

# Approaching To Turn Left

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. Before tackling a left turn lesson a learner should:

- a. have had minimum of five lessons;
- b. have completed a car park steering exercise;
- c. be fully familiar with road signs and markings;
- d. be competent with basic car control;

2. Route limitations in some areas mean that an initial 'approaching to turn left' lesson will sometimes be combined with:

- a. approaching to turn right;
- b. emerging to turn right;
- c. emerging to turn left;
- d. turning left at traffic lights;

3. When turning left for the first time a learner:

- a. will always need a full talk-through;
- b. will never need a full talk-through;
- c. might need a full talk-through;
- d. is unlikely to make mistakes if receiving a talk-through;

4. In answer to the question "Why is it important to use mirrors?" a learner says "To see what's behind." Which of the following instructor responses would be most appropriate?

- a. good, well done;
- b. that's not a very good answer;
- c. and why do you need to know what's behind?
- d. make sure that you remember that on your test;

5. Some learners have a tendency to stare at the mirrors, if you encounter this, the advice given in the videos is that you should advise learners:

- a. with an instruction "don't stare at the mirrors";
- b. to only have one quick glance;
- c. to have two or three quick glances;
- d. to use the mirrors earlier;

6. In the videos John explains that left-turn and other mirror mistakes will often happen:

- a. when new topics are introduced;
- b. if the learner is too keen;
- c. if you stop giving full instruction;
- d. on very quiet roads;

7. In the videos Graham and John demonstrate a signal that is given too early when taking the second road on the left. John responded to Graham with a typical 'learner like' defensive answer. His answer was:

- a. I didn't want to signal too late;
- b. I thought my signal was OK;
- c. there was no one behind;
- d. I trying to make my intention clear;

8. If a learner signals too soon it would always be appropriate for the instructor to physically intervene by reaching across and cancelling the signal if:

- a. it was a repeated error;
- b. he is conducting a mock test;
- c. if there is a risk of misleading someone;
- d. if the signal is given on a busy road;

9. If there is a signalling error the instructor's first action must be to:

- a. check the rear-view mirror;
- b. cancel the signal;
- c. tell the learner to slow down;
- d. use the dual footbrake;

10. When talking about positioning errors John suggests that when turning left most learners;

- a. know where they should position the car;
- b. don't know where they should position the car;
- c. never make positioning mistakes;
- d. only make positioning mistakes on wide roads;