












Derbyshire RoSPA Theory Refresher



The Highway Code	
1	At what point does traffic have to stop for a 'pedestrian' at a Zebra crossing (R19)? When someone has moved onto the crossing.
2	How far you must be able to read a modern number-plate (in meters) in good daylight (R92)? 20m
3	Except in an emergency, when and where is it illegal to use your horn? (R112) i) While stationary on a road. ii) In a built up area between 1130pm and 7.00am.
4	What is meant by the term coasting? (R122) Travelling in neutral or in gear with the clutch disengaged.
5	 When the line nearest to you is broken; state under what conditions you may cross it and what are the restrictions imposed? (R127) You may cross the broken line to overtake if it is safe, provided you can complete the manoeuvre before reaching a solid white line on your side.
6	 When the line nearest to you is solid; accurately state the only exemptions for crossing it? R129 a) You must not cross or straddle it unless it is safe and you need to enter adjoining premises or a side road. b) You may cross the line if necessary provided the road is clear to pass a stationary vehicle or overtake a pedal cycle, a horse, a road maintenance vehicle, all travelling at 10 mph or less
7	 You <u>Must Not</u> enter chevrons painted on the road bordered by solid white lines with what exceptions? (R130) in an emergency.
8	 You <u>Should Not</u> enter chevrons painted on the road bordered by broken white lines unless what conditions are satisfied (R13). It is both necessary and it is safe to do so.
9	 You must not enter the box junction until (including signalled roundabouts)? (R174) 1. Your exit road or lane is clear. 2. However you may enter and wait when turning right and are only stopped from doing so by oncoming traffic or by other vehicles waiting to turn right. 3. At signalled roundabouts you must not enter the box unless you can cross


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	over it completely without stopping.
10	Approaching a pedestrian crossing, which vehicles should not be overtaken then pedestrians are crossing (R191) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . The moving vehicle nearest the crossing 2 . or the stationary vehicle nearest the crossing which has stopped to give way.
11	<u>Motorcycles</u> must have a tread depth of at least 1mm across $\frac{3}{4}$ of the breadth of the tread and in a continuous band around the entire circumference. The remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ of the breath must display visible tread. (R129)
12	When a traffic light is displaying only an ‘amber’ signal, it means? R102 Stop at the stop line. You may go on only if the amber appears after you have crossed the stop line or are so close to it that to pull up might cause an accident.
13	Can a motorcyclist with a provisional license carry a pillion with a full license? (R85) Provisional license holder must not carry pillion passengers.
14	Pelican crossings which go straight across the road (in line) are one crossing, even when there is a central island. What must you do? (R197) Wait for pedestrians who are crossing from the other side of the island.
15	Excluding Police Officers; Officers of which other two agencies have the legal right to stop motorcyclists in England on certain major roads? (R108) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vehicle & Operator Services Agency Officers (VOSA). 2. Highways Agency Traffic Officers.
16	What is ‘defined’ as being a ‘dual-carriageway’? (R137) ‘A road which is has a central reservation to separate the carriageways’.
17	 Maximum speed is 40mph
18	 National speed limit applies
19	 Stop and give way
20	 No entry for vehicular traffic
21	 No motor vehicles
22	 No stopping (Clearway)

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23	 Ahead only
24	 Vehicles may pass either side to reach same destination
25	 Minimum speed
26	 Route to be used by pedal cycles only
27	 One-way traffic
28	 Road narrows on both sides
29	 T-junction with priority over vehicles from the right
30	 Uneven road
31	 Two-way traffic crosses one-way road
32	 Steep hill (gradient 20%, 1-in-5) upwards
33	 Level crossing without barrier or gate ahead
34	 Level crossing without barrier
35	 Accompanied horses or ponies

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36		Hump Bridge
37		Countdown' markers at exit from motorway (each bar represents 100 yards to the exit)
38		Other danger (plate below sign normally gives details)
39		Wild horses or ponies
40		Traffic in the right hand lane of the slip road joining the main carriageway has priority over the left hand lane.

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<u>'Motorcycle Roadcraft'</u>	
1	<p>What is the system of motorcycle control (P30)</p> <p><i>“The system of motorcycle control is a way of approaching and negotiating hazards that is methodical, safe and leaves nothing to chance”. It involves careful observation, early anticipation and planning, and a systematic use of the controls to maintain your machine's stability under all situations.</i></p>
2	<p>As stated in 'Motorcycle Roadcraft' - What is a hazard ? (P30)</p> <p><i>Anything which is an actual or potential danger.</i></p>
3	<p>According to 'Roadcraft', there are three main types of hazards. What are they? (P53)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . <i>Physical features (junctions, bends, road surface)</i> 2 . <i>The position and movement of other road users (pedestrians, cars, cycles)</i> 3 . <i>Weather conditions (icy road, reduced visibility)</i>
4	<p>State the 5 phases of the system of rider control (and have an understanding on how to apply these phases to negotiate: roundabouts, junction, bends, etc)? P34</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . <i>Information.</i> 2 . <i>Position.</i> 3 . <i>Speed.</i> 4 . <i>Gear.</i> 5 . <i>Acceleration.</i>
5	<p>What is a lifesaver and when should you consider undertaking one? (P33).</p> <p><i>A lifesaver is a visual check to the side to check on the blind spot. It should be applied before you commit to a manoeuvre and should be applied to the side into which you intend to turn.</i></p>
6	<p>What does the acronym 'TUG' stand for within the information phase of the system? P31</p> <p><i>Take, Use, Give.</i></p>
7	<p>What is the general purpose of the horn? P182</p> <p><i>To inform others that you are there.</i></p>
8	<p>Complete the instruction from 'Roadcraft' (P32)</p> <p>Whenever you consider changing <i>position</i> or <i>speed</i>, always check first what is happening in front; to the sides and behind you.</p>
9	<p>During the S phase of IPSGA, what factors influence your choice of speed? (P35)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . <i>Current visibility</i> 2 . <i>The condition of the road surface</i> 3 . <i>The degree of cornering required</i> 4 . <i>The actions of other road users</i> 5 . <i>The possibility of unseen hazards</i>
10	<p>Which area of sight is the first to diminish as we grow tired? P65</p> <p><i>Peripheral.</i></p>
11	<p>When you double your speed, by what factor does your braking distance increase (even in dry conditions)? P115</p>

