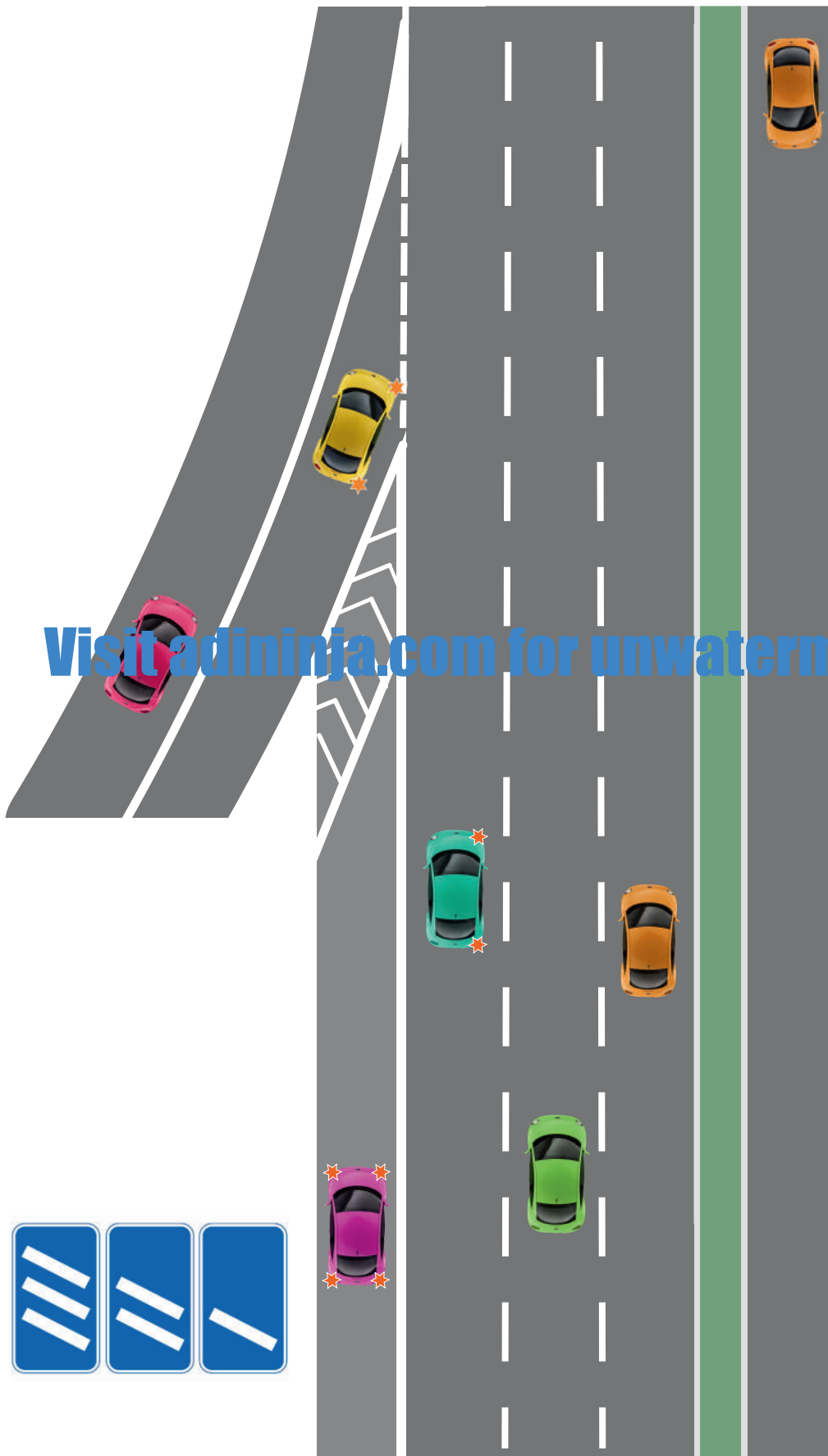
- Use of MSPSL
- Planning for motorway driving and route planning
- Joining a motorway - using slip lane to build speed
- Leaving a motorway
 - Advance planning
 - Warning signals used
- Speed limits including variable speed limits and lane discipline
- Overtaking
- Assessing and planning further ahead
- Smart motorways
- The hard shoulder and accident/breakdown procedures

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Q & A

- What are the particular dangers with motorway driving?
- Why is it important to plan your journey?
- When might you use your hazard lights when travelling on a motorway?
- If your car breaks down what should you do?
- What extra dangers are there on a motorway?
- Why do you need to plan further ahead?

Motorways



Turn in the Road

Learning Objectives

To consider the most appropriate ways to turn the car around to face in the opposite direction and to carry out the manoeuvre safely:

- Assessing the road and deciding on the best method to turn around
- Maintaining a slow speed
- Making good observations and awareness of other road users

