

Recognising Errors

Name: Date:

Your completed questions form part of the coursework required for assessment. Please contact Training Support for details of how to submit your work.

Please tick or underline each correct answer.

1. When a test candidates do something wrong the DVSA describe it as a 'fault'. We suggest use of the word 'mistake' when training – this is because:

- a. we don't like to upset people;
- b. we need to differentiate ourselves from the DVSA;
- c. the word 'fault' can demotivate and adversely affect learning;
- d. it is more polite to say 'mistake';

2. When learners have a problem the mistakes that happen:

- a. will always be the main problem;
- b. might not be the root cause of a problem;
- c. will never be repeated if you explain what happened;
- d. should only be highlighted if they are serious;

3. The *first* consideration an instructor should make when observing an error is to:

- a. ask him/herself "Will this error fail the test?";
- b. ask him/herself "Was it something I did?";
- c. think of a way to 'soften the blow' when telling the learner what went wrong;
- d. always find a safe place to stop;

4. When talking about 'control' mistakes John describes them as:

- a. mistakes caused by the learner's lack of self-control;
- b. mistakes caused by the instructor's lack of self-control;
- c. mistakes needing intervention with the dual-controls;
- d. mistakes with steering, pedals, gears, jerky driving, etc.

5. When talking about 'procedure' mistakes John describes them as:

- a. mistakes with driving routines, MSM, etc.;
- b. problems with the instructors syllabus;
- d. mistakes caused by poor route planning;
- e. control mistakes when things are done in the wrong order;

6. More often than not, erratic steering has its root cause in:

- a. short observation;
- b. long observation;
- c. not holding the wheel in the 'ten to two' position;
- d. holding the wheel too tight;

7. People with forward observation problems will often:

- a. use their mirrors more than required;
- b. use their mirrors less than required;
- d. mainly use their door mirrors;
- e. only use their interior mirrors;

8. When a learner concentrates on an obstruction in the road, for example a parked car, they will:

- a. always avoid it safely;
- b. never need assistance to deal with it;
- d. usually steer away from it;
- e. be drawn towards it;

9. 'Swan necking' describes a problem on right turns. This is usually caused by:

- a. excessive speed on approach;
- b. driving too slowly around the corner;
- c. short observation when turning;
- d. looking too far into the new road when turning;

10. Visual scanning is an essential feature of good observation when driving. If a driver uses 'fixed observation', looking too far ahead without scanning the road, the *instructor's* perception of speed will be that:

- a. the car is going slower than it actually is;
- b. the car is going faster than it actually is;
- c. the speed is the same as shown on the speedometer;
- d. the car is keeping to the speed limit;