

# Cockpit drill & Controls

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. Cockpit drill and controls lessons should be interactive in the same way as other lessons; in lessons that are not interactive the instructor is likely to come across as:

- a. knowledgeable;
- b. patronising;
- c. caring;
- d. being interested in the learner;

2. When meeting a learner for the first time you should:

- a. tell them the goals for training;
- b. always start with a full controls lesson;
- c. find out what they already know;
- d. assume that they will know the basics;

3. An ideal location for a cockpit/controls lesson would be:

- a. a quiet country lane with little or no traffic;
- b. a housing estate with little or no traffic;
- c. a lay-by;
- d. a countryside car park;

4. Helping a learner to fix a twisted seatbelt by reaching over and straightening it for them:

- a. is appropriate when the learner hasn't noticed the twist;
- b. might be appropriate if the learner asks you to;
- c. is only appropriate if there is also someone else in the car;
- d. is never appropriate;

5. Car doors must be properly closed:

- a. to prevent draughts;
- b. to reduce traffic/road noise;
- c. to stop distraction if they rattle;
- d. because they form part of the car's structure;

6. A learner should be able to press the clutch pedal to the floor with the left leg:

- a. stretched;
- b. slightly stretched;
- c. a slight bend at the knee;
- d. the knee touching the steering wheel slightly;

7. The seat backrest position is appropriate for steering if the driver:
- can rest their wrists on the top of the steering wheel without leaning forwards;
  - can rest their forearms on the top of the steering wheel without leaning forwards;
  - can turn the steering wheel fully with one hand;
  - has to lean forward very slightly when using the pull-push steering method;
8. A correctly adjusted head restraint
- has the rigid portion roughly in line with the eyes or top of the ears;
  - is positioned for the most comfortable resting position;
  - is set by the manufacturer and should not be changed;
  - will never touch the back of the drivers head;
9. It's estimated that in the event of a 50 mph collision an unbelted rear adult passenger is thrown forward with a force equivalent to:
- that of a medicine ball thrown by an adult;
  - the weight of an average bag of shopping;
  - the weight of a speeding bullet;
  - the weight of a baby elephant;
10. Learners sometimes need to lean forwards to adjust the mirrors. If they do this you should:
- double check that they can see behind when the car is moving;
  - use questions to check what they can see when they sit back in their seat;
  - make sure that they lean slightly forwards when checking mirrors on the move;
  - warn them that leaning forward is not allowed during the driving test;
11. On a learner's first lesson you are advised to teach the learner:
- about all of the car's controls;
  - about the foot controls and handbrake only;
  - the minimum controls information to get the car moving;
  - about a wide range of typical car controls;
12. Instructors use the term 'gas pedal'. You should explain that the term is used because:
- more American features are now found in modern cars;
  - you use a diesel car and the fuel is gas-oil;
  - the term makes it quicker and easier to give instructions;
  - most learners don't understand long words like accelerator;
13. When teaching about footbrake you should mention that it:
- will cause a skid in an emergency;
  - must always be used in conjunction with the mirrors;
  - will never be needed when driving up steep hills;
  - can never be used while changing gear;

14. The term 'thickness of a pound coin' is often used when discussing:

- a. accelerator control;
- b. footbrake control;
- c. clutch control;
- d. tyre tread depth;

15. If your car has an electronic handbrake:

- a. you needn't mention lever handbrakes;
- b. you should mention lever handbrakes;
- c. the handbrake isn't needed except when parking;
- d. the handbrake isn't needed on hills;

16. If a learner starts to open a door without checking for safety you should:

- a. quickly ask them a question;
- b. instruct them to stop;
- c. allow them to open the door and then discuss possible consequences;
- d. warn of the consequences as they get out of the car;

17. A cockpit drill/controls lesson:

- a. is not recommended for an ADI Part-Three lesson;
- b. offers a high chance of passing ADI Part-Three;
- c. will not be permitted on an ADI Part-Three test;
- d. is likely demonstrate a broad range of skills to a Part-Three examiner;

18. It's recommended that car doors should be locked while driving. This is:

- a. to prevent the doors from bursting open;
- b. for security against theft of valuables;
- c. to prevent fumes seeping in through the rear hatchback;
- d. an added measure for child safety;

19. When explaining use of the clutch you should;

- a. use examples such as power drills or dinner plates;
- b. explain how the thrust bearing works;
- c. always include information about the flywheel;
- d. keep your explanation simple;

20. When explaining use of the accelerator in an automatic car you would mention that kickdown;

- a. overrides the automatic transmission and changes up;
- b. overrides the automatic transmission and changes down;
- c. locks the transmission in a lower gear;
- d. locks the transmission in a higher gear;