Procedure

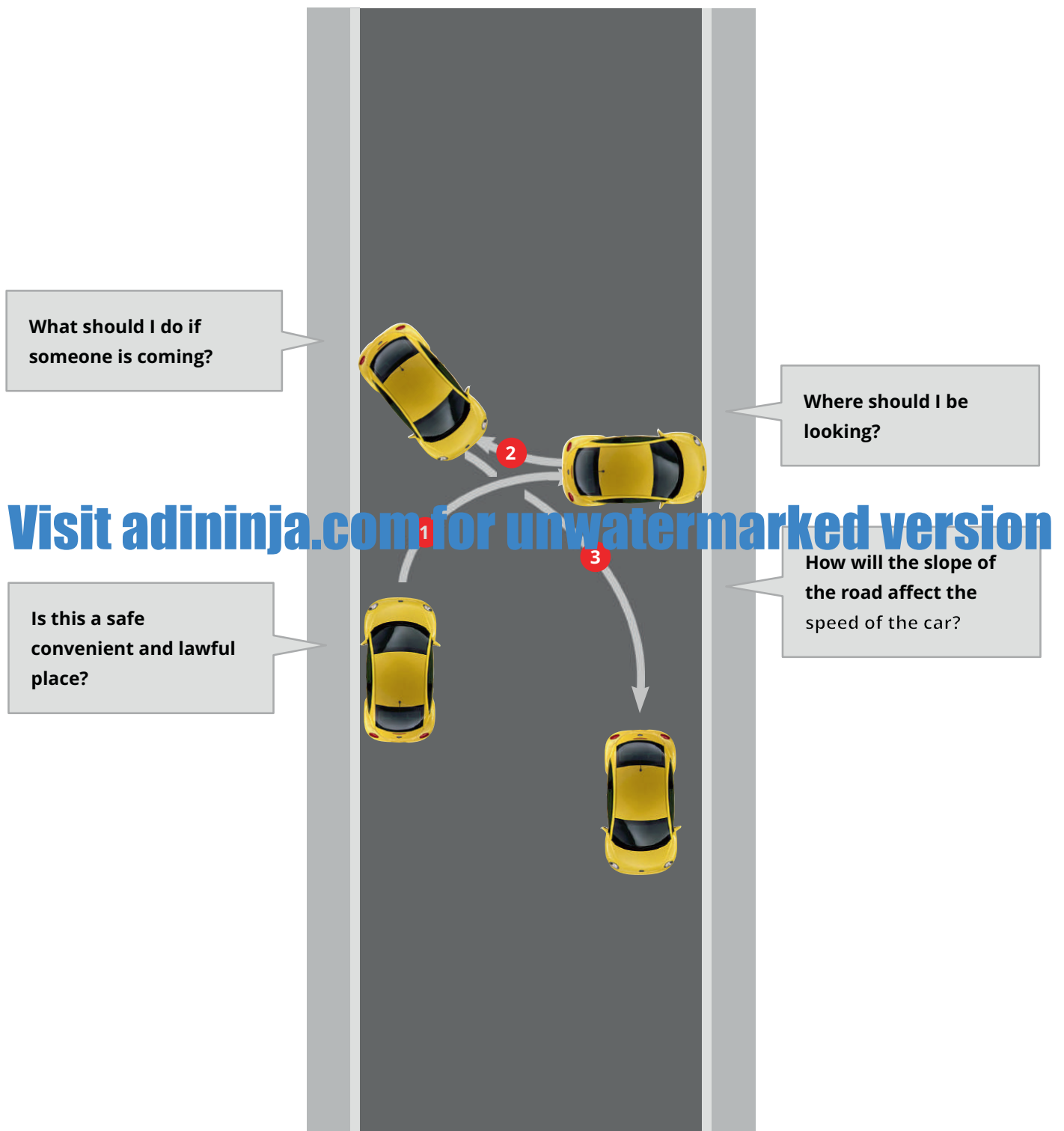
- Assess the location
- POM
 - Preparation - pedals ready as appropriate for the road
 - Observation - full check all around including blind spots
 - Manoeuvre - maintain a slow speed and quick steering and straightening up steering before stopping
- Maintaining steady control of the speed of the car
- What to do if traffic comes / priorities

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Q & A

- What situations may occur that make this manoeuvre necessary?
- What places would not be safe, convenient and lawful?
- When controlling the speed of the car with the clutch what is the first thing you should do if you find the car is going too fast?
- Why should “dry steering” be avoided
- How will the camber of the road affect this manoeuvre?
- What will you do if you are half way across the road and a vehicle approaches?
- Why is it important to look behind when reversing and not just to rely on mirrors?

Turn in the Road



Left Reverse

Learning Objectives

To consider why reversing around a corner may be the most appropriate way to turn the car around to face in the other direction and to carry out the manoeuvre safely:

- Assessing the road and deciding if it's safe, convenient, lawful
- Maintaining a slow speed
- Choosing an appropriate point of turn
- Making good observations and awareness of other road users

Procedure

- Assess the location
- POM
 - Preparation - pedals ready as appropriate for the road
 - Observation - full check all around including blind spots
 - Manoeuvre - maintain a slow speed, steering at the point of turn
- Choosing appropriate point of turn
- Steering at appropriate speed
- Maintaining steady control of the speed of the car
- Stopping/observation at point of turn
- Maintaining all around observation throughout
- What to do if traffic comes / priorities
- Point for straightening up

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Q & A

- Why might this be more appropriate than a turn in the road?
- Why should you look into the new road as you pass it before pulling up?
- How does the sharpness of the corner affect your steering?
- What will you do if a vehicle approaches during the manoeuvre?
- Why is it important to observe all around before starting to steer?
- Why should you not just rely on mirrors when reversing?

Left Reverse

Does the road slope? How will I control speed?

Where do I need to look?

How sharp is the corner?

Is this location Safe?
Convenient?
Lawful?

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Look

↑

Speed (& gears)

↑

Position


↑


Signal


↑


Mirrors

LOOK
ASSESS
DECIDE
ACT

 1 3 5
2 4 R







Pull Up on the Right and Reverse

Learning Objectives

To consider how pulling up on the right and then reversing may be relevant to normal driving and to carry out the manoeuvre under full control and safely:

- Understanding why pulling up on the right may be appropriate and what are the dangers
- Awareness of other road users
- Controlling speed and steering

Procedure

- Use of MSPSL to pull up on the right
- POM - Preparation, Observation, Manoeuvre before reversing
- Difficulty in assessing road ahead before pulling away from the right

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Q & A

- Why is it safer to pull on the left?
- Why might you need to pull up on the right?
- When are you not allowed to park on the right?
- Is it ok to pull up on the right if you have a car following behind you?
- How should you pull up on the right when there is oncoming traffic?
- What are the benefits of signalling during this manoeuvre?

