

STREET[™] driving school WIZE

www.streetwizeschoolofmotoring.co.uk

Phone: 01723 500888

Mobile: 07859005382

email: info@streetwizeschoolofmotoring.co.uk



[Streetwize School of Motoring](http://www.streetwizeschoolofmotoring.co.uk)

Lesson Summary

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Key stage 1

- Use of car controls and instruments
- Carry out cockpit drill
- Move off safely
- Steer accurate course
- Stop normally
- Change gear
- Clutch control
- Turn left
- Emerge left
- Turn right
- Emerge right
- Move off at an angle
- Move off uphill
- Move off downhill
- Controlled stop
- Approach crossroads

Key stage 2

- Use mirrors effectively
- Give signals
- Straight line reverse
- Sharp left reverse
- Sharp right reverse
- Sweeping left reverse
- Reverse right
- Turn in the road
- Reverse park
- Bay reverse park
- One way systems
- Roundabouts

Key stage 2 continued

- Pedestrian crossing
- Complex junctions
- Keep space following traffic
- Keep space either side
- Keep pace with traffic
- Overtake traffic
- Meet traffic
- Cross traffic
- Lane discipline
- Dual carriageways
- Level crossings

Key stage 3

- Show awareness and planning/town roads
- Show awareness and planning/country roads
- Night driving
- Adverse conditions
- Eco-safe driving*

Summary of First Lesson

Cockpit Drill:

- Doors,
- Seating & Head restraint,
- Steering,
- Seatbelt,
- Mirrors.

Controls:

Hand controls – parking brake, gear selector, steering wheel, direction indicators, windscreen wipers, horn.

Foot controls – from the right gas pedal, brake pedal, clutch pedal.

Other controls not used for direct control of movement or observation will be shown during your driving course.

Starting The Engine:

- Check parking brake is on,
- Check gear selector is in neutral,
- Turn ignition on (2 clicks)
- Check warning lights are working,
- Turn starter key and release when engine starts,

Prepare:

- Clutch down,
- Select 1st gear,
- Cover gas pedal,
- Left hand on p/brake,
- Right hand at 2 or 3 o'clock,

Observations:

Look all round from left – right including blind areas then check right shoulder before moving.

Moving Off:

- Clutch to biting point,
- Final check,
- Decide on signal,
- If safe release parking brake,
- Clutch pedal slightly up,
- Press gas pedal slightly,
- Move slightly right away from the kerb about a meter,
- Check mirrors.

Stopping Safely:

- Choose a safe legal & convenient place,
- Check mirrors,
- Signal if necessary,
- Release gas pedal,
- Cover brake pedal & gently brake,
- Catch down as the car comes to a stop,
- Keep your feet down,
- Parking brake on,
- Gear selector to neutral,
- Relax your feet

What are the rules for STOPPING use the Highway Code? Please answer for next lesson

ATTN: These sheets are to help you remember what you have learnt. don't expect to just turn up and pay for lessons, then pass your test at school/college you have to study and work hard for qualifications, the driving test is no different. It is not your right to own a driving license you must earn it.

[Lesson 1](#)
[Cockpit Drill & Controls](#)

1. The letters D S S S M are used to help you remember what?

2. Who is responsible for the car and its passengers?

3. While checking the seating what part must be adjusted to protect you from whiplash?

4. Why is it important to adjust the steering properly?

5. Please draw the view that you should see through the door mirrors

6. What safety checks should you do before starting the engine?

7. Please name the foot pedals, left-right

8. Please draw the position of the six gears available

9. What is the hand brake used for?

10. How do we position our hands on the steering wheel?

Please bring to next lesson helps to know you understood lesson and saves you money

Lesson 2 Summary

Changing Up The Gears

- Take right foot of gas,
- Push the clutch pedal down,
- Move the gear selector to the next gear,
- Bring the clutch pedal up slowly,
- Apply the gas pedal slowly,
- Check your mirror.