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	<p style="color: green;">Quadruple</p>
12	<p>Give a brief explanation of what you understand by a 'micro climate'? P88 Where you find local variations in conditions, caused by physical features such as frost and wet patches that linger in some areas after they have disappeared elsewhere, resulting in sudden skidding.</p>
13	<p>If you are dazzled at night by un-dipped headlights, what should you do? P83 Look way towards the near side edge of the road and take visual cues from the verge. If dazzled then slow down or stop until you can see properly again.</p>
14	<p>What are the five key principles of safe cornering? P141</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be in the right position on the approach. 2. Be travelling at the right speed for the corner or bend. 3. Have the right gear selected for that speed. 4. You should be able to stop on your own side of the road in the distance you can see to be clear. 5. Open the throttle enough to maintain a constant speed around the bend – maintain positive throttle
15	<p>How will keeping a <u>constant</u> throttle setting into and around a bend affect the speed and dynamics of your bike? P141 If the bike loses road speed the weight of the bike will shift to the front, affecting stability, the bike will fall into the corner</p>
16	<p>'Roadcraft' describes two forms of downward gear changes on a motorcycle. What are they. P116</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Block. Used in later stages of braking where the clutch is held and the rider changes down the gears until and appropriate lower gear is selected, when the clutch is released. 2. Sequential. As speed is lost during braking or deceleration, the rider works through each gear in turn, selecting the next gear at the appropriate optimum speed.
17	<p>As you brake on the approach to a hazard, how firmly you brake depends on what considerations (P120)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your speed 2. The road surface 3. The degree of cornering 4. Weather conditions 5. Specific road and traffic conditions.
18	<p>What is the limit point? P149 The limit point is the furthest point along a road to which you have an interrupted view of the road surface.</p>
19	<p>What do you understand by the terms 'counter steering' and when would you use it (P144)? At speeds above walking pace, steering input to the left makes the bike turn right, and vice versa. At the start of a turn, or to alter line within a turn and get the bike to</p>

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	lean, you must apply forward pressure to the side of the handlebars in the direction which you wish to travel.
20	During overtaking, 'Roadcraft' refers to three phases of the overtake. What are they? P214 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Following position. 2. Overtaking position. 3. Overtaking manoeuvre.
21	When leaving the motorway; if it would <u>benefit</u> other road users, you should indicate at what distance from the deceleration lane? P247 300 yards
22	Explain the meaning of the acronym 'P.O.W.D.D.E.R.S.S' (P282) . Petrol – visual, gauge, trip, sloshing – why? Oil – dip stick, glass, filler point, brake levels, hoses, connectors Water – rad level, header tank, visual check Damage – visuals, insecure panels/fitments, luggage Drive – chain, sprockets, shaft (leaks, gaiters) Electrics – lights, brakes, plates, warning, horn ancillaries Rubber - tyres, valves, grips?, footrests? Steering – headraces, free movement, throttle? Suspension – weight, movement leaks
23	What two forms of brake checks should you undertake before your journey (P282)? 'Stationary' and 'Moving'
24	What do you understand by the terms acceleration sense? (P110) It is the ability to vary the machine speed in response to changing road and traffic conditions by accurate use of the throttle so that you use the brakes less or not at all.
25	What do you understand by the two second rule? When would you use it and how? (P126) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . The two second rule helps you keep a safe distance between you and the vehicle in front. 2 . You count the time between the vehicle and yourself, against a stationary reference, in the time it takes to say 'only a fool brakes the two second rule'.
26	Being fit to ride and an important consideration in your planning. What are the key element of the I AM SAFE checklist? (P280) Illness – am I fit to ride Attitude –Am I focussed on my riding tasks Medication – I my performance impeded? Sleep – Am I suffering from a lack of sleep of fatigue? Alcohol – Have I had a drink of other substances. Am I still affected? Food – am I hungry or thirsty (low blood sugar and dehydration) Emotion – am I angry depressed or stressed which would impact my assessment of risk?
27	We often discuss having a ride 'plan' ('its not where are we going?'). What do you

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	<p>understand by this term and what are the three key stages of the plan (P55)? Safe riding depends on systematically using the information you get from your observations to plan your riding actions. The key stages are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Observe 2. Anticipate hazards 3. Prioritise the hazards 4. Decide what to do. 5. Act
28	<p>When you prioritise road hazards, what considerations may you take into account (P57)?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The hazard itself 2. How close it is 3. The road layout 4. Is the hazards moving or stationary 5. How fast are you approaching it.
29	<p>What specific points of machine control does 'Roadcraft' emphasis for control of a motorcycle when riding at very slow speed? (P136)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using the rear brakes to control speed 2. Feathering or slipping the clutch to control speed 3. Keeping a constant throttle 4. Staying relaxed. Tensing up reduces ability to steer.
30	<p>What does 'Roadcraft' mean by the term 'observational links' and how would you use them (P98)?</p> <p>Observational links are clues to physical features of the road and the likely behaviour of other road users. An example could be a cluster of lamp standards ahead that would indicate a road junction or roundabout.</p> <p>They help you to anticipate road and traffic conditions as you scan the environment.</p>