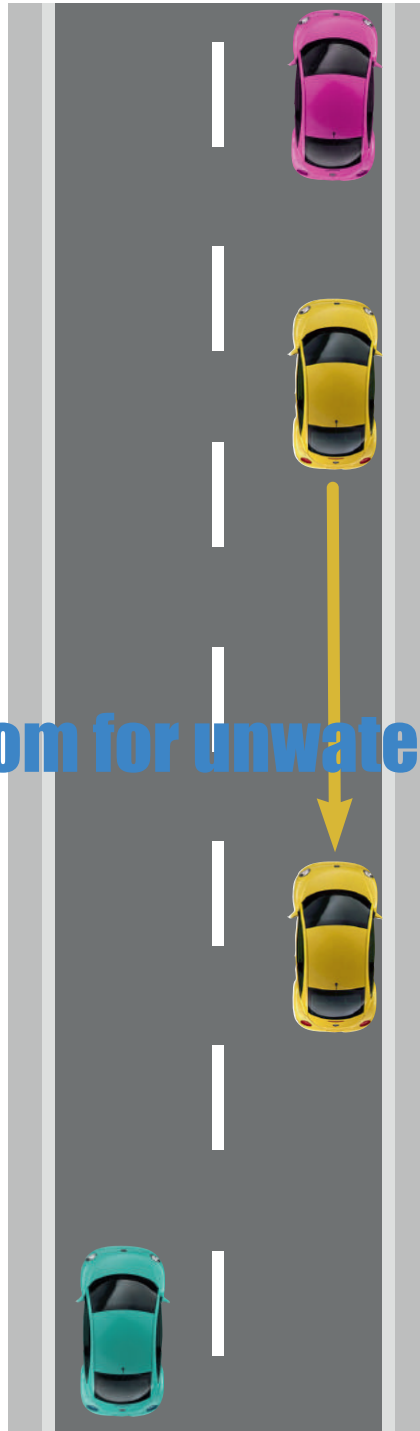
Pull Up on the Right and Reverse

Pull up on Right



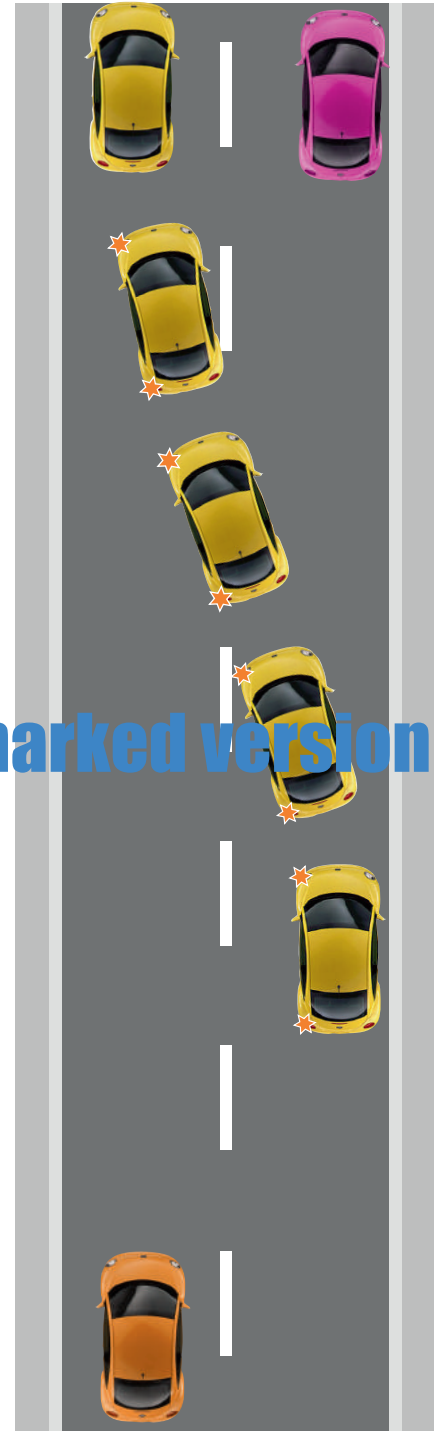
Where is a suitable place?
Is there oncoming traffic?
M-S-P-S-L

Reverse 2 car lengths



Where do I need to look?
How do I control my speed?
P-O-M

Pull away safely



Where should I look?
Is it safe?
P-O-M

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Forward Bay Park

Learning Objectives

To be able to drive forward into a parking bay and reverse out safely and under full control:

- Understanding the dangers specifically associated with car parks
- Controlling the speed of the car
- Parking centrally within a marked parking bay
- Understanding the disadvantages in having to reverse out of a bay

Procedure - POM / MSPSL

- Car park safety - hazards to deal with in car parks
- Choosing a suitable space
- Maintaining a slow speed, awareness of slope of the car park and its affect on speed
- Observation - where to look
 - Choosing an appropriate point to start steering
- Avoiding parked vehicles in adjacent bays
- Adjusting position where required

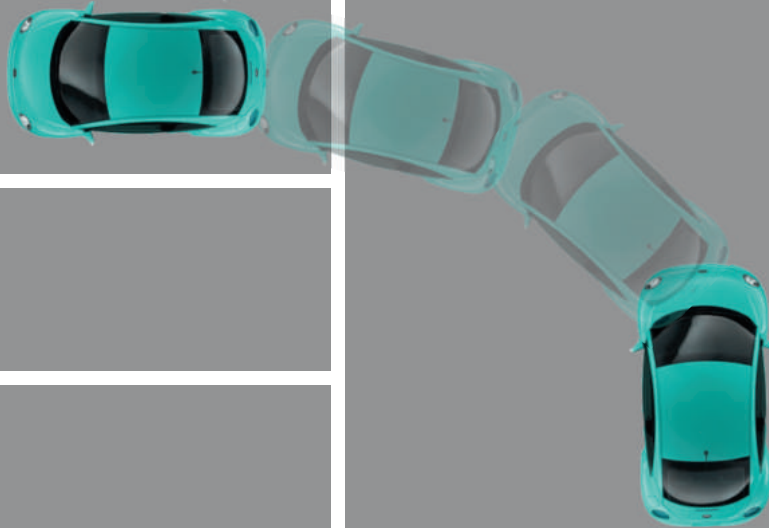
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Q & A

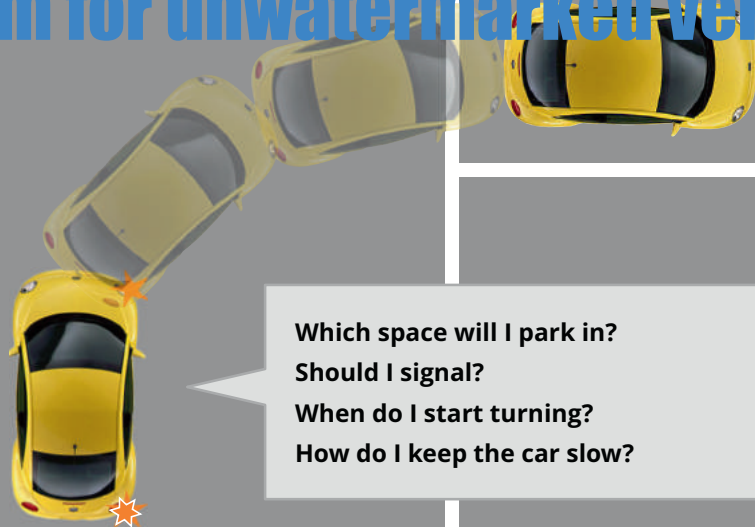
- What are the advantages of driving forward into a parking space?
- Are there any disadvantages?
- Where should you position to start?
- Where should you position the vehicle within the bay?
- How can you judge the point of turn?
- Why is it important to keep looking all around?
- What should you do if there is traffic or pedestrians?