Changing Down The Gears

- Check your mirrors,
- Take your right foot of the gas pedal,
- Gently adjust your speed (if necessary use the brake pedal)
- Push down the clutch pedal,
- Move the gear selector to the chosen gear,
- Bring the clutch pedal up slowly.

Safe Positioning

The term normal driving position is used to describe where the car should be on the road when there is no obstruction and we are following the road ahead and is roughly 1mt from the edge of the carriageway.

Steering

We hold the steering wheel at quarter to three or ten to two positions. The way we steer is by using the pull / push method practise using a dinner plate.

Checking The Mirrors

A good driver always knows what is happening behind as much as in front don't forget you are keeping that bubble of safety around you. Check the middle one first this gives you a truer picture than the door mirrors as they are made from convex glass to give a wider field of vision but will make objects seem further away.

Signals

Give signal to inform others of your intention in good time so they can act safely. What signals can you use? Please find out for next lesson.

Practise

Now you need to practise and perfect these skills with friends or relatives if possible. If this is not possible we can use lesson time to practise but will take more time to get to test standard.

Lesson 2

Moving Off And Stopping

1. What is P.O.M
2. Which pedal helps you select gears?
3. Which gear is best used for moving off on the flat?
4. Which pedal helps you set the gas?
5. Why do we set the gas?

6. What does the term biting point mean?

7. When making our checks where do we begin?

8. Where do we finish our checks?

9. Where are your blind areas?

10. What should you check before stopping?

11. Name 5 places you should not park

Please bring to next lesson helps to know you understood lesson and saves you money

Turning Left Major To Minor

- Check your mirrors
- Signal left (down)
- Keep to your normal driving position (1mt)
- Adjust your speed by braking
- Look into the junction
- Choose the appropriate gears
- Check left mirror before steering
- Steer left usually when corner is in left hand corner of the windscreen
- Straighten steering
- Cancel signal
- Check mirrors

Open junction: - when you can see clearly on both sides as you approach a junction

Closed junction: - when you are unable to see clearly that the new rd is safe to enter about 2 car lengths from junction should be assessed before you get there

Minor To Major

- Give way
- Assess open or closed
- Check mirror
- Signal left
- Stay in normal driving position (1mt)
- At roughly 2 car lengths aim to stop at white line
- And select 1st gear
- Move slowly forward looking right and left for a gap in the traffic you want to merge with
- Stop at the line if necessary
- Check for mad cyclist before moving
- If safe then steer left to merge
- Check mirrors to check situation to the rear

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Turning Right Major To Minor

- Check mirrors
- Signal right (up)
- Move position to left of centre
- Move to the point of turn usually when the right door mirror is in line with the centre line of the new road
- Check right mirror and shoulder before turning
- If safe steer right
- Avoid cutting corner (why is this dangerous?)
- Straighten steering
- Check mirrors to assess the situation to the rear
- Where should your car be positioned now?

Minor To Major

- Give way
- Assess open or closed
- Check mirrors
- Signal right
- Move into position (just left of centre)
- Aim to stop at white line
- At 2 car lengths adjust your speed
- Select 1st gear
- Move slowly to line looking right and left
- Beware of others corner cutting
- Look right and left for safe gap don't forget you need both lanes to be clear
- If necessary stop at the line
- Check mirrors
- If safe steer right into new rd
- Make it easy for yourself and emerge in a nice arc
- Check mirrors to assess the situation to the rear

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Junctions

1. What is a hazard?
2. What is the procedure on approach to a hazard?
3. What does emerging mean?
4. Draw the signs you may see at a junction
5. How else would you recognise the end of the road?
6. What is a closed junction?
7. What is your intention at a closed junction?

8. What gear would you use at a closed junction?

9. When do pedestrians have right of way?

10. When turning from major to minor what determines the choice of gear?

11. Where do you position when turning right major to minor?

12. And where must you look before turning?

13. Why is corner cutting dangerous?

14. What is swan necking?

Passing Obstructions

It would be very difficult to make a journey and not find some form of obstruction that will make you move from your normal driving position. What is your normal driving position?

