

# Overtaking

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. The first question that a driver should ask before deciding to overtake is:

- a. is the road clear ahead?
- b. how fast is the car ahead travelling?
- c. do I really need to overtake?
- d. are there any side roads ahead?

2. Changing down before overtaking:

- a. can give more acceleration;
- b. will reduce acceleration;
- c. is not recommended for learner drivers;
- d. is likely to damage the gearbox;

3. When teaching learner drivers to pass cyclists or horse riders you should explain that they need to allow:

- a. one metre clearance;
- b. 1.5 metres clearance;
- c. much more than 1.5 metres clearance;
- d. 6 metres clearance;

4. Researches at Nottingham University found that 35% of overtaking accidents involved a driver hitting:

- a. an oncoming vehicle;
- b. a vehicle that was turning right;
- c. a cyclist;
- d. the car that was being overtaken;

5. When teaching about overtaking on the left, in which of the following situations would you advise that overtaking on the left is permitted where safe:

- a. on an otherwise clear motorway where the driver ahead is 'hogging' the centre lane;
- b. in a one-way street;
- c. on a dual-carriageway when passing a slow moving vehicle uphill;
- d. when passing cyclists;

6. When teaching a car driver to move back in to the left after overtaking you should advise that they should be:

- a. able to see the vehicle they have passed in the right door mirror;
- b. able to see the vehicle they have passed in the left door mirror;
- c. able to see the vehicle they have passed in centre mirror;
- d. at least 63 metres ahead of the vehicle they have passed;

7. When considering an overtaking manoeuvre drivers should consider "the two p's". The "two p's" suggest that the manoeuvre should be:

- a. prompt and positive;
- b. practical and political;
- c. planned and precise;
- d. practical and precise;

8. Drivers who follow too closely are likely to:

- a. find overtaking easier;
- b. be safer when overtaking;
- c. identify fewer opportunities to overtake;
- d. identify more opportunities to overtake;

9. In the context of overtaking the period that a car spends on the 'wrong' side of the road is often referred to as the:

- a. time exposed to danger;
- b. risk period;
- c. acceleration period;
- d. ten second risk;

10. The term 'hang back' refers to the:

- a. following position immediately before overtaking;
- b. normal driving position on a two-way road;
- c. normal driving position when following large vehicles;
- d. the safe following distance on a motorway;