Forward Bay Park

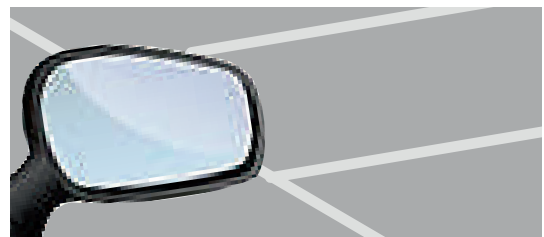
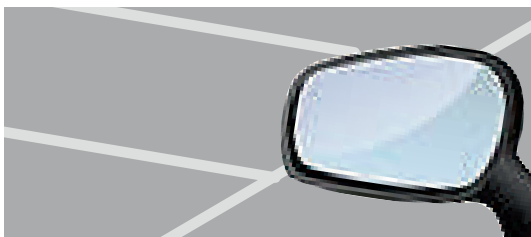
Will I reverse to the left or right?
Where should I look before reversing?



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Which space will I park in?
Should I signal?
When do I start turning?
How do I keep the car slow?



Reverse Bay Park

Learning Objectives

To be able to reverse into a parking bay and drive out safely and under full control:

- Understanding the dangers specifically associated with car parks
- Controlling the speed of the car and appropriate steering
- Parking centrally within a marked parking bay

Procedure - POM / MSPSL

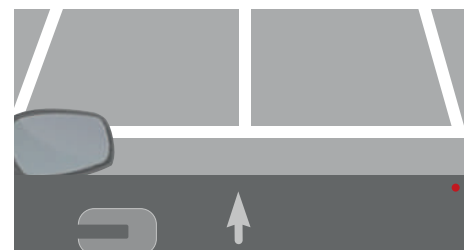
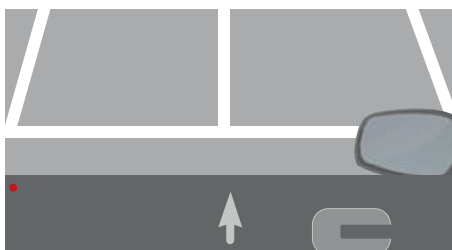
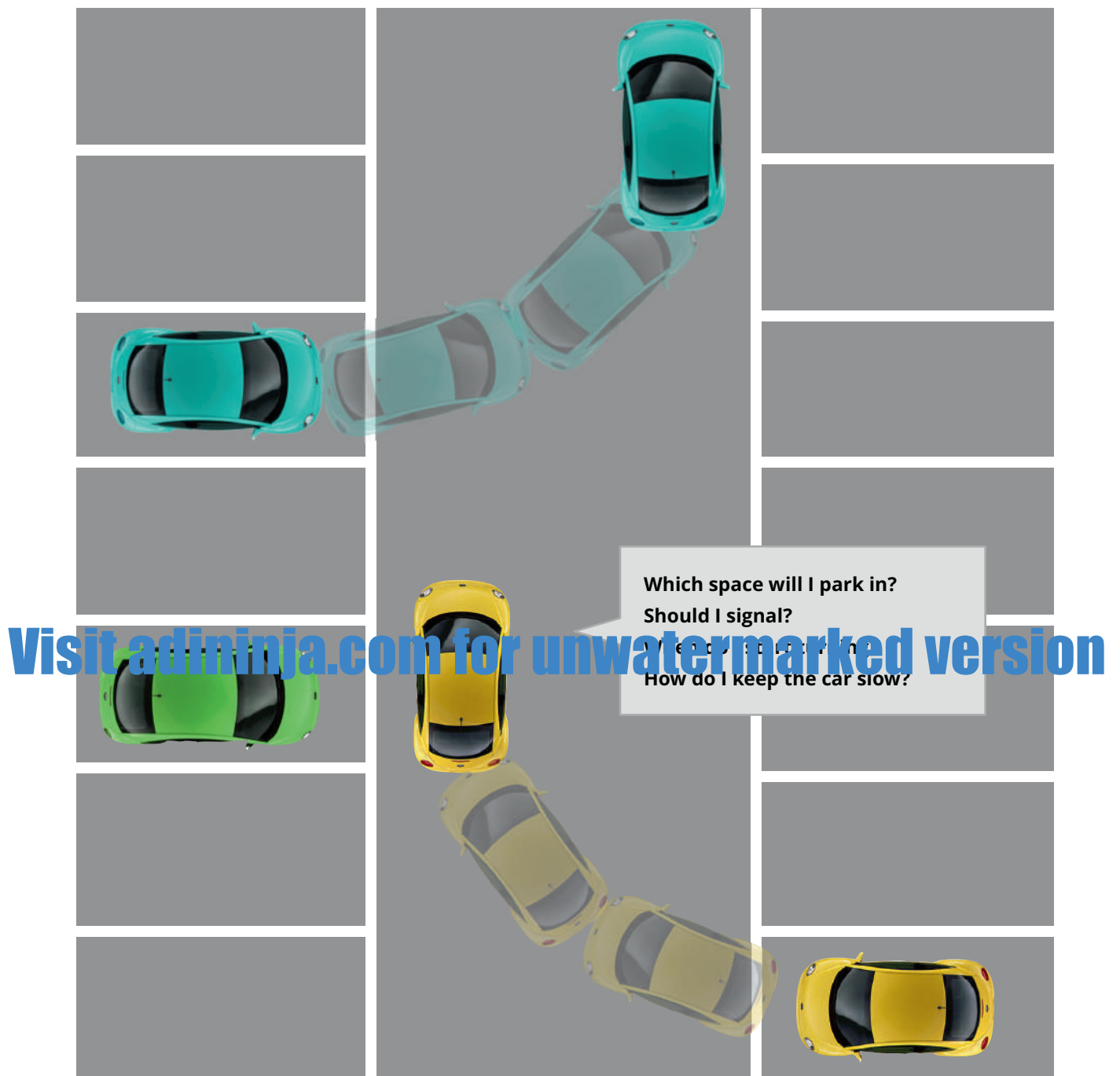
- Car park safety - hazards to deal with in car parks
- Choosing a suitable space
- Maintaining a slow speed, awareness of slope of the car park and its affect on speed
- Observation - where to look
- Choosing an appropriate point to start steering
- Avoiding parked vehicles in adjacent bays
- Adjusting position where required

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Q & A

- What are the advantages of reversing into a parking space?
- Are there any disadvantages?
- Where should you position to start?
- Where should you position the vehicle within the bay?
- How can you judge the point of turn?
- Why is it important to keep looking all around?
- What should you do if there is traffic or pedestrians?