To drive safely we must be continuously scanning the road ahead looking for problems that could become a hazard, from the start of your driving lessons you have been learning to use your mirrors to assess what is happening behind you, and looking forwards to see if it's safe. Now we are learning what to do when something is in the way.

- Look well ahead
- Move your eyes
- Spot the problem
- Keep space
- Be seen.

These are the five habits that if used while driving will help you spot the problems early and give you chance to assess them and deal with them safely.

- Recognise
- Assess

Check your mirrors to see how your actions are going to affect other road users don't forget that motorcyclist.

Give a signal if necessary this could be a brake light or the position of your vehicle in the road. If safe change your position to pass the obstruction. Don't give misleading signal an indicator may say you are turning right and encourage another vehicle to pull out.

Give about 1 mt of space between your vehicle and the obstruction this allows for car doors opening or pedestrians stepping out into the road. Apart from these problems look for clues that a vehicle may be moving away. What are these clues?

Continually assess the situation be prepared to slow down and stop if necessary remember less speed less space.

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Meeting Traffic

Meeting situations where 2 vehicles travelling in opposite directions don't have enough room to pass each other.

It is then up to the drivers to make decisions as to when it is necessary to give way or it is safe to proceed.

You need to be continually SCANNING, LOOKING, AND THINKING while driving, it is not good enough to just get in the car and drive from memory the only part of driving that is done this way is use of controls.

Use the formula,

- Recognise
- Assess

- Mirrors
- Signal
- Position
- Speed + gear

- Look
- Assess
- Decide
- Act

When a situation is recognised assess it to see if you need to stop or if the way is clear at the moment.

Then check your mirrors to see if it is safe to carry out your assessment, Signal your intent, move position this will help to confirm your intention, when it is safe to precede keep using the formula and looking for an escape if the situation should change. Be prepared to give way it is the safest option, remember not all drivers are capable of making quick safe decision so make it for them and be prepared.

Passing Obstructions

1. What are the 5 habits?
2. What is scanning?
3. What is the procedure on approach to all hazards?
4. What is a hazard?
5. When passing an obstruction what are you looking for?

6. Why do you need to check door mirrors?

7. What is adequate clearance?

8. Draw the sign for road narrows

9. Draw the sign for men at work

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Crossroads

1. What is a crossroads?
2. Why are crossroads accident black spots?
3. What sign helps you recognise a crossroads?
4. What procedure do drivers use on approach to a crossroads?
5. How do you know you're on the priority rd?
6. What are the dangers of assuming priority?

7. Who has priority when vehicles from opposite directions both want to turn right?

8. What is meant by the term nearside?

9. What is meant by the term offside?

10. When turning right from major to minor what is the safest way to pass another vehicle turning right from the opposite direction?

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Pedestrian Crossings

1. Can you name the different types of crossings?
2. Please draw the 2 types of road signs that warn of pedestrian crossings?
3. When must you stop at a zebra crossing?
4. When should you stop at a zebra crossing?
5. What are the different light sequences off pedestrian crossings?
6. What procedure does a driver use on approach to a crossing?
7. Why do you need to check your mirrors?

8. What do the zigzag lines mean?

9. Why should you apply the parking brake while waiting at a crossing?

10. What things are we told never to do while waiting at a crossing?

11. What do you check for before moving of from a crossing?

12. What are the rules regarding central reservations at crossings?

Roundabouts

1. What is the purpose of a roundabout?
2. What road sign will warn that you are approaching a roundabout?
3. How will you know which lane to use?
4. From which direction will traffic be approaching?
5. What is the procedure used on approach to a roundabout?
6. When waiting to enter a roundabout what should you check before moving forward?

7. Why should you check your left mirror before joining a roundabout?

8. What is the procedure for leaving a roundabout?

9. Why should you check your mirrors after leaving the roundabout?

10. If you can't find a gap in which to safely move lanes while on a roundabout what should you do?

11. Please draw the sign for mini-roundabout

12. How does a mini-roundabout differ from its big brother

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