

Remedial Action - SAS

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. In remedial action the letters SAS stand for:
 - a. Student-Assessment-System;
 - b. Spot – Ask & Assess – Support & Sort;
 - c. Spot – Ask, Analyse, Plan – Share, Support, Sort it;
 - d. See the fault – Arrange a solution – Sort it;

2. After spotting a mistake the starting point for remedial action will normally be to:
 - a. ask a question;
 - b. tell the learner what they have done wrong;
 - c. show the learner a diagram;
 - d. repeat the situation with full talk-through;

3. If you always tell learners what to do:
 - a. they will become safe drivers;
 - b. they will not make mistakes during lessons;
 - c. it will be difficult to assess their true ability;
 - d. it will be easy to assess their true ability;

4. When talking about assessment John explained that the best thing to do is sometimes to:
 - a. set a complex task;
 - b. instruct on busy roads only;
 - c. use questions rather than instruction;
 - d. sit quietly;

5. When mistakes happen you should normally:
 - a. wait to see if it happens again before taking any action;
 - b. alert the learner as soon as possible;
 - c. only mention them if they are serious;
 - d. ask the learner what they got wrong;

6. After discussing a driving issue the instructor:
 - a. will normally ask the learner what support they would like;
 - b. use his/her expertise to decide how much support the learner needs;
 - c. only give support if the learner specifically asks for it;
 - d. always practise the relevant driving again with a full talk-through;

7. If a serious error occurs you will normally:
 - a. be able to deal with it on the move;
 - b. only deal with it on the move if on a quiet road;
 - c. park in a safe place to discuss it;
 - d. discuss it when the car stops at a junction or traffic light;

8. When John asked Graham a question about a right corner-cut and Graham was unable to give a clear answer, John:
 - a. immediately told him the answer;
 - b. asked the question in a different way;
 - c. changed the subject;
 - d. told Graham not to worry about it;

9. Asking questions during the remedial process:

- a. can help the learner to understand what happened;
- b. is not useful for helping the learner understand what happened;
- c. is likely to confuse the learner;
- d. will ensure a good result at ADI Part-Three;

10. The SAS routine:

- a. is only appropriate when the car is parked;
- b. can be completed on the move;
- c. will always be a lengthy process;
- d. is usually an instructor-centred process;