Reverse Bay Park



Learning Objectives

To be able to pull up alongside a parked car and reverse into a parking space safely:

- Making full observation
- Control of the speed of the car
- Finishing in a suitable parked position

Procedure

- Selecting an appropriate place - Safe, Convenient, Lawful
- Choosing an appropriate start position
- POM - Preparation Observation Manoeuvre
- Appropriate observation throughout, including looking over right shoulder before steering in and rear window throughout

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Q & A

- What kind of places would not be safe to do this manoeuvre?
- Where would it not be lawful to do this manoeuvre?
- When parking between two cars how big a space would you need?
- What would you do if someone pulled up right behind you whilst you are in the middle of this manoeuvre?
- Why is it important to check over your right shoulder?
- Why should you not just rely on using your mirrors?

Parallel Park



Where should I be looking?

When do I start to steer?

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What should I do if I
have a car in a
good position?



Emergency Stop

Learning Objectives

To be able to stop the car quickly under full control:

- Bringing the vehicle to a prompt stop as if in an emergency
- Understanding why quick reactions are important and a mirror check is not required
- Understanding the effect of both firm and harsh braking on the vehicle
- Understanding the causes of skidding and how to rectify a skid

Practical Steps

- The need for quick reactions
- Use of the brake
 - Firm but not harsh braking
 - Using progressive braking
 - The differences between an emergency stop and a normal stop
 - When to press down the clutch
 - The differences between cars with ABS and without
- Steering when necessary to avoid a collision
- Causes of skidding and factors that contribute to skidding
 - Rectifying a skid
- When stopped
 - Use of parking brake
 - Observation before moving off again

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Q & A

- When might an emergency stop be necessary?
- How can you minimise the need for emergency stops?
- Why isn't it necessary to check the mirrors before making an emergency stop?
- Why may you need to hold the steering wheel more firmly?
- How would you know that your ABS is operating?
- What factors make skidding more likely?
- Why might it be important to apply the parking brake after an emergency stop?
- Why is it important to look all round before moving off after an emergency stop?

Emergency Stop



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What should I do if the car starts to skid?

How do I stop quickly and under control?



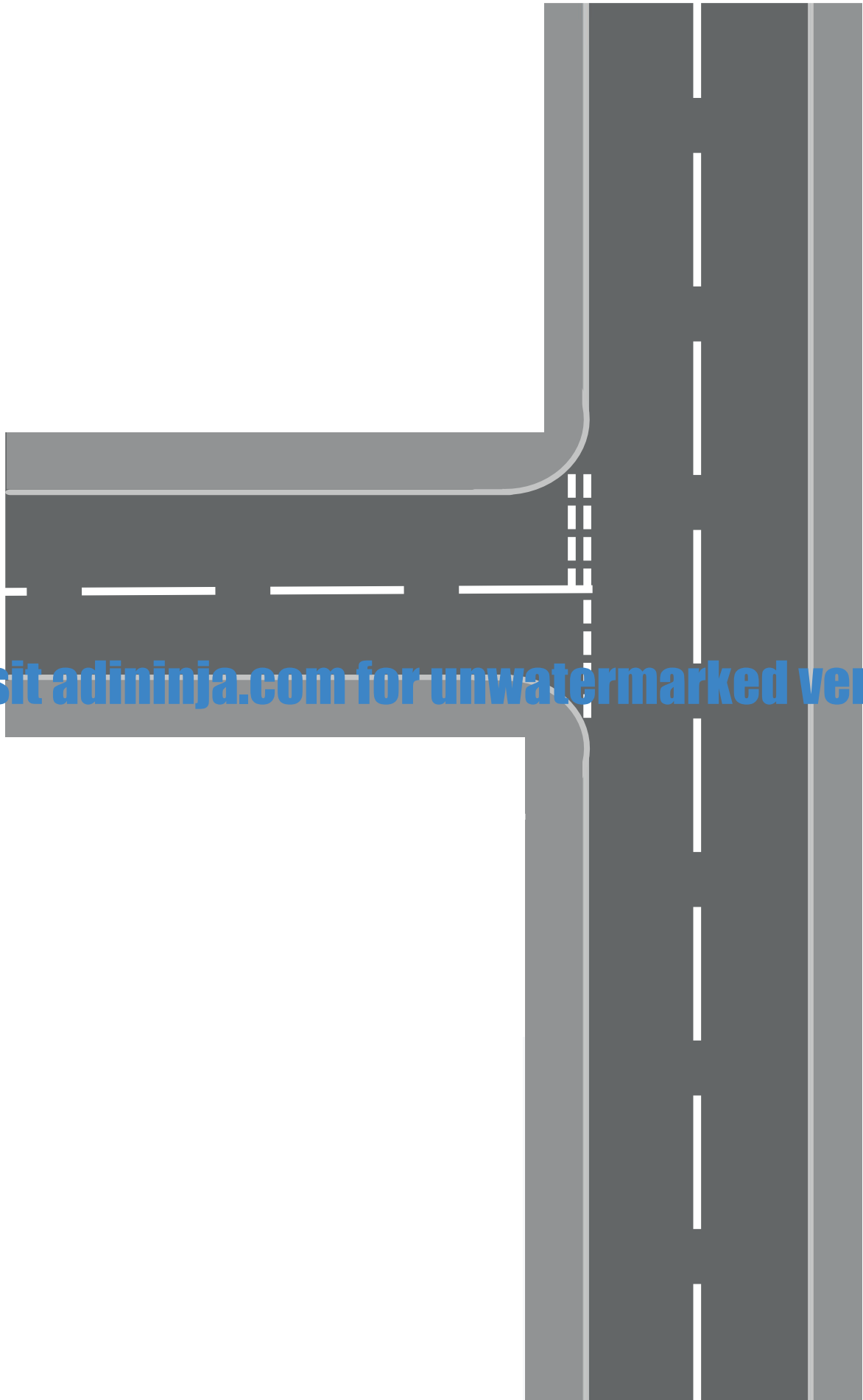
Blank Roundabout



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Blank Junction

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Road Signs & Markings



Warning



Orders - Must Not



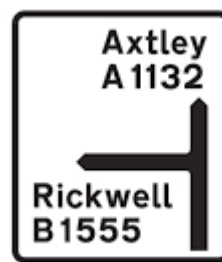
Orders - Must



Road Works



Primary
Routes



Local and non-
Primary Routes



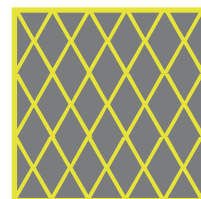
Motorways

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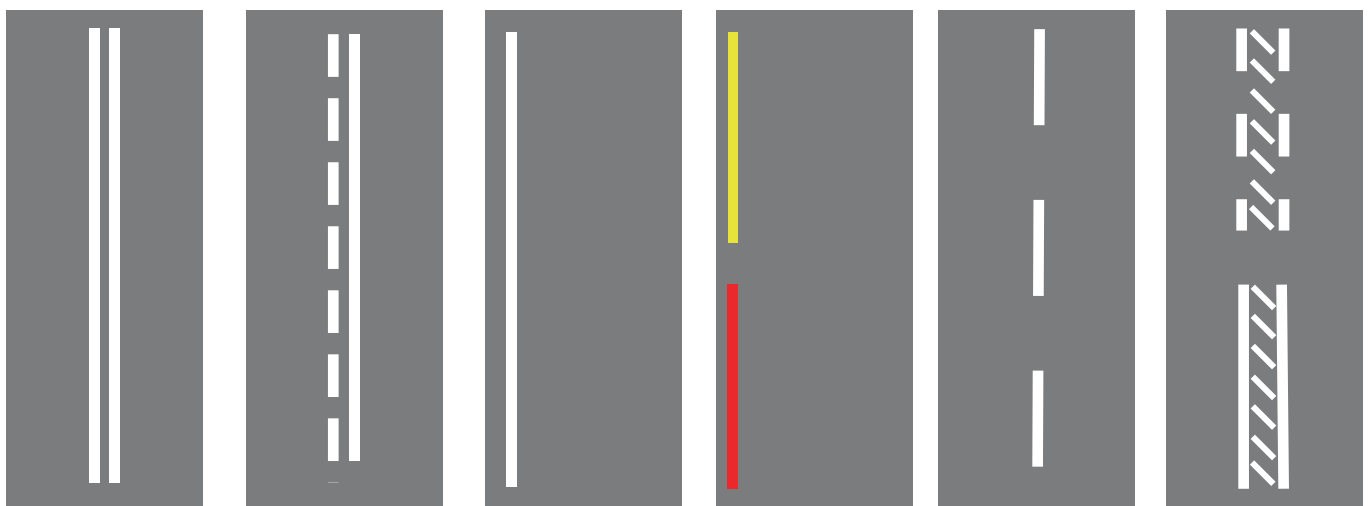


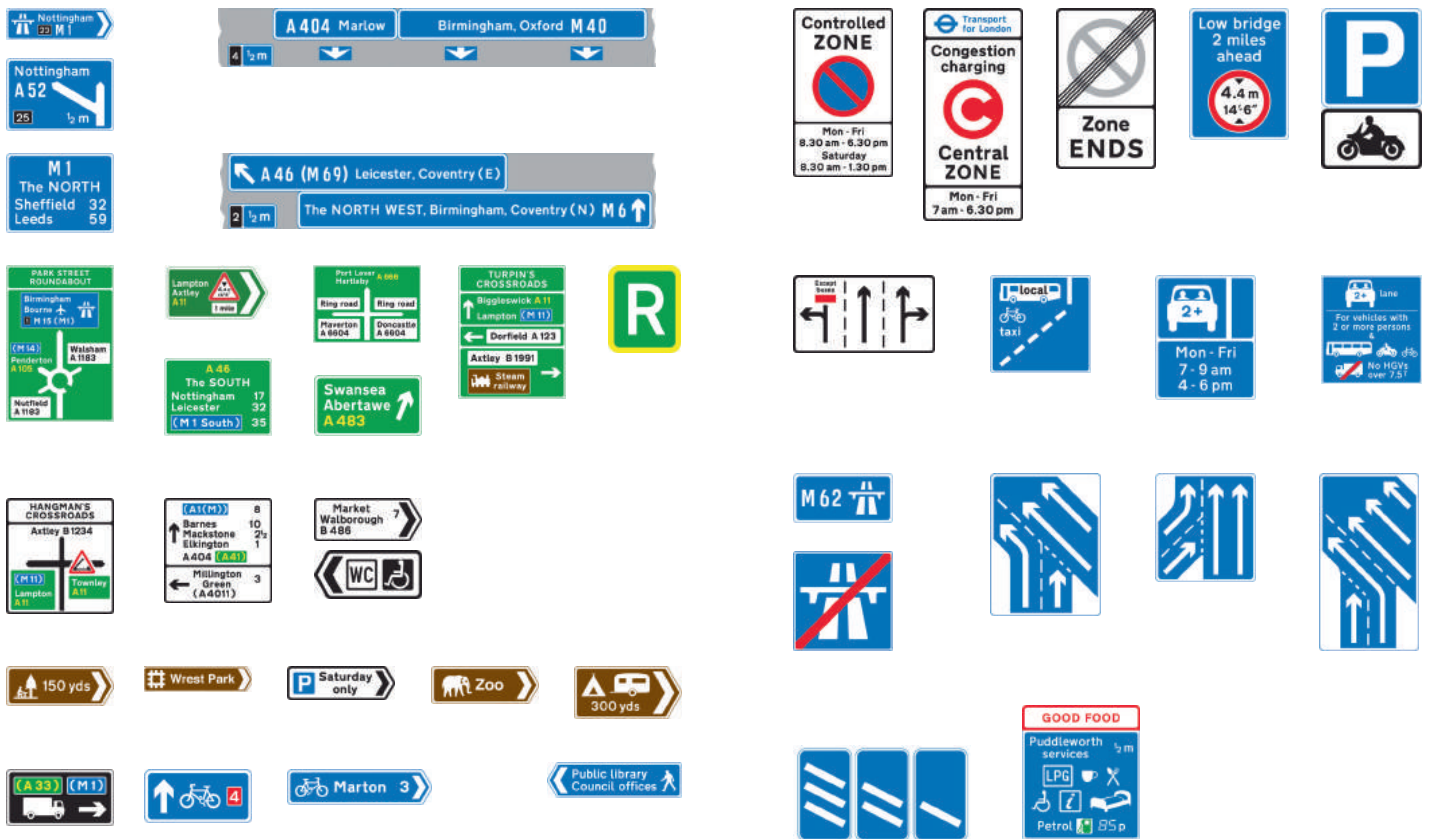
Stop

Give Way

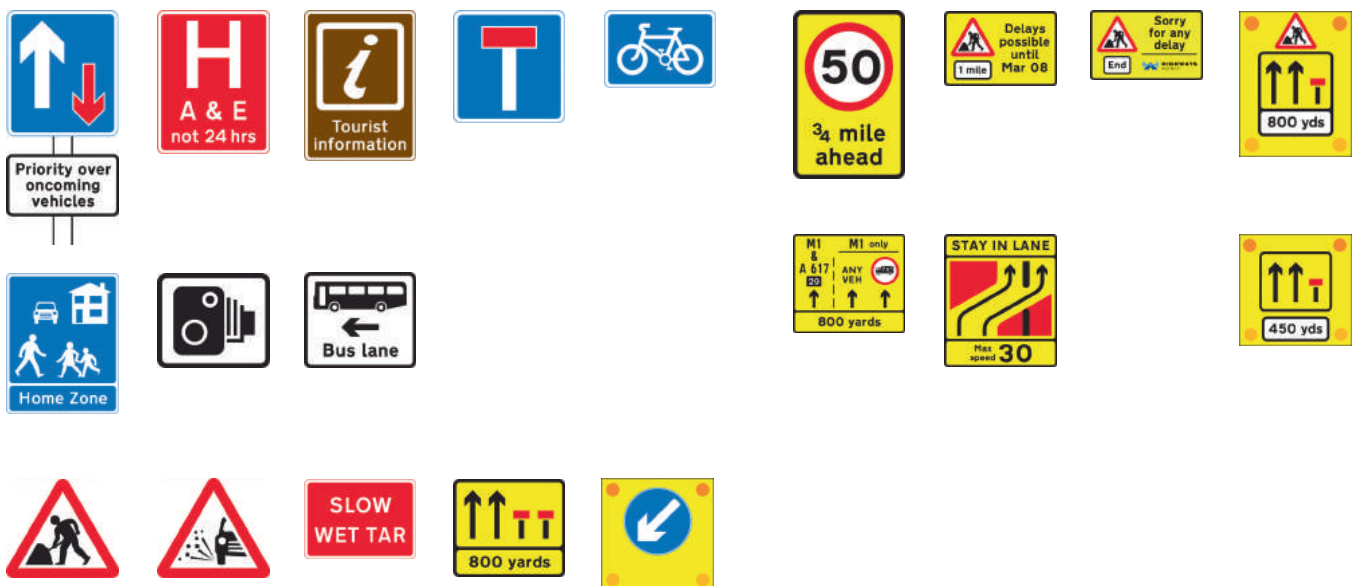


Box Junction



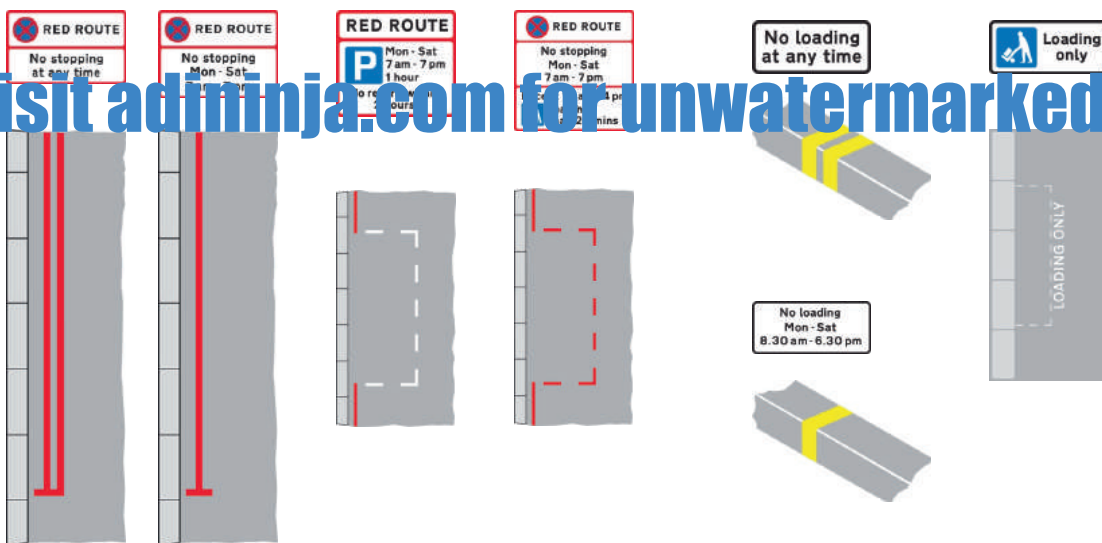


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Tell Me Questions

- 1. Tell me how you'd check that the brakes are working before starting a journey.** Brakes should not feel spongy or slack. Brakes should be tested as you set off. Vehicle should not pull to one side.
- 2. Tell me where you'd find the information for the recommended tyre pressures for this car and how tyre pressures should be checked.** Manufacturer's guide, use a reliable pressure gauge, check and adjust pressures when tyres are cold, don't forget spare tyre, remember to refit valve caps.
- 3. Tell me how you make sure your head restraint is correctly adjusted so it provides the best protection in the event of a crash.** The head restraint should be adjusted so the rigid part of the head restraint is at least as high as the eye or top of the ears, and as close to the back of the head as is comfortable. Note: Some restraints might not be adjustable.
- 4. Tell me how you'd check the tyres to ensure that they have sufficient tread depth and that their general condition is safe to use on the road.** No cuts and bulges, 1.6mm of tread depth across the central three-quarters of the breadth of the tyre, and around the entire outer circumference of the tyre.
- 5. Tell me how you'd check that the headlights and tail lights are working. You don't need to exit the vehicle.** Explain you'd operate the switch (turn on ignition if necessary), then walk round vehicle (as this is a 'tell me' question, you don't need to physically check the lights).
- 6. Tell me how you'd know if there was a problem with your anti-lock braking system.** Warning light should illuminate if there is a fault with the anti-lock braking system.
- 7. Tell me how you'd check the direction indicators are working. You don't need to exit the vehicle.** Explain you'd operate the switch (turn on ignition if necessary), and then walk round vehicle (as this is a 'tell me' question, you don't need to physically check the lights).
- 8. Tell me how you'd check the brake lights are working on this car.** Explain you'd operate the brake pedal, make use of reflections in windows or doors, or ask someone to help.
- 9. Tell me how you'd check the power-assisted steering is working before starting a journey.** If the steering becomes heavy, the system may not be working properly. Before starting a journey, 2 simple checks can be made.
Gentle pressure on the steering wheel, maintained while the engine is started, should result in a slight but noticeable movement as the system begins to operate. Alternatively turning the steering wheel just after moving off will give an immediate indication that the power assistance is functioning.
- 10. Tell me how you'd switch on the rear fog light(s) and explain when you'd use it/them. You don't need to exit the vehicle.** Operate switch (turn on dipped headlights and ignition if necessary). Check warning light is on. Explain use.
- 11. Tell me how you switch your headlight from dipped to main beam and explain how you'd know the main beam is on.** Operate switch (with ignition or engine on if necessary), check with main beam warning light.

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Tell Me Questions (under bonnet)

12. Open the bonnet and tell me how you'd check that the engine has sufficient oil.

Identify dipstick/oil level indicator, describe check of oil level against the minimum and maximum markers.

13. Open the bonnet and tell me how you'd check that the engine has sufficient engine coolant.

Identify high and low level markings on header tank where fitted or radiator filler cap, and describe how to top up to correct level.

14. Open the bonnet and tell me how you'd check that you have a safe level of hydraulic brake fluid.

Identify reservoir, check level against high and low markings.

Show Me Questions

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When it's safe to do so, can you show me how you wash and clean the rear windscreen?

When it's safe to do so, can you show me how you wash and clean the front windscreen?

When it's safe to do so, can you show me how you'd switch on your dipped headlights?

When it's safe to do so, can you show me how you'd set the rear demister?

When it's safe to do so, can you show me how you'd operate the horn?

When it's safe to do so, can you show me how you'd demist the front windscreen?

When it's safe to do so, can you show me how you'd open and close the side window?

Name Date Time	Licence no. Signature
---	--

☐ **Eyesight test**

Manoeuvres

☐ Reverse / Right

☐ Reverse park (road)

☐ Reverse park (car park)

☐ Forward park

Control
(S) (D)

Observation
(S) (D)

☐ **Show me / Tell me**

Show me / Tell me
(S) (D)

☐ **Controlled stop**

Controlled stop
(S) (D)

Control

Accelerator
(S) (D)

Clutch
(S) (D)

Gears
(S) (D)

Footbrake
(S) (D)

Parking brake
(S) (D)

Steering
(S) (D)

Precautions
(S) (D)

Ancillary Controls
(S) (D)

Move off

Safety
(S) (D)

Control
(S) (D)

Use of Mirrors

Signalling
(S) (D)

Change direction
(S) (D)

Change speed
(S) (D)

Signals

Necessary
(S) (D)

Correctly
(S) (D)

Timed
(S) (D)

Junctions

Approach speed
(S) (D)

Observation
(S) (D)

Turning right
(S) (D)

Turning left
(S) (D)

Cutting corners
(S) (D)

Judgement

Overtaking
(S) (D)

Meeting
(S) (D)

Crossing
(S) (D)

Positioning

Normal driving
(S) (D)

Lane discipline
(S) (D)

Pedestrian crossings
(S) (D)

Position/ normal stop
(S) (D)

Awareness planning
(S) (D)

Clearance
(S) (D)

Following distance
(S) (D)

Use of speed
(S) (D)

Progress

Appropriate speed
(S) (D)

Undue hesitation
(S) (D)

Response to signs / signals

Traffic signs
(S) (D)

Road markings
(S) (D)

Traffic lights
(S) (D)

Traffic controllers
(S) (D)

Other road users
(S) (D)

Total faults

Pass
☐

Fail
☐

☐ **ETA**
 ☐ **Physical**
 ☐ **Verbal**

☐ **ECO**
 ☐ **Control**
 ☐ **Planning**

Top 10 Reasons for Failing the Test

1. Not making effective observations at junctions

The candidate must:

- make effective observations before moving into a new road
- make sure it is safe before proceeding

2. Not using mirrors correctly when changing direction

The candidate must:

- make full and effective use of all the mirrors
- check the mirrors carefully before signalling, changing direction or changing speed
- use the 'mirror - signal - manoeuvre' routine effectively

3. Not having proper control of the steering

The candidate must be able to steer the car as smoothly as possible. You must steer at the appropriate time, as steering too early or late can cause the car to hit the kerb or swing out towards another road user.

4. Incorrect positioning when turning right at junctions

The candidate must be able to position the car as close to the centre of the road as is safe.

5. Not moving off safely

The candidate must be able to move off safely while making the correct observations:

from the side of the road

from a stop at a traffic light

from behind a parked vehicle, so you have to move off at an angle

6. Not responding appropriately to traffic lights

The candidate must act correctly at traffic lights, checking that the road is clear before you proceed when the green light shows.

7. Poor positioning on the road during normal driving

The candidate must be able to:

- position the car correctly for your intended route
- position the car in the middle of marked lanes
- only change lanes when necessary

8. Not responding correctly to traffic signs

The candidate must be able to understand and be able to react to all traffic signs.

9. Not having control of the vehicle when moving off

The candidate must be able to move off under control, including on a slope or hill (gradient), from behind a parked vehicle and at junctions.

10. Not keeping control of the vehicle during reverse parking

The candidate must be able to control the car accurately when you:

- parallel park at the side of the road
- reverse to park in a parking bay

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Basic Procedures

P O M

Preparation

Get the car ready

- biting point
- gas
- biting point
- handbrake ready

Observation

Look all around
interior mirror

- door mirrors
- ahead
- blind spots

Rear window if reversing

Manoeuvre

- Release handbrake
- Control speed of car with pedals
- Steer as required
- Continue observation ahead and behind

M S P S L

Mirrors



Signal



Position



Speed
(& gears)



Look

L A D A
LOOK ASSESS
DECIDE ACT

S C A L P

Always choose somewhere that is a
Safe, **Convenient** and
Lawful